

GREENE COUNTY
All Hazards – All Disciplines Plan

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Greene County Emergency Operations Plan has been updated as required by the Code of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The process involved a detailed review of the existing document. This review found the plan to have been an accurate and appropriate reflection of how the County would address natural and man-made disasters and events as they develop. The revised plan is based on current resources.

Although the document remained fundamentally in tact, information was verified and some revisions were made. They include the following:

The most significant change you will notice is a much more user friendly page numbering system. Specifically, the page numbers now run consecutively. There will no longer be a set of page numbers for each individual section. The page numbers are found in the lower right hand corner of each page.

The “Functional Annexes” were renamed to “Emergency Support Function Annexes,” commonly referred to as ESF. This was to facilitate like verbiage with the State and Federal Plan. This provides an advantage when situations exceed a “Local Emergency” and escalates to a Gubernatorial or Presidential Declaration.

The addition of a “Quick Reference Check List” has been added at the beginning of each ESF.

The “Hazard Specific Appendices” were renamed to “Hazard Specific Annexes.” Again, this was simply to align terminology. All existing hazard specific items identified in the previous plan have been maintained in this document.

All contact names, addresses, and telephone numbers have been verified for accuracy. This will be a stand alone document for confidentiality purposes, however it will be included in electronic and paper copy for appropriate individuals.

Hazard Specific Annex G on Terrorism and Weapons of Mass Destruction has been added.

NOTE: This Annex provides guidance for public information and direction. A confidential annex should be considered in conjunction with the law enforcement community that will not be part of the public document.

There is a blank page labeled “This page left blank intentionally” at the end of each ESF to allow for future revisions as may become necessary.

Since the last update of this plan, the term “Emergency Broadcast System” has been revised to “Emergency Alert System” and all references to this issue have been addressed.

Another change in terminology is the name, "Department of Emergency Services." It has been changed to the "Virginia Department of Emergency Management."

In addition to this executive summary, included is a Board Resolution. The purpose of this resolution is two-fold. First, it serves as the format for formal adoption of the Greene County Emergency Operations Plan. Second, it charges and authorizes the Director or his/her designee with the responsibility of maintaining this plan over the next five years, when it will once again come before the Board for formal adoption.

FORWARD

On February 28, 2003, President George W. Bush issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5, the purpose of which is to enhance the ability of the United States of America to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system.

To implement this directive, the Secretary of Homeland Security was charged to develop and publish an initial version of the National Response Plan. The initial version of that document was published and released to all federal agencies with instructions to make initial revisions to existing plans by July 1, 2003. Further, they are to submit a plan for implementation and adoption of the National Incident Management System to the Secretary and the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security by September 1, 2003.

The ability to interact effectively and efficiently with officials of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the various federal agencies involved during major disasters is paramount. It is for that reason the Government of **Greene County** has elected to model its **All Hazard-All Disciplines Plan** after the Federal Response Plan as amended in January 2003, the National Response Plan published May 14, 2003, and the existing Commonwealth of Virginia Plans.

This approach allows for maximum interaction at all levels of government, it ensures the development of public-private partnerships which are critical in times of disaster, and it facilitates change as necessary in changing times and situations.

All staff is directed to review this document and become familiar with their specific roles and responsibilities.

Thank you.

Signature of senior elected official or manager

BOARD RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the Board of Supervisors of Greene County, Virginia recognizes the need to prepare for, respond to, and recover from natural and man-made disasters, and

WHEREAS Greene County has a responsibility to provide for the safety and well being of its citizens and visitors and

WHEREAS Greene County has established and appointed a Director and Coordinator of Emergency Management

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY PROCLAIMED by the Board of Supervisors of Greene County, Virginia that this Emergency Operations Plan as revised June 2004 is officially adopted, and

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that the Director of Emergency Management, or his/her designees, are tasked and authorized to maintain and revise as necessary this document over the next five year period or until such time it be ordered to come before this Board.

Dated: _____

Board of Supervisors, Greene County, VA

Attest: _____

Clerk, Board of Supervisors
Greene County
Commonwealth of Virginia

INTRODUCTION

THE ALL HAZARDS-ALL DISCIPLINES PLAN CONCEPT

The “ALL HAZARDS-ALL DISCIPLINES” Plan is designed to direct the employees, volunteers, citizens, and visitors of Greene County through any type situation which may arise. It recognizes some events occur with no advanced warning at all, while others provide a great deal of early warning. It takes into account the available resources locally and those available through a variety of alternative sources.

This approach to management of a single significant incident or numerous events concurrently demands each player have a thorough knowledge of their roles, responsibilities, capabilities, and limitations. It provides a basic operating structure while allowing for flexibility necessary when situations dictate change.

The Greene County “ALL HAZARDS-ALL DISCIPLINES” Plan enhances the ability of the County to prepare for and manage domestic incidents by establishing a single and comprehensive approach to incident management. It accomplishes this by integrating all aspects from pre-incident awareness, prevention, and preparedness to incident response and post-incident recovery.

This plan sets forth the structure, roles, responsibilities, and main principles for the management of domestic events occurring within or involving Greene County. Nothing in this plan is intended to limit the scope, authority, or responsibility of the County or its agents. In addition, it will:

1. Describe the structure and mechanics for providing policy guidance and operational direction;
2. Include protocols for operating under various threats or threat levels;
3. Incorporate existing County policy where appropriate;
4. Incorporate additional plans and directives;
5. Reference state and federal guidance when necessary;
6. Acknowledge the uniqueness of each type event which may present itself;
7. Include guidelines for notification, coordination, and leadership and support of activities for awareness, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery related to domestic incidents and;
8. Provides guidance for the dissemination of emergency public information.

PREFACE

Virginia is continuously threatened by emergency and disaster situations such as flash flooding, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, hazardous materials incidents, winter snow and ice storms, and resource shortages. The Virginia Emergency Services and Disaster Law of 2000, as amended, requires that the state, and each county and city within the state develop and maintain a current Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) which addresses their planned response to such extraordinary emergency situations. This plan for Greene County is designed to meet this responsibility and to include the County in the mutually supportive statewide emergency management system.

The Greene County Emergency Operations Plan actually consists of three plans. The development and maintenance of these plans is the basis of the local emergency management program.

- A. The **Basic Plan** describes the concept of emergency operations and assigns duties and responsibilities to agency heads or organizations that are either part of, or will serve in support of, local government in time of emergency. It becomes the organizational and legal basis for emergency operations. ESFs and hazard-specific annexes to the Basic Plan provide additional guidance and set forth detailed procedures as needed to assure an appropriate level of emergency preparedness.
- B. The federal Superfund and Reauthorization Act (SARA Title III) requires the development and maintenance of detailed procedures for identifying facilities with extremely hazardous materials and for assuring an adequate emergency response capability by these facilities and by local emergency services. A separately published **SARA Title III Plan** has been developed which supplements the EOP by providing additional procedures for a hazardous materials incident response.
- C. **The Radiological Emergency Response Plan (RERP)** provides guidance for effective emergency response operations in the event of a radiological emergency precipitated by events at fixed nuclear facilities or by transportation accidents.

This plan was developed by the Greene County Emergency Management Coordinator with assistance from the Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Emergency Management. Input was requested and received from other local officials. Funding for local emergency operations plans development assistance in Virginia is provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and all plans are developed in accordance with guidance provided by that agency.

BASIC PLAN

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Basic Plan is to establish the legal and organizational basis for operations in Greene County in response to any type of disaster or large scale emergency situation. It assigns broad responsibilities to local government agencies and support organizations for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. These responsibilities are generally extensions of normal, day-to-day functions involving the same human, physical and financial resources. Supporting plans for peacetime and war-caused disasters set forth the concepts and procedures whereby the County can effectively apply available resources to insure that casualties and property damage will be minimized and that essential services will be restored as soon as possible following such an emergency or disaster situation.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Emergencies of various types, size, intensity, and duration may occur within or near the jurisdictional boundaries of the County with or without warning. These emergencies can develop into disasters that affect the safety, health, and welfare of the population and cause damage or destruction to private and public property.
- B. Based on a hazards analysis of the area, the primary hazards in Greene County are hazardous material incidents (fixed site and transportation), flooding of area streams and rivers (South River, Roach River, Conway River and Swift Run), severe winter weather, tornadoes, hurricanes and essential resource shortages. Other manmade hazards include, industrial accidents and incidents, power failures and civil disorders or riots. Also Commonwealth Gas has two (2) 18" pipelines and one (1) 20" pipeline running through Greene County.
- C. The government of Greene County is responsible for maintaining an emergency plan and response capability to protect the lives and property of its citizens from the effects of both man-made and natural disasters. County government must continue to function throughout a disaster or emergency situation.
- D. The Virginia Emergency Service and Disaster Law of 2000, as amended, requires that each county and city prepare and keep current an emergency operations plan. This plan must be officially adopted by the local governing body and promulgated by the chief administrative official.
- E. The Coordinator of Emergency Management will maintain the Emergency Operations Plan. He/She will coordinate with each emergency resource organization and assure the development and maintenance of an appropriate emergency response capability. The plan will be reviewed and updated annually, as necessary. The coordinator will have the plan readopted every five years.
- F. In the event of an emergency situation that exceeds local emergency response capabilities, outside assistance is available either through mutual aid support

agreements with nearby jurisdictions and volunteer emergency organizations or, through the State EOC. **A local emergency must be declared and local resources must be fully committed before state and federal assistance is requested.**

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. In Greene County, the following organizations respond to normal day-to-day emergencies:
1. Sheriff's Department
 2. Volunteer Fire Departments (3)
 3. Volunteer Rescue Squad (1)
 4. Office of Emergency Management
- B. In the event of an actual or threatened large-scale emergency situation, the above organizations will be augmented by the following departments or agencies that have been assigned emergency duties in addition to their primary day-to-day functions.
1. Board of Supervisors
 2. Greene County School System
 3. Greene County Health Department
 4. Greene County Social Services
 5. Other County Departments
 6. American Red Cross/Greene County Chapter
 7. Quasi-Public Relief Organizations
- C. The Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Services and Disaster Law of 2000, as amended, provides that emergency services organizations and operations be structured around existing constitutional government. The following is a list of duties and assigned responsibilities for emergency operations in Greene County.
1. Director of Emergency Management / Chairman, Board of Supervisors
Deputy Director of Emergency Management / County Administrator
Coordinator of Emergency Management / Public Safety Director
 - a. Continuity of government
 - b. Direction and control of emergency operations
 - c. Submission of State-required reports and records
 - d. Emergency public information
 - e. Coordinate damage assessment
 - f. Coordination of disaster assistance and recovery
 2. Sheriff's Office
 - a. Law Enforcement
 - b. Communications

- c. Warning
 - d. Security of the emergency site
 - e. Security of vital facilities and supplies
 - f. Traffic control
 - g. Search and rescue
 - h. Evacuation and access control of threatened or damaged areas
 - i. Assist Health Department with identification of the dead
 - j. Evacuation and control of prisoners
3. Volunteer Fire Services
- a. Fire prevention and suppression
 - b. Communications
 - c. Assist with emergency medical treatment
 - d. Hazardous materials incident response and training
 - e. Radiological monitoring and decontamination
 - f. Assist with evacuation
 - g. Assist with search and rescue
 - h. Temporary shelter for evacuees at each fire station
 - i. Assist with warning
4. Greene County School System / Superintendent of Schools
- a. Provide facilities for the reception and care of displaced persons
 - b. Provide facilities and resources for mass feeding
 - c. Evacuation transportation
 - d. Economic stabilization
5. Greene County Department of Social Services
American National Red Cross/Greene County Chapter
- a. Reception and care of displaced persons
 - b. Mass feeding
 - c. Provide emergency welfare services for displaced persons
 - d. Make arrangements for crisis counseling, as required
 - e. Coordinate the services of quasi-public and volunteer relief organizations
 - f. Provide special assistance for the handicapped and elderly as required
6. Greene County Health Department
- a. Coordinate hazardous waste management and enforcement
 - b. Epidemic control measures
 - c. Medical support to persons in shelters
 - d. Issue health advisories
 - e. Establish emergency medical care centers
 - f. Assist with radiological monitoring
 - g. Emergency mortuary and interment coordination

- h. Insect and rodent control
 - i. Inspection of food, milk, and water supply
 - j. Coordination and control of biological and radiological materials
 - k. Identification of the dead, assisted by the local and State Police
 - l. Coordination with local hospitals
7. Volunteer Rescue Squads
- a. Emergency medical transportation and first aid
 - b. Assist with search and rescue
 - c. Assist with evacuation of endangered areas
 - d. Assist with warning
 - e. Assist with radiological monitoring
 - f. Other functions as set forth in the Virginia Association of Volunteer Rescue Squads Operations Plan
8. Greene County Department of Public Works and Building Inspector
- a. Debris removal
 - b. Assist with damage assessment
9. Greene County Family Health Center
- a. Emergency Medical Services
 - b. Assist in expanding medical and mortuary services to other facilities
10. County Attorney
- a. Advise the county concerning legal responsibilities, powers, and liabilities regarding emergency operations and post-disaster assistance
 - b. Assist the County Administrator and the Board of Supervisors with maintaining continuity of government
11. Department of Community Development
- a. Resource and Supply
 - b. Assist with damage assessment
 - c. Assist with reports and records
12. Virginia Cooperative Extension Service Agricultural
- a. Agricultural damage assessment
 - b. Assist with the preparation of required reports and records

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Services and Disaster Law of 2000, as amended, provides that emergency services organizations and operations will be structured around existing constitutional government. The Greene County organization for emergency operations consists of existing government departments and private emergency response organizations.
2. The Chairman, Board of Supervisors is the Director of Emergency Management. The day-to-day activities of the emergency preparedness program have been delegated to the Coordinator of Emergency Management who currently is the Public Safety Director. The Director, in conjunction with the Coordinator of Emergency Management, will direct and control emergency operations in time of emergency and issue directives to other services and organizations concerning disaster preparedness.
3. The Coordinator of Emergency Management, assisted by the Deputy Coordinator and department heads, will develop and maintain a primary Emergency Operations Center (EOC) from which to direct operations in time of emergency. The primary EOC is currently located in the Sheriff's Office. The alternate location is the Greene County Rescue Squad Building. The Sheriff's Office and the Greene County Rescue Squad are located on route 33 business South of the Standardville By-pass.
4. The day-to-day activities of the emergency management program, for which the Coordinator of Emergency Management is responsible, include developing and maintaining an Emergency Operations Plan, training and exercise coordination, and other responsibilities as outlined in local and state regulations. The Greene County Sheriff is responsible for maintaining the County EOC in a constant state of readiness.
5. The Chairman, Board of Supervisors / Director of Emergency Management is the constituted legal authority for approving Emergency Operations Plans and declaring a local state of emergency.
6. A local emergency may be declared by the Director or Deputy Director of Emergency Management. The declaration of a local emergency activates the Emergency Operations Plan and authorizes the provision of aid and assistance there under. It should be declared when a coordinated response among several local agencies / organizations must be directed or when it becomes necessary to incur substantial financial obligations in order to protect the health and safety of persons and property or to provide assistance to the victims of a disaster.
7. The Director of Emergency Management or, in his absence, the Coordinator of Emergency Management will determine the need to recommend evacuation of large areas and will issue recommendations for evacuation or other protective

action as needed. Local Law Enforcement will implement evacuation and provide security for the evacuated area. In the event of a hazardous materials incident, the local Fire Chief or his representative on the scene should implement immediate protective action to include evacuation as appropriate. If the Coordinator of Emergency Services makes the decision to evacuate an area He/she will notify someone from the Board of Supervisor of the decision.

8. Succession to the Chairman, Board of Supervisors / Director of Emergency Management will be members of the Board of Supervisors by seniority and the County Administrator / Emergency Service Deputy Director.
9. The Director of Emergency Management or, in his absence, the Coordinator of Emergency Management will notify the Virginia Department of Emergency Management immediately upon the declaration of a local emergency. Daily situation reports are also required. All appropriate locally available forces and resources will be fully committed before requesting assistance from the state. All disaster-related expenditures must be documented in order to be eligible for post-disaster reimbursement should a federal disaster be declared.
10. The heads of operating agencies will maintain plans and procedures in order to be prepared to effectively accomplish their assigned responsibilities.
11. The Coordinator of Emergency Management will assure compatibility between the County's Emergency Operations Plan and the plans and procedures of key facilities and private organizations within the county as appropriate.
12. The County must be prepared to bear the initial impact of a disaster on its own. Help may not be immediately available from the state or federal government after a natural or man-made disaster. All appropriate locally available forces and resources will be fully committed before requesting assistance from the state. Requests for assistance will be made through the State EOC to the State Coordinator.
13. The Director of Emergency Management or, in his absence, the Coordinator of Emergency Management, with support from designated local officials, will exercise direction and control from the EOC during disaster operations. The EOC may be partially or fully staffed depending on the type and scope of the disaster. The EOC will provide logistical and administrative support to response personnel deployed to the disaster site(s). Available warning time will be used to implement increased readiness measures that will insure maximum protection of the population, property, and the supplies from the effects of threatened disasters.
14. The heads of operating agencies will develop and maintain detailed plans and standing operating procedures necessary for their departments to effectively accomplish their assigned tasks. Department and agency heads will identify

sources from which emergency supplies, equipment, and transportation may be obtained promptly when required. Accurate records of disaster-related expenditures will be maintained. All disaster-related expenditures will be documented to provide a basis for reimbursement should federal disaster assistance be needed. In time of emergency, the heads of County offices, departments, and agencies will continue to be responsible for the protection and preservation of records essential for the continuity of government operations. Department and agency heads will establish lists of succession of key emergency personnel.

15. Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency operation may be suspended for the duration of any emergency. Efforts that would normally be required of those functions will be redirected to accomplish the emergency task by the agency concerned.
16. Declaration of a Local Emergency
 - a. The Board of Supervisors, by resolution, should declare an emergency to exist whenever the threat or actual occurrence of a disaster is, or threatens to be, of sufficient severity and magnitude to require significant expenditures and a coordinated response in order to prevent or alleviate damage, loss, hardship, or suffering.
 - b. A declaration of a local emergency activates the response and recovery programs of all applicable local and interjurisdictional Emergency Operations Plans and authorizes the furnishing of aid and assistance in accordance with those plans. In the event the Board of Supervisors cannot convene due to the disaster, the Director of Emergency Management may declare a local emergency to exist subject to confirmation of the entire Board of Supervisors, within five days. The Director of Emergency Management or, in his absence, the Coordinator will advise the State EOC immediately following the declaration of a local emergency.
 - c. When local resources are insufficient to cope with the effects of a disaster and the County requests state assistance, the following procedures will apply. The preferred method for requesting resources is by completing the resource request form on the on-line EOC. Alternate methods for requesting resources are by faxing requests or calling them in directly to the EOC. (Always remember to use SALTT when requesting resources... SIZE, AMOUNT, LOCATION, TYPE OF RESOURCE and TIME FRAME IN WHICH IT IS NEEDED.)
17. The State Emergency Operations Plan requires the submission of the following reports by local government in time of emergency.
 - a. Daily Situation Report
 - b. Initial Damage Assessment Report

c. Resource Request Form

18. Support by military units may be requested through the State EOC. Military forces, when made available, will support and assist local forces and may receive from the local Director of Emergency Management or his designated representative, mission-type requests to include objectives, priorities, and other information necessary to accomplish missions. The Virginia National Guard resources are available only after the Governor has declared a state of emergency.
19. Emergency assistance may be made available from neighboring jurisdictions in accordance with mutual aid agreements. Emergency forces may be sent from Greene County to assist adjoining jurisdictions. Such assistance will be in accordance with existing mutual aid agreements or, in the absence of official agreements, directed by the Director of Emergency Management or, in his absence, the Coordinator of Emergency Management when he/she determines that such assistance is necessary and feasible.
20. The Director of Emergency Management, the Coordinator of Emergency Management, and the Department of Social Services will assist disaster victims in obtaining post-disaster assistance, such as temporary housing and low-interest loans.
21. This plan is effective as a basis for training and pre-disaster preparedness upon receipt. It is effective for execution when:
 - a. Any disaster threatens or occurs in the county and a local disaster is declared under the provisions of Section 44-146.21, the Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Services and Disaster Law of 2000, as amended.
 - b. A state of emergency is declared by the Governor.
22. The Director of Emergency Management, assisted by the Coordinator of Emergency Management, has overall responsibility for maintaining and updating this plan. It should be updated based on lessons learned, and updated following an actual or threatened emergency situation. The Coordinator will have the EOP readopted every five years. Guidance and assistance is provided by the Virginia Department of Emergency Management. A plan distribution list must be maintained. See Attachment 5. Responsible individuals and officials should recommend to the Director of Emergency Management or the Coordinator of Emergency Management appropriate improvements and changes as needed based on experiences in emergencies, deficiencies identified through drills and exercises, and changes in government structure.

B. Operations Periods

1. Normal Operations

Emergency operations plans and procedures will be developed and maintained. Training and exercises will be conducted periodically as required to maintain readiness.

2. Increased Readiness

When a disaster threatens, all agencies having responsibilities will take action as called for in their respective ESF. (Example: flash flood watch.)

3. Response

Full-scale operations and a total commitment of staff and resources are required to mobilize and respond in time of an emergency. The local EOC must direct and control all emergency operations. A local emergency should be declared, when appropriate. Damage assessment begins. There are two phases of emergency operations:

- a. Conditions worsen requiring full-scale mitigation and preparedness activities. (Example: flash flood warning.)
- b. Disaster strikes. An emergency response is required to protect lives and property.

4. Recovery

Recovery is both a short-term and a long-term process. Short-term operations restore vital services to the community and provide for basic needs to the public. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the community to its normal, or to an improved, state of affairs. Examples of recovery actions are the provision of temporary housing and food, the restoration of non-vital government services, and the reconstruction of damaged areas.

EXERCISES AND TRAINING

1. Trained and knowledgeable personnel are essential for the prompt and proper execution of the Greene County Emergency Operations Plan and sub-plans. Greene County will ensure that all response personnel have a thorough understanding of their assigned responsibilities in a disaster situation, as well as how their role and responsibilities interface with the other response components of the Greene County Emergency Operations Plan. All personnel will be provided with the necessary training to execute those responsibilities in an effective and responsible manner.
2. The Emergency Management Director/Coordinator is responsible for the development, administration, and maintenance of a comprehensive training and exercise program

tailored to the needs of Greene County. This program will be comprised of a general core, functionally specific, as well as on-going refresher training programs designed to attain and sustain an acceptable level of emergency preparedness for Greene County.

3. Training will be based on federal and state guidance. Instructors will be selected from Greene County's government officials and staff, federal and state governments, private industry, the military, as well as quasi-public and volunteer groups trained in emergency services and response. All training and exercises conducted in Greene County will be documented. Training needs will be identified and records maintained for all personnel assigned emergency duties in a disaster.
4. The Coordinator of Emergency Management will develop, plan, and conduct functional and/or full-scale exercises annually. These exercises will be designed to not only test the Greene County Emergency Operations Plan and sub-plans, but to train all appropriate officials, emergency response personnel, County employees, and improve the overall emergency response organization and capability of Greene County. Quasi-public and volunteer groups and/or agencies will be encouraged to participate. Deficiencies identified by the exercise will be addressed immediately.
5. Real life situations occurring in Greene County may be critiqued and substituted as an Exercise.

AUTHORITIES

The organizational and operational concepts set forth in the plan are promulgated under the following authorities:

1. Federal
 - a. The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, Public Law 81-920, as amended.
 - b. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended.
 - c. Emergency Management and Assistance, Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44.
2. State
 - a. Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Services and Disaster Law of 2000, Title 44-146.28, Code of Virginia, as amended.
 - b. The Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Operations Plan:
Volume I, Basic Plan, April 2004, as amended.
Volume II, Disaster Recovery Plan, March 2004, as amended.
Volume III, Radiological Emergency Responders Plan, October 2000.
Volume IV, Oil and Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan, revised December, 2001

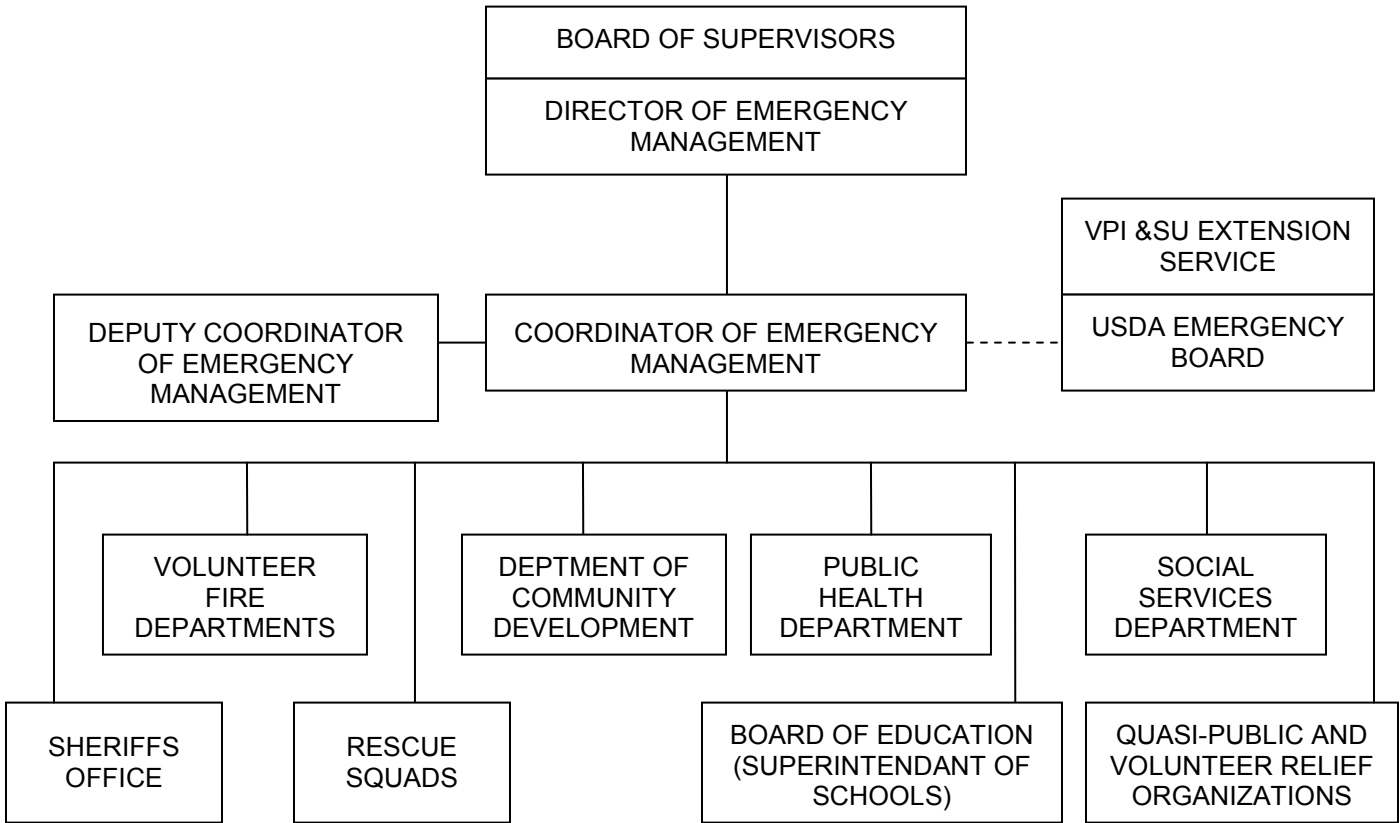
Volume V, Virginia Hurricane Emergency Response Plan, revised August 2001
Volume VI, Hazard Mitigation Plan, revised, September 2004
Volume VII, Virginia Department of transportation Emergency Operations Plan, revised, July 2002
Volume VIII, Terrorism Consequence Management Plan, revised April 1999

REFERENCES

1. Objectives for Local Emergency Management, CPG 1-5, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1984
2. Disaster Operations, CPG 1-6, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1981
3. Guide for All hazard Emergency Planning, SLG 101, September 1996

Attachment 1

ORGANIZATION CHART



Attachment 2 MATRIX OF RESPONSIBILITIES

X = Primary Responsibility
 O = Secondary Responsibility
 Blank = No Responsibility

	Director of Emergency Management	Coordinator of Emergency Management	Deputy Coordinator of Emergency Management	Sheriff's Department	Fire Department	Superintendent of Schools	Department Social Services	American Red Cross	Health Department	Rescue Squads	Regional Hospitals	VPS & SU Extension Agent	Building Official	County Attorney	Public Works
Direction and Control	X	O	O												
Emergency Public Information	X	O	O												
Law Enforcement				X										O	
Traffic Control				X										O	
Communications				O	X										
Warning and Alert				X	O					O					
Fire Response					X										
Hazardous Materials Response					X										
Search				X	X					X					
Evacuation				X	O					O					
Radiological Incident Response					X				O						
Reception and Care						O	X	O							
Emergency Medical Care					O					X	O				
Mass Feeding						O	X	O							
Welfare Services							X	O							
Health Services								X							
Utilities Services			X												X
Street Maintenance															O
Debris Removal															O
Damage Assessment			X									O	O		O
Resource and Supply		X	O												O
Economic Stabilization	X	O													
Medical Services								O	O	O	X				
Mortuary Services									X	O	O				
Shelter Upgrading													O		

**Attachment 3
SUCCESSION OF AUTHORITY**

Continuity of emergency operations is critical to the successful execution of emergency operations. Therefore, the following lines of succession are specified in anticipation of any contingency, which might result in the unavailability of the ranking member of the administrative hierarchy. The decision-making authority for each organization or service function is listed below by position in decreasing order.

<u>Organization/Service Function</u>	<u>Authority in Line of Succession</u>
Direction and Control	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director of Emergency Management 2. Vice Chairman of Board of Supervisors 3. Deputy Director of Emergency Management 4. Emergency Management Coordinator, Public Safety Director
Emergency Public Information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Information Officer 2. Director of Emergency Management 3. Coordinator of Emergency Management 4. Deputy Coordinator of Emergency Management
Sheriff's Office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sheriff 2. Captain
School System	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Superintendent 2. Assistant Superintendent 3. Director of Business and Finance
County Building Official	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building Inspector 2. Assistant Building Inspector
Health Department	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Health Nurse 2. Sanitarian
Social Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director 2. Acting Director
Extension Agent	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extension Agent 2. Extension Agent

Attachment 4
SAMPLE RESOLUTION FOR THE DECLARATION OF A LOCAL EMERGENCY

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF GREENE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, HELD AT _____, ON _____, _____, 2____.

RESOLUTION _____ - _____ DECLARING A LOCAL EMERGENCY TO EXIST IN GREENE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors of Greene County, Virginia, does hereby find as follows:

1. That due to the occurrence of _____, Greene County is facing a condition of extreme peril to the lives, safety and property of the residents of Greene County;
2. That as a result of this extreme peril, the proclamation of the existence of an emergency is necessary to permit the full powers of government to deal effectively with this condition of peril.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY PROCLAIMED by the Board of Supervisors of Greene County, Virginia, that a local emergency now exists throughout Greene County; and

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that during the existence of this emergency the powers, functions, and duties of the Director of Emergency Management and the Emergency Management organization and functions of Greene County shall be those prescribed by the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the ordinances, resolutions, and approved plans of Greene County in order to mitigate the effects of said emergency.

In order to carry out the effect of this resolution, a sum of money, not to exceed \$_____, is hereby appropriated from the county's unappropriated fund balance (from the Board's Special Account fund) to cover the reasonable operational costs of emergency services pending further report to this Board and such additional appropriations as shall be deemed necessary to cover the expected scope of this emergency.

Dated: _____

Board of Supervisors, Greene County, VA

Attest: _____
Clerk, Board of Supervisors
Greene County
Commonwealth of Virginia

Attachment 5
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN DISTRIBUTION LIST

Chairman, Board of Supervisors/Director of Emergency Management
County Administrator/Deputy Director of Emergency Management
Emergency Management Coordinator, Public Safety Director
Sheriff's Office
Dyke Volunteer Fire Department
Ruckersville Volunteer Fire Department
Standardsville Volunteer Fire Department
Greene County Rescue Squad
Superintendent of Schools
Department of Social Services Director
Health Department
County Building Inspector
Regional Hospitals
County Attorney
VPI &SU Extension Agent
Greene County Record
Virginia Department of Emergency Management (Local Plans Assistant)
Virginia Department of Emergency Management Regional Coordinator

**Attachment 6
EXERCISE AND TRAINING RECOMMENDATIONS**

Four-Year Training Plan

The following courses offered by the Emergency Management Institute (Federal Emergency Management Agency), in cooperation with the Virginia Department of Emergency Management are required for EMPG-funded localities and recommended for all others.

- Emergency Program Manager (IS-1)
- Radiological Emergency Management (IS-3)
- Exercise Design (IS -139)
- Emergency Planning (IS - 135)
- Continuity of Government Workshop (G-250, ½ day)

Four-Year Exercise Plan

The Virginia Department of Emergency Management recommends that all other localities also conduct or participate in one full-scale and three functional exercises over this period. Exercise types, national security, natural disaster, or technological hazards, should be rotated.

Exercise requirements for EMPG funded localities include the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Technological Hazards, Functional: | Haz Mat/Fire/EMS Chemical Spill |
| Natural Disaster, Full Scale: | Flash Flood |
| National Security, Functional: | EOC/Communications |
| Technological Hazards, Functional: | Reception & Care/Health |

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**ESF 1: DIRECTION AND CONTROL
QUICK REFERENCE CHECK LIST
GREENE COUNTY**

- EOC operational with all necessary equipment
- EOP available
- Key staff notified and assigned
- Local Governing Body notified
- Local emergency requirement assessed
- PIO in place
- State EOC notified
- Notify Finance Director when “Local Emergency” is declared
- Other key issues – notes

MISSION

When there is no emergency, the mission is to assign emergency duties and responsibilities, direct planning, conduct training, and generally to maintain an effective emergency response capability.

In time of emergency, the mission is to direct and control emergency operations, assure the implementation of actions as called for in this plan, disseminate emergency information to the public, and coordinate with the State EOC should outside assistance be required.

ORGANIZATION

Emergency operations will be directed and controlled from the County Emergency Operations Center located in the Sheriff's Office. The alternate EOC is located at Greene County Rescue Squad Building. The EOC staff will consist of the Director of Emergency Management, Coordinator of Emergency Management, key service chiefs/department heads or their designated representatives. Support personnel are to be designated to assist with communications, logistics, and administration. The Director of Emergency Management will be available for decision making as required.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Coordinator of Emergency Management will assume the development and maintenance of SOPs on the part of each major emergency support service. Generally, each service should maintain current notification rosters, designate and staff an official emergency control center, designate an EOC representative, establish procedures for reporting appropriate emergency information, develop mutual aid agreements with like services in adjacent localities, and provide ongoing training to maintain emergency response capabilities. More specific SOP requirements may be listed in each respective ESF as needed.

When an emergency threatens, available time will be used to implement increased readiness measures as listed in each annex to this plan. The Coordinator of Emergency Management will assure that all actions are completed as scheduled.

The EOC support staff will include a recorder, message clerk, and other support personnel as required in order to relieve the decision-making group of handling messages, maintaining logs, placing maps, etc. Procedures for these support operations should be established and maintained. Suggested forms are included. An EOC wall map should be prepared and readily accessible. A separate Reports Section should also be established as an adjunct to the EOC staff.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. Normal Operations
 - a. Complete a hazards analysis to determine which potential disasters are most likely to occur and which mitigation and preparedness actions are most needed.

- b. Develop and maintain an operational capability for emergency operations and reflect the same in the local Emergency Operations Plan.
- c. Make individual assignments of duties and responsibilities to staff the EOC and implement emergency operations.
- d. Maintain a notification roster of these key personnel and their alternates.
- e. Assure that adequate facilities and resources are identified to conduct emergency operations at the EOC and the designated shelter center(s).
- f. Develop mutual support agreements with adjacent jurisdictions and with relief organizations, such as the American Red Cross and The Salvation Army.
- g. Develop plans and procedures for providing timely information and guidance to the public in time of emergency. Consummate official working agreements with local EAS radio stations.
- h. Identify and maintain a list of essential services and facilities that must continue to operate and may need to be protected during an emergency.
- i. Test and exercise plans and procedures with periodic exercises and drills. Revise plans and provide training as indicated by test or exercise results.
- j. Assure compatibility between this plan and the emergency plans and procedures of key facilities and organizations within the county.
- k. Develop accounting and record keeping procedures for expenses incurred during an emergency. Become familiar with federal disaster assistance procedures, the Disaster Preparedness and Assistance Handbook, and the State Emergency Services and Disaster Law of 2000.
- l. Define and encourage hazard mitigation activities, which will reduce the probability of the occurrence of a disaster and/or reduce its effects.

2. Increased Readiness

A natural or man-made disaster is threatening the local area.

- a. Review emergency operations plans and procedures and update if necessary. Ensure the operational capability of the EOC facility and alert on-duty personnel.
- b. Alert appropriate personnel of the situation and assure that appropriate mitigation and preparedness measures are being taken. Begin to provide periodic staff briefings as required.
- c. Implement record keeping of all incurred expenses, if applicable.

- d. Prepare to provide emergency information to the public.
 - e. Direct and control emergency operations. Complete all checklist items listed above. Staff the EOC, as required. Provide logistical support to the on-site emergency response personnel.
 - f. Brief the Board of Supervisors members as appropriate.
 - g. Call a meeting of County personnel. Review actions already taken and expedite those necessary to conduct in-the-field mitigation and preparedness activities. Assure the completion of checklist items in each ESF.
 - h. Disseminate emergency information and protective action guidance to the public.
 - i. Advise individuals to evacuate from danger areas, if appropriate.
 - j. Establish and maintain liaison with the State EOC and adjacent jurisdictions.
 - k. Provide daily situation reports to the State EOC.
 - l. Continue to maintain records for all expenses incurred.
 - m. Coordinate daily with department heads.
3. Response
- a. Disaster strikes. An emergency response is required to protect lives and property.
 - b. Direct and control emergency operations.
 - c. Ensure that previous checklist items have been completed or initiated.
 - d. Provide emergency information and protective action guidance to the public.
 - e. Declare a local emergency if the situation warrants.
 - f. Provide periodic situation reports and requests for assistance to the State EOC, as the situation requires.
 - g. Ensure that an accurate record of expenses is maintained.
 - h. Make an Initial Damage Assessment and forward to the State EOC.

4. Recovery

- a. This phase requires that priority attention be given to the restoration of essential facilities and an assessment of damage effects.
- b. Restore essential facilities and services.
- c. Provide temporary housing and food as required.
- d. Continue to maintain a record of disaster-related expenditures.
- e. Coordinate with the State EOC. Provide supplementary damage assessment information as required. Request post-disaster assistance if appropriate.
- f. Provide information to the public.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (E. O. C.)

MISSION

To provide centralized direction and control of any or all of the following functions: direction of all emergency operations; communications and warning, consolidation, analysis and dissemination of damage assessment data; collection and analysis of radiological monitoring readings; forwarding consolidated reports to state government; and, issuing emergency information and instructions.

ORGANIZATION

1. See Organization Chart (Attachment 1).
2. The EOC staff will be organized as follows:
 - a. **EXECUTIVE GROUP** - Provides overall direction and control of emergency operation.
 - b. **OPERATIONS GROUP** - Maintains accurate estimates of the emergency situation, maintains current records of utilization and availability of resources and implements orders of the Executive Group.
 - c. **COMMUNICATIONS GROUP** - Establishes, operates and maintains communications with required elements of county resources, adjacent cities and counties and state agencies.
 - d. **DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS GROUP** - Maintains current Situation Reports referencing damages.
 - e. **INFORMATION GROUP** - Collects, analyzes and disseminates appropriate official information to the population concerning the emergency.
 - f. **SUPPORT GROUP** - Provides logistical support for Emergency Operations Center operations.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The EOC will be activated and operated as follows:

1. The activation of the EOC will be ordered by the Director or Coordinator of Emergency Management based upon the best available information. Depending on the situation, a partial or full activation will be ordered.
2. Partial activation will be ordered when the emergency requires relatively few personnel to accomplish the necessary tasks. Such situations might vary from weather warnings or operations resulting from minor storm damage, fire, and vehicular accidents with multiple casualties, etc.
3. Full activation will be ordered when widespread destruction has occurred or there is an imminent threat of such destruction. An incident of such magnitude, would require

commitment of a large number of personnel, equipment and resources to properly respond to and recover from an incident.

4. Initial situation briefings will be provided by the Director of Emergency Management.
5. Direction and control of county personnel and resources employed in support of disaster operations is exercised by the department or agency furnishing support.
6. All requests for State or Federal resources are made via the Virginia Department of Emergency Management at (804) 674-2400 or 1-800-468-8892.
7. Depending upon the severity and magnitude of the incident, the EOC may have to operate for an extended period of time. Therefore, each department or agency assigning personnel to the EOC should allow for additional relief personnel on a shift basis.
8. The Sheriff's Office in Greene County will operate as the EOC. Telephone lines will be trunked into the room for use when the EOC is activated. Telephones not used in an emergency will be brought to the EOC.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

- A. Emergency Operations Center functions, during all three operational phases (Mobilization, Response and Recovery) include, but are not limited to:
 1. EXECUTIVE GROUP
 - a. Direct overall emergency operations.
 - b. Initiate activation of EOC.
 - c. Determine operational courses of action.
 - d. Make decisions as to adoption of course of action.
 - e. Adjudicate conflicting claims and/or requests for available personnel, equipment and other resources.
 2. OPERATIONS GROUP
 - a. Develop and maintain an accurate status of the emergency situation.
 - b. Record and maintain current status of resources.
 - c. Develop course(s) of action based on the emergency and available resources.
 - d. Implement course of action approved by the Executive Group.
 - e. Coordinate the procurement and utilization of all support services and resources made available from throughout the County.

3. COMMUNICATIONS GROUP
 - a. Establish and maintain Greene County emergency communications to include communications with adjacent cities and counties.
 - b. Establish and maintain communications with the following agencies:
 - (1) Greene County Fire Departments
 - (2) Greene County Rescue Squads
 - (3) Greene County Sheriff's Department
 - (4) Greene County School System
 - (5) Greene County Public Works
 - (6) Virginia Emergency Operations Center
 - (7) All surrounding governmental agencies maintaining mutual aid/assistance agreements with Greene County.
 - c. Insure continuous telephone communications.
 - d. Monitor NAEAS and EAS stations.
 - e. Establish and operate the EOC Message Center.
4. DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS GROUP
 - a. Maintain current damage status to include estimated dollar amounts.
 - b. Display damage status in EOC.
 - c. Recommend to Operations Groups priorities for debris removal.
5. INFORMATION GROUP
 - a. Act as Greene County Public Information Office.
 - b. Establish and operate an emergency information clearing point.
 - c. Prepare and present official press releases to media based on current and factual information.
6. SUPPORT GROUP
 - a. A group of specialty trained individuals will constitute an EOC Response Team.
 - b. The team would be trained in the County Emergency Operations Plan and how to establish and operate an EOC.
 - c. This group will maintain support and logistical coordination for all other groups in the EOC.

7. FOOD AND LODGING

- a. County staff will coordinate the operation of the cafeteria facilities necessary to feed the EOC staff.
- b. Cots and bedding will be furnished by the American Red Cross.

8. FIRST AID MEDICAL

The Health Department will establish and operate an emergency medical services treatment area for the EOC staff.

9. GOODS AND SERVICES

- a. Requests for supplies and services will be made to the Budget and Accounting representatives assigned to the EOC, who will authorize all expenditures.
- b. All purchases of such goods and services will be approved and purchased using a county purchase requisition.
- c. Agencies/departments will furnish supplies required for their particular activity.
- d. Personnel will provide their own personal use items.
- e. Every effort will be made by on-duty law enforcement and fire and rescue personnel to establish the safety of the families of on-duty county personnel involved in the emergency. This is to insure the well being of families of essential employees.

10. TRANSPORTATION

- a. Transportation to and from the EOC will be the responsibility of the individual.
- b. Emergency requests for transportation to and from the EOC will be made to the Coordinator of Emergency Management on an individual basis for requirements generated due to breakdowns or inclement weather.

PRIMARY EOC STAFFING

Skeletal Staffing

Deputy Director of Emergency Management
Emergency Management Coordinator, Public Safety Director
Phone Operator
Message Clerk
Communications Supervisor

Full Staffing

Director of Emergency Management
Deputy Director of Emergency Management
Emergency Management Coordinator, Public Safety Director
Sheriff
Communications Supervisor
School Superintendent
Fire Chief
Rescue Representative
Social Services
Health Department
Red Cross
Message Clerks (2)

Public Information/Rumor Control

Public Information Officer
Phone Operator
Message Clerk
Messenger
Security

Messengers (2)

Status Board/Map Plotter
Security
Phone Operators (2)

ALTERNATE EOC STAFFING

(To be completed during Increased Readiness)

SUGGESTED EOC MESSAGE FLOW

Dispatcher/Phone Operator

Receive incoming messages. Record them on standard 3-color form. Enter in personal log and make a photocopy if desired. Deliver messages to the Coordinator.

Coordinator

Direct and control all emergency operations. Delegate action to service chiefs as needed by giving them the yellow action copy of the message. Assure the routing of all official messages through the Coordinator to the message Clerk for filing.

Message Clerk

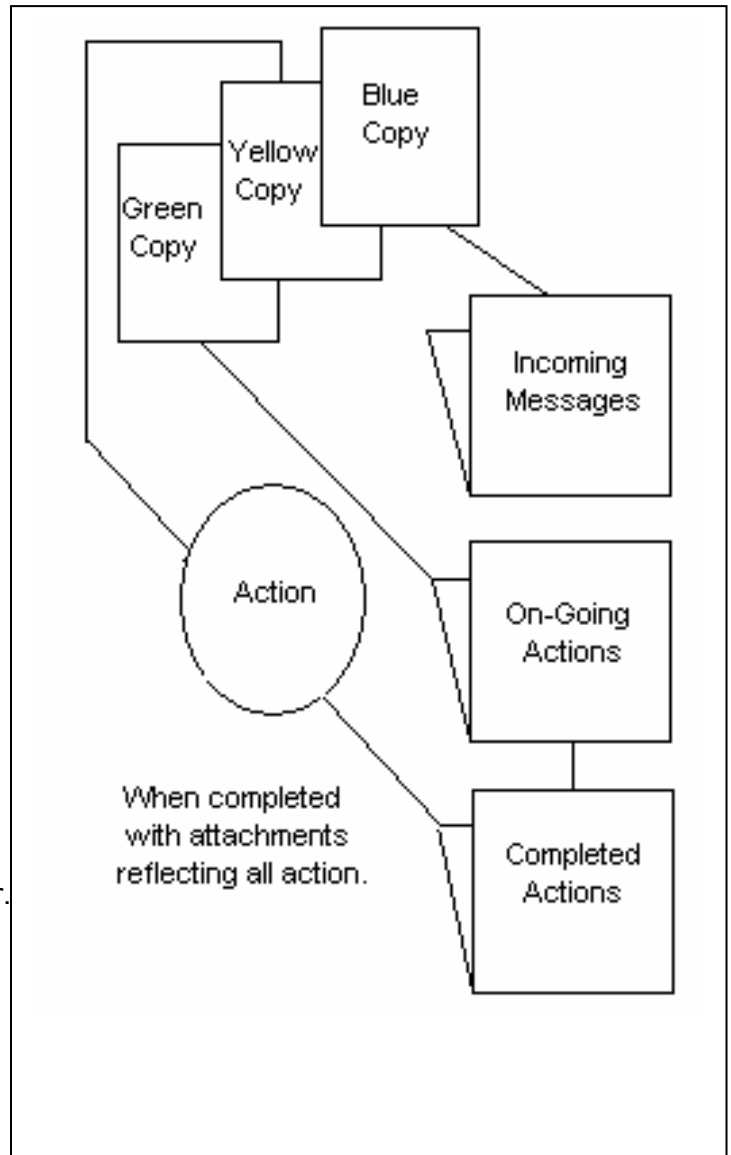
Maintain the official files for the Coordinator—“Incoming Messages,” “On-going Actions,” and “Completed Actions.” Maintain a log of all messages. Assist the Coordinator in keeping abreast of the status of all actions.

Service Chiefs

Receive task with yellow copy from Coordinator. Complete action. Make a record of all action and attach to yellow “action copy” of message. Return to Coordinator. Retain a photocopy of yellow message plus attachments.

Messengers

Make photocopies of messages and supporting documentation and return them with the original to the individual making the request. Deliver messages and perform other support duties as required.



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MISSION

To ensure that the necessary management controls, budget authorities, and accounting procedures are in place to provide the necessary funding in a timely manner to conduct emergency operations, document expenditures, and maximize state and federal assistance following the disaster.

ORGANIZATION

The Emergency Operations Plan states that a local emergency may be declared by the Director of Emergency Management with the consent of the Board of Supervisors (Section 44-146.21 of the Virginia Emergency Services and Disaster Law). The Chairman, Board of Supervisors serves as the Director of Emergency Management with the County Administrator serving as the Deputy Director of Emergency Management. The Director of Emergency Management must notify the Administrative Assistance/Finance that a local emergency or disaster has been declared.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. In an emergency situation as defined by the Emergency Operations Plan, the Administrative Assistant-Finance will be responsible for expediting the process of purchasing necessary capital items. Verbal approval will replace the usual written budget change request process; however the budget change requests must be documented at a later time. The Director of Emergency Management or the Acting Director of Emergency Management must request verbal approval of funding.
- B. The Administrative Assistant-Finance Office would permit over spending in particular line items (e.g., overtime, materials, and supplies) under emergency circumstances as defined in the Emergency Operations Plan. A year-end adjustment can be made if required. The Administrative Assistant-Finance Office will work with all County departments to facilitate needed purchases.
- C. The Director of Emergency Management or the Acting Director of Emergency Management must define disaster related expenditures for the Administrative Assistant-Finance and the appropriate length of time these disaster-related expenditures will be incurred. The Emergency Operations Plan states that all disaster related expenditures must be documented in order to be eligible for post-disaster reimbursement should a Federal disaster be declared, hence, the Administrative Assistant-Finance Office will implement record keeping of all incurred expenses throughout the emergency/disaster period. This office will also assist in compilation of information for the "Report of Disaster-Related Expenditures" if required.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS-BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. Normal Operations
 - a. Develop, maintain, and disseminate budget and management procedures to ensure the prompt and efficient disbursement and accounting of funds to conduct emergency operations, as well as support and maximize claims of financial assistance from state and federal governments.
 - b. Provide training to familiarize staff with federal and state disaster assistance requirements and forms.
 - c. Instruct all departments to maintain a continuous inventory of supplies on hand.
2. Increased Readiness

A natural or man-made disaster is threatening the local area.

 - a. Review emergency budget and management procedures and update if necessary.
 - b. Review federal disaster assistance procedures, the Disaster Preparedness and Assistance Handbook, and the State Emergency Services and Disaster Law of 2000.
 - c. Review resource inventories and prepare to make emergency purchases of goods and services.
 - d. Inform departments of the procedures to be followed in documenting and reporting disaster related expenditures.
 - e. Pre-identify one or more code numbers to the potential emergency/disaster incident to facilitate disaster cost accounting, and notify departments of code assignment.
3. Response
 - a. Implement emergency budget and financial management procedures to expedite the necessary purchases of goods and services to effectively address the situation at hand.
 - b. Begin tracking and compiling accurate cost records from data submitted by departments.
 - c. Assist in damage assessment survey.

4. Recovery
 - a. Prepare and submit disaster assistance applications to the appropriate state and/or federal agencies for reimbursement of disaster related expenditures.
 - b. Assist in finalizing damage assessment.
 - c. Review and revise real estate assessments based upon damages sustained to local infrastructure.
 - d. Assist in the preparation and submission of government insurance claims.

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MISSION

To provide proper and timely legal guidance to government officials in an emergency or disaster situation.

ORGANIZATION

The County Attorney will assist County government officials and departments in ensuring that actions taken during an emergency/disaster situation will comply with the appropriate Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and policies.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

In the event of an emergency, the Director and Coordinator of Emergency Management will be taking, as well as authorizing, a variety of actions under their emergency authority to respond to and recover from the emergency/disaster. Laws, Regulations, and policies that government follows and complies with everyday may have to be temporarily suspended in order to effectively address the situation at hand. Government's exposure to potential liability issues is greatly enhanced in this situation. In order to avoid or mitigate against potential liability issues, government officials must be clear on the parameters of their emergency authorities to them under the law.

During an emergency or disaster situation, the County Attorney will be stationed in the EOC to provide the necessary legal assistance to County officials and staff in identifying, defining, as well as resolving any legal issue that may surface during any phase of emergency operations.

All government staff will consult with the County Attorney regarding any legal issue that may arise in the course of executing their responsibilities under the plan. Legal assistance may include but not be limited to, such actions as defining emergency authorities, identifying and resolving potential liability issues, interpreting laws, regulations, and policies, preparing new ordinances and regulations, and developing and reviewing contracts.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – LEGAL ASSISTANCE

1. Normal Operations
 - a. Review local, state, and federal emergency laws, regulations, and policies and identify potential issues that may surface during emergency operations.
 - b. Advise government officials and staff of potential legal issues that may arise during emergency operations and provide guidance as to how these issues may be addressed.
 - c. Develop and disseminate procedures to County staff as to how legal issues should be addressed and processed through the County Attorney during a disaster.

2. Increased Readiness

A natural or man-made disaster is threatening the local area.

- a. Review local, state, and federal disaster laws.
- b. Inform departments of the procedures to follow in requesting legal assistance.

3. Response

- a. Implement and advise government officials of their emergency authorities under the law.
- b. Provide legal assistance and guidance to government officials and staff as necessary.
- c. Consult with state and federal authorities as required.

4. Recovery

- a. Continue to provide legal assistance to government officials and staff.
- b. Continue to consult with state and federal authorities as required.

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ESF 4: COMMUNICATIONS
QUICK REFERENCE CHECK LIST
GREENE COUNTY

- Monitor all communication systems for proper working order
- Recall off duty personnel as necessary
- Make any required notifications
- Implement any emergency procedures
- Test back up communications equipment
- Verify ARES and RACES are in place
- Other key issues – notes

MISSION

To provide communications for direction and control of emergency operations throughout the County.

ORGANIZATION

Warning and emergency communications will be directed and controlled from the Communications Center located in the Sheriff's Office. This facility is operated 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The County Communications Center is the point of contact for receipt of all warnings and notifications of actual or impending emergencies or disaster. The telecommunicator (dispatcher) on duty will notify other key personnel, chiefs and department heads as required by the type of report and standard operating procedures (SOP).

The telephone companies will ensure that communications essential to emergency services are maintained. During a major disaster, additional telephone lines will be installed in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to coordinate emergency operations. At least one phone with a special publicized number will be reserved for "rumor control" to handle citizen inquiries. The Greene County Sheriff's Chief Deputy will coordinate with the telephone company to provide these services.

Amateur radio operators will provide emergency backup radio communications between the EOC and the State EOC, should normal communications be disrupted. They will also provide communications with some in-the-field operators.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – COMMUNICATIONS

1. Normal Operations
 - a. Maintain effective communications in order to have the capability to direct and control emergency operations, as well as to provide initial warning and alerting, in the event of an emergency.
 - b. Develop procedures for communications, to include setting up telephones in the EOC on short notice and backup radio communications for operations in the field.
 - c. Develop procedures for warning.
 - d. Describe the warning devices to be used.
 - e. Assure complete geographical coverage.

- f. Assign responsibilities for activating warning systems. Include provisions for warning special facilities (schools, hospitals, nursing homes, major industrial employers, etc.) and individuals (hearing-impaired and non-English speaking), as appropriate.
- g. Maintain, test, and upgrade communication equipment as necessary, to ensure as well as enhance the county's communications capability in the event of an emergency.
- h. Assign emergency duties and provide specialized training, as needed.

2. Increased Readiness

A natural or man-made disaster is threatening the local area.

- a. Alert on-duty personnel, chiefs, and department heads, as required, by the type of incident and standard operating procedures.
- b. Continue to monitor the situation.
- c. Conditions continue to worsen requiring full-scale mitigation and preparedness activities.
- d. Alert all personnel.
- e. Ensure the operational capability of the EOC.
- f. Test communications systems and backup electrical power.
- g. Alert special facilities, if appropriate, that would require assistance to evacuate from threatened areas.
- h. Ensure that amateur radio operators are on standby to provide emergency backup radio communications in the event normal communications are disrupted.

3. Response

Disaster strikes. An emergency response is required to protect lives and property.

- a. Maintain essential communications.
- b. Activate rumor control communications equipment and personnel to handle citizen inquiries.
- c. Coordinate, as necessary, with amateur radio operators to enhance the existing communications network and possibly to facilitate communications with selected in-the-field operators.

4. Recovery

- a. Continue to maintain essential emergency communications through the established emergency communications network or through the use of amateur radio operators, if necessary, until the emergency has subsided.
- b. Continue to provide rumor control communications equipment and personnel until the fears and concerns of the public have been alleviated.

AMATEUR RADIO EMERGENCY SERVICE

The Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) is an unincorporated association of federally licensed amateur radio operators who have voluntarily offered their qualifications and equipment for communications duty in public service when disaster strikes, pursuant to Federal Communications Rule 97.1(a).

The Greene County leadership within ARES is exercised by the Emergency Coordinator who appoints Assistant Emergency Coordinators, as necessary, to assist in the administration and operation of ARES throughout the county. The ARES Emergency Coordinator for Greene County reports to the District Emergency Coordinator who, in turn, reports to the Virginia Section Emergency Coordinator.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Emergency Management and the Amateur Radio Emergency Service for the Radio Amateur Emergency Civil Service was signed on June 1, 1991, and remains in effect.

The RACES 24-hour pager number for the Greene County area is 1-800-468-8892. (VA.EOC) Upon notification by the EOC or other appropriate Greene County officials, the Greene County ARES Emergency Coordinator will alert his ARES members, task organize his personnel and communications resources, and report immediately to the EOC or other locations as directed. Upon reporting to the responsible Greene County official directing activation, the ARES Emergency Coordinator shall receive tasking from that official until termination of the emergency. When the Virginia Department of Emergency Management or higher authority activates the Radio Amateur Civil Service (RACES) as specified in the Code of Virginia, Section 44-146.16, and FCC rule 97. The ARES members will then assume the authorizations and responsibilities as defined under the FCC rules and regulations.

Greene County ARES members are prepared to provide emergency backup radio communications, sustained by their own emergency backup power, from any location within Greene County to other local, state, and national locations, should the emergency so warrant. Emergency backup radio communications provided by Greene County ARES members include equipment utilizing a wide variety of media and frequencies that are capable of passing telecommunications requirements of the EOC or other local officials.

It shall be the responsibility of the Greene County ARES Emergency Coordinator to ensure that personnel and communications resources assigned to his area remain fully prepared to support any of the functional operations phases. The EC shall keep the EOC fully advised of the state of readiness of ARES in Greene County.

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ESF 5: EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION

QUICK REFERENCE CHECK LIST

GREENE COUNTY

- Gather information as it becomes available
- Develop a draft media release for review by Director or Coordinator
- Prepare for activation of the EAS
- Make ready access to cable television
- Clear all releases with Director/Coordinator**
- Other key issues – notes

MISSION

To keep the public informed concerning the threatened or actual emergency situation and to provide protective action guidance as appropriate to save lives and protect property.

ORGANIZATION

The dissemination of emergency public information will be directed and controlled from the EOC by the Emergency Management Coordinator. The EOC will work jointly with, and have official access to, local radio stations and newspapers. The Director of Emergency Management will serve as Public Information Officer. However, the PIO role may shift to the Coordinator of Emergency Management, the sheriff, or other department heads depending on the type of incident and the circumstances involved.

The following officials and organizations are responsible:

Public Information Officer
Director of Emergency Management / Chairman, Board of Supervisors
Deputy Director of Emergency Management / County Administrator

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Public Information Officer is to be notified of all emergency situations that require notification of the County Administrator.

When an emergency is officially declared, the Public Information Officer will serve as the primary source of contact for release of information to the media. Any media contacting the dispatch center shall be referred to the PIO. This will allow emergency personnel to use their resource for responding to the event and give the media one source to contact for details. This does not preclude emergency personnel from responding to the media inquiries on the scene, although caution should be used in releasing details of injuries or death before families can be notified.

The Public Information Officer will report to the Emergency Operations Center or to the Administration Center, whichever is appropriate at the time of the emergency. The PIO will coordinate the release of information over the government access cable channel and through all written documents. The PIO will also be responsible for arranging regular briefings for the media at a suitable time and location. Any complaints by emergency personnel concerning actions by the members of the press are also to be referred to the PIO for discussion with the appropriate news organization.

The PIO will maintain an up-to-date telephone and fax number list for all local news organizations and will remain accessible by telephone throughout the duration of the emergency situation.

State-level emergency public information will be broadcast by the Emergency Alert System (EAS). The State EOC has the primary responsibility of keeping the public informed when the

emergency affects a widespread area. This will supplement information provided by the National Weather Service. The use of cable television during emergency situations is described below. The County Public Information Officer in coordination with the County EOC should access these local stations to advise the public concerning locally unique emergency public information.

Once an emergency has been declared, separate emergency response organizations will coordinate with the Public Information Officer and clear news releases with the EOC before release to the news media for public consumption.

The news media must assure that confusing or conflicting information is not disseminated to the public. Sources of information should be verified for accuracy. All statements from local and state government personnel should be from, or authenticated by, the proper authorities. The news media will, in effect, assume a support role to local government during emergency operations.

Area newspapers should be requested to publish articles periodically in order to increase public awareness about the primary local hazards and to suggest the best protective actions for individuals in time of emergency.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION

1. Normal Operations
 - a. Establish a working arrangement between the County PIO, the local EOC and local radio stations and newspapers.
 - b. Encourage local newspapers to periodically publish general information about those specific hazards that are most likely to occur, such as flooding and industrial accidents. Emphasize citizen response and protective actions.
 - c. Prepare and provide general information as appropriate to special groups such as the visually impaired, the elderly, etc.

2. Increased Readiness

A natural or man-made disaster is threatening the local area.

 - a. Monitor national and state level news coverage of the situation (if applicable).
 - b. Prepare locally unique, supplementary public information news releases and keep them updated to reflect the current emergency situation.
 - c. Evaluate the situation. Consider putting out news releases when there is a public “need to know”. The content should be coordinated with adjunct jurisdictions and the State EOC.

3. Response

Conditions continue to worsen requiring full-scale mitigation and preparedness activities.

- a. After coordination with the State EOC, time permitting, the PIO will begin to disseminate emergency public information via news releases to the local news media.
- b. If necessary, designate a phone number and personnel to handle citizen inquiries.
- c. Assure the availability of back-up generators at local EAS radio stations.
- d. Maintain a record of all expenses throughout the emergency.
- e. Develop accurate and complete information regarding incident cause, size, current situation, and resources committed.
- f. Continue to keep the public informed of the situation and of recommended protective actions.

4. Recovery

Continue to keep the public informed concerning local recovery operations.

- a. Assist the Health Department in disseminating public health notices, if necessary.
- b. Assist state and federal officials in disseminating information concerning relief assistance.

USE OF CABLE TELEVISION DURING EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

During emergencies, it is especially important that the public be kept informed of available resources, dangerous conditions, and the response that emergency personnel are making to the situation. In addition to using other media outlets, cable television should be used to disseminate this type of information as follows:

1. **Emergency Override** – The emergency override on the cable system allows the Emergency Management Coordinator and the Public Information Officer to inform the public of immediate crisis situations. The override operates over all channels and anyone watching cable will see the message. It is to be used only where instant notification is essential.
2. **Government Access Bulletin Board** – The government access bulletin board is available to transmit written messages through the cable system. Through use of a character generator, messages can be typed onto the screen and broadcast through the cable company personnel and the Public Information Officer.

All of the above resources are to be used in conjunction with cable company personnel and the Public Information Officer.

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ESF 6: LAW ENFORCEMENT
QUICK REFERENCE CHECK LIST
GREENE COUNTY

- Notify/recall off duty personnel as necessary
- Check all communications equipment
- Review SOPs for emergency actions
- Mobilize all signs, barricades, and related equipment
- Prepare for public notification
- Check all backup equipment
- Provide security for EOC
- Other key issues – notes

MISSION

To maintain law and order, to provide public warning, to provide for the security of critical facilities and supplies, to provide a “safe scene” for the duration of a traffic disruptive incident, to effect the evacuation of threatened areas, to provide access control to evacuated areas or critical facilities, to assist with search and rescue operations, and to assist with identification of the dead.

ORGANIZATION

The Sheriff’s Department, has the primary responsibility for law enforcement, security, warning, evacuation, traffic control, and evaluating the request for search and rescue. Additional resources are available if needed through working agreements with the Department of State Police, and other law enforcement organizations—county/town police departments or County sheriff’s offices—in the region.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Existing procedures in the form of department directives provide the basis for a law enforcement response in time of emergency. Such directives are in force for all types of natural disasters or technological hazards which have been recently experienced to include flooding, hazardous materials incidents, transportation accidents, search and rescue operations, traffic control, and evacuation. The local law enforcement has the authority and responsibility for search and rescue operations throughout the County.

In the event of a state- or federally-declared disaster, the Governor can provide National Guard personnel and equipment to support local law enforcement operations. They may be used only for low-risk duties such as security and traffic control. Operational control will be retained by the local law enforcement; typically a liaison officer will be assigned to each field unit.

A hazardous or potential hazardous situation could justify the need for evacuation for a short period of a few hours to several days or weeks, depending on the hazard and its severity. In order to limit access to the hazard area, various personnel and devices will be required, such as the following:

- Personnel to direct traffic and staff control points
- Signs to control or restrict traffic
- Two-way radios to communicate to personnel within and outside the secured area
- Control point(s)
- Adjacent highway markers indicating closure of area
- Patrols within and outside the secured areas
- An established pass system for entry and exit of secured area(s)
- Provide security for mass medication dispensing sites

The Virginia Department of Transportation Residency Shop has general responsibility for signing and marking.

The Emergency Management Coordinator, in coordination with the local law enforcement and the Fire Department, should delineate areas which may need to be evacuated, such as the floodplain and areas within one-half mile of sites with a potential for a hazardous substance incident. Such sites should include industrial plants, highways and railroads upon which hazardous materials are transported, and warehouses or dumps sites where such materials are stored or disposed.

Should an evacuation become necessary, warning and evacuation instructions will be put out via radio and television. Also, the local law enforcement and the Fire Department will use mobile loudspeakers to ensure that all residents in the threatened areas have received the evacuation warning.

Ruckersville Elementary School has been designated as the primary Evacuation Assembly Center although other schools, churches, or public facilities may also be designated and used as needed. Final selection and coordination of the evacuation center(s) should be made at the time of the emergency.

Evacuees will be advised to take the following items with them if time and circumstances permit: one change of clothing, special medicines, baby food and supplies (if needed), and sleeping bags or blankets. They will also be advised to secure their homes and turn off utilities before leaving. It is recommended that pets remain at home. The local law enforcement will provide for the security of the evacuation area. VDOT Residency Shop personnel will assist in controlling access to the evacuated area by erecting traffic barriers at strategic points.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. Normal Operations

Develop and maintain plans to provide for effective law enforcement, prompt warning and evacuation, traffic and crowd control, search and rescue, and the security of vital facilities and supplies.

- a. Identify essential facilities and develop procedures to provide for their security and continued operation in time of emergency
- b. Develop procedures for promptly warning the public of an emergency, using any means necessary and available (i.e., telephone, public address systems, knocking on doors)
- c. Develop procedures for warning and evacuating residents with special needs (elderly, handicapped, etc.) Anticipate and resolve problems associated with these population groups such as evacuating nursing homes and schools. The Sheriff's Office will handle the jail.
- d. Identify potential evacuation routes in the event of a major emergency situation.

- e. Develop strategies to effectively address special emergency situations that may require distinct law enforcement procedures, such as civil disorders, hostage or terrorist situations, and bomb threats or detonations.

2. Increased Readiness

A natural or man-made disaster is threatening the local area.

- a. Review and update plans and procedures
- b. Assign emergency duties and provide specialized training as needed.
- c. Delineate the specific areas which may need to be evacuated and designate evacuation routes
- d. Alert personnel to standby status
- e. Begin to keep records of all expenses incurred and continue for the duration of the emergency
- f. Alert all personnel and special facilities, as required.
- g. Test primary communications systems and arrange for alternate systems, if necessary.
- h. Provide security for mass medication dispensing sites

3. Response

- a. Implement evacuation procedures for the threatened areas, if necessary. Instruct evacuees to bring one change of clothes, medicine, baby food, sleeping bags, and other supplies, as required.
- b. Provide traffic and crowd control, as required
- c. Implement the necessary security at the emergency site, evacuated areas, vital facilities, shelter areas, and supplies.
- d. Begin recording disaster-related expenses.
- e. Assist EOC in evacuation, as required.
- f. Secure the emergency site, evacuated areas, vital facilities, and supplies
- g. Continue to provide traffic and crowd control
- h. Continue to warn the public and assist with providing protective action guidance.

- i. Assist with search and rescue operations, as required.
 - j. Implement existing mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, if necessary.
 - k. Provide security for mass medication dispensing sites.
4. Recovery
- a. Continue to provide traffic and crowd control, as well as the necessary security.
 - b. Complete the necessary post-emergency investigations while continuing to maintain law and order within the county. Assist in state and federal investigation as necessary.
 - c. Support cleanup and recovery operations as required
 - d. Assist with identification of the dead, if necessary.
 - e. Assist with damage assessment
 - f. Complete disaster-related expense records for services provided and within your control and submit to the Coordinator.

F. SEARCH AND RESCUE PROCEDURES

The Sheriff's Department should establish and maintain a primary search and rescue team of at least six persons with one designated "team leader" or officer. The team leader must (1) organize and maintain the program (2) develop sufficient expertise to provide training for other team members and (3) assemble and maintain the equipment and supplies necessary for search and rescue operations.

More detailed procedures should be developed for alerting and deployment and for in-the-field operations. These procedures should be updated at least annually, possibly after a training session or actual search mission.

Should personnel outside the Sheriff's Department be designated as primary team members, official agreements should be made defining under what circumstances they will be utilized for both training and actual operations.

Local volunteer fire departments and rescue squads have been assigned an "assist" role for search and rescue. These volunteers, unless they are primary team members, will normally be used only when large numbers of searchers are required.

In time of emergency should the Sheriff's Department or local rescue squads not have an adequate capability, or should additional resources or expertise be required, contact the Virginia Department of Emergency Management. This agency can coordinate with and

dispatch search and rescue resources, including search dog teams anywhere in the state on short notices.

SEARCH AND RESCUE RESOURCES

National Park Service	804-985-7293
Blue Ridge Mountain Search and Rescue	804-924-3472

Equipment and supplies:

Search and rescue dog	Sheriff's Office
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Special Equipment Available

- 4 Wheel Drive Vehicles
- 5-Ton GMC Truck
- 1 and ½ -Ton Pickup Truck
- 1 and ½- Ton Blazer
- Humvee
- Search and Rescue Communications Truck
- Misc. Trailers
- Haaglands tracked Vehicle
- 16 foot Aluminum Jon Boat
- 14 foot Rubber Boats
- 2 Portable Generators

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ESF 7: MEDICAL AND HEALTH
QUICK REFERENCE CHECK LIST

GREENE COUNTY

- Establish communication with local and neighboring health care facilities
- Prepare to test milk, food, and water for contamination
- Review prepared statements in the Appendices
- Monitor and record disease reports
- Maintain contact with State Health Department
- Establish contact with State Medical Examiner's office
- Prepare for crisis counseling
- Other key issues – notes

MISSION

To provide coordinated medical, health, and rescue services to save lives in time of emergency.

ORGANIZATION

Emergency health services will be provided by the Director of the Greene County Health Department. Local and regional hospitals provide emergency medical care to all area residents. Volunteer rescue squads serving the County will provide emergency medical transportation, assist with the evacuation of endangered areas, and assist in land search and rescue operations. Local funeral homes will assist the Health Department and the Medical Examiner's Office in disaster involving mass casualties.

The following officials and organizations are responsible for providing emergency health services in Greene County:

- Greene County Health Department
- Greene County Volunteer Rescue Squads
- Greene County Health Clinic
- Local Physicians
- Local Nurses
- Pharmacists
- Morticians
- Dentists
- Private volunteer relief organizations

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

During a threatened or actual emergency, coordinated health, medical, and rescue services will be directed from the EOC by the Director of Health or their designated representative. Coordination will be effected with adjacent jurisdictions as required.

Should a disaster substantially overwhelm local medical and rescue resources, support and assistance will be requested from medical institutions and rescue squads in neighboring jurisdictions. The crisis augmentation of trained health and medical volunteers may also be appropriate.

Essential public health services, such as food and water inspections, will be provided by the Health Department as augmented by state-level resources and manpower. Public health advisories will be issued only after coordination with the Greene County Emergency Management Coordinator/Public Information Officer at the EOC.

It may become necessary to set up a temporary medical aid station at the designated shelter center to supplement the hospital. Initially, staffing should consist of one medical doctor, two registered nurses, four EMT's and eight aids, and then expanded later as needed.

In disasters involving a large number of casualties, assistance will be requested from local funeral directors. The deceased must be identified before being released to funeral homes. A large building may need to be designated to serve as a temporary morgue. The Virginia Funeral Directors Association will provide equipment, supplies, and manpower as needed for such a localized disaster. During periods of threatening or actual emergency situations, the Health Department is responsible for:

A. Issuing Health Advisories

As a routine function, each member of the Health Department will be alert to health-threatening disasters of potential emergency situations. Any knowledge of such events shall be reported to the Director of Emergency Management so that the public may be warned and precautionary actions taken.

B. Epidemic Control Measures

1. Maintain records of diseases reported and remain aware of conditions that could lead to disease outbreak.
2. Establish liaison with the State Department of Health and establish procedures for immunization teams and a pooling of drugs and medications.
3. Establish liaison with neighboring hospitals and pharmacists to coordinate emergency use of available drug supplies.

C. Sanitary Engineering of Sewage and Waste Disposal

1. Provide information, assistance, and standards for emergency waste water treatment problems
2. Provide information, assistance, and standards for emergency disposal of materials affecting air quality (burning)

D. Inspection of Food, Milk, and Water Supplies

1. During and after emergencies, test water supplies for potability, including municipal systems and wells.
2. Assist in assessing damage to water treatment facilities
3. Issue guidelines on the maintenance of a safe water supply and request, through the Director of Emergency Management, the acquisition of portable distribution and disinfecting equipment, if required.
4. Determine the safety and wholesomeness of available food and milk supplies.

5. Embargo damaged and contaminated food supplies and coordinate with the State Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services concerning destruction or disposal.
 6. Request assistance through the Department of Emergency Management for laboratory analysis by the State Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services to determine any chemical or microbiological contamination.
- E. Control of Hazardous Substances
1. Identify affected (or suspected) contamination area(s) and request the Sheriff's Department to cordon off the area(s) to protect citizens.
 2. Request special assistance through the Director of Emergency Management if the situation caused by hazardous materials is of the magnitude and seriousness that exceeds the capability of available instrumentation and technical proficiency of local Health Department personnel.
- F. Identification of the Dead and Mortuary Operations
1. Provide overall direction of the identification of the dead, through the State Medical Examiner's Office, if required.
 2. Arrange with local funeral homes, through the Virginia Funeral Directors Association, for the emergency use of their services and facilities for mortuary operations.
 3. Obtain a suitable facility for use as a temporary morgue, if required.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – MEDICAL AND HEALTH

1. Normal Operations
 - a. Designate an individual to coordinate medical, health, and rescue services.
 - b. Develop and maintain procedures for providing a coordinated response. Maintain a roster of key officials in each medical support area.
 - c. Establish a working relationship and review emergency roles with the local hospital and rescue squads.
2. Increased Readiness

A natural or man-made disaster is threatening the local area.

No action required.

3. Response

Conditions continue to worsen requiring full-scale mitigation and preparedness activities.

- a. Review and update plans and procedures.
- b. Alert personnel.
- c. Implement mutual aid agreements and incorporate rescue squad resources from adjacent jurisdictions as appropriate.
- d. The Director of the Health Department or their representative should report to the EOC.
- e. Coordinate medical, health, and emergency medical transportation services.
- f. Provide health services, such as testing food and water supplies and controlling communicable diseases, as required.
- g. Obtain crisis augmentation of health/medical personnel (e.g., nurse's aides, paramedics, ARC personnel, and other trained volunteers) and supplies as needed.
- h. Maintain a record of disaster-related expenses.
- i. Develop and coordination of mass medication / vaccination clinics when necessary.
- j. Assist with hazardous waste management and enforcement.
- k. Coordination and control of biological and radiological materials.
- l. Epidemic control measures, including insect and rodent control, inspection of food, milk and water supply, and ensuring a continuous supply of potable water.
- m. Coordinate with the Department of Social Services to provide proper sanitation and health care in shelters.
- n. Coordination with regional hospitals to develop plans for use of area hospitals to treat and decontaminate hazardous material incident victims in response to mass exposure.

4. Recovery

- a. Continue to provide health services and to coordinate medical services. Maintain records and monitor the status of persons injured during the emergency. Assist

the State Medical Examiner's Office in the identification and disposition of the deceased.

- b. Assist with damage assessment. Consolidate and submit a record of disaster-related expenses incurred by Health Department personnel. Also, assist with the damage assessment of water and sewage facilities, as required.

VIRGINIA FUNERAL DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION, INC. MORTUARY DISASTER PLAN ORGANIZATION

MISSION

To develop an efficient and effective management response system in mass fatality disaster situations to facilitate the preparation, processing, and release of deceased human remains to the next of kin or family representative.

ORGANIZATION

The Virginia Funeral Directors Association (VFDA) is responsible for the statewide coordination of the mortuary activities in the states. Each district has a response team comprised of members who have completed training in the VFDA-approved program that qualifies them as certified disaster coordinators. The VFDA response teams will provide support in recovery, evacuation, and identification of the remains.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

In the event of a mass fatality disaster situation, the State EOC will contact the State Medical Examiner's Office, who in turn will notify the Virginia Funeral Directors Association (VFDA). Once contacted by the State Medical Examiner's Office, the VFDA will activate the Mortuary Response Plan and response teams. The VFDA Response Teams will operate under the direction of the District Medical Examiner of the district in which the incident occurred.

In order to ensure a prompt and professional response, the Virginia Funeral Directors Association maintains a resource manual of needed supplies, equipment, and vehicles. If additional resources are necessary to effectively respond to a disaster, the VFDA Executive Director has emergency purchasing authority up to a specified limit. The VFDA also has a specially equipped disaster trailer to assist the State Medical Examiner's Office and other funeral directors in the state with disaster field response.

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MISSION

To direct and control operations regarding fire prevention, fire suppression, rescue and hazardous material incidents; as well as to assist with warning and alerting, evacuation, communications and other operations as required in time of emergency.

ORGANIZATION

The fire department representative will coordinate the response of the fire department and will be a part of the EOC staff, which will assist with the overall direction and control of emergency operations.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Greene County Fire Department is prepared to assume primary operational control in fire prevention strategies, fire suppression, and hazardous material incidents.

Mutual aid agreements will be implemented should an emergency demand greater resource than are available within the county or in the event other jurisdictions need assistance to effectively respond to an emergency.

Fire department personnel who are not otherwise engaged in emergency response operations will assist other county agencies in warning and alerting the public, evacuation, and communications as is necessary and appropriate during an emergency situation.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – FIRE SERVICE

1. Normal Operations

Develop and maintain plans and procedures to provide fire and rescue services in time of emergency.

2. Increased Readiness

A natural or man-made disaster is threatening the local area.

- a. Alert on-duty personnel.
- b. Review and update plans and procedures.
- c. Alert personnel to stand-by status.
- d. Begin to implement record keeping of all incurred expenses and continue for the duration of the emergency.
- e. Check fire fighting, rescue, and communications equipment.

3. Response

- a. The representative should report to the EOC and assist with emergency operations.
- b. As the situation worsens, assign duties to all personnel. Fire department personnel may be requested to assist with warning and alerting, evacuation, communications, and emergency medical transport.
- c. Follow established procedures in responding to fires and hazardous materials incidents and in providing rescue services.
- d. For other disasters: Continue to assist with warning and alerting, evacuation, communications, ground search and rescue, and emergency medical transport as well as any other emergency response operations, as required, in time of emergency.
- e. Record disaster-related expenses.

4. Recovery

- a. Continue to provide essential services as required.
- b. Continue search and certain rescue operations, if required.
- c. Assist with cleanup operations.
- d. Assist with the inspection of damaged facilities, if applicable.
- e. Compile and submit records of disaster-related expenses incurred by the fire service to the Coordinator of Emergency Management.

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MISSION

To direct and control rescue and search operations; to provide emergency medical treatment and pre-hospital care to the injured; assist with the warning, evacuation and relocation of citizens during a disaster.

ORGANIZATION

A rescue/emergency medical service representative will also be assigned to the EOC in order to coordinate the rescue squad response. The rescue squad representative will be a part of the EOC staff and will assist with the overall directions and control of emergency operations. All of the emergency medical service vehicles are dispatched through their squad station or through the County Communications Center.

Greene County is served by: Pegasus. Because of their speed, vertical flight, and minimal landing requirements, MEDEVAC helicopters are able to respond quickly to emergency situations and provide rapid evacuation of seriously injured and, in some cases, critically ill patients to specialty care centers (e.g. trauma centers). Each MEDEVAC helicopter consists of a specialty pilot and crew in addition to the latest life support and communications equipment.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Greene County Volunteer Rescue Squads will be responsible for rescue and search operations during a disaster, to include ambulance service and first aid. The Greene County Volunteer Rescue Squads will also assist with the dissemination of warnings, evacuation, and other functions as set forth in the Virginia Association of Volunteer Rescue Squad's Operations Plan.

During an evacuation in which a large number of evacuees are sheltered in the designated Evacuation Assembly Center(s), the Greene County Volunteer Rescue Squads will set up and man an emergency medical aid station in the Evacuation Assembly Center.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – RESCUE/EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

1. Normal Operations
 - a. Develop and maintain plans and procedures to implement search and rescue operations in time of emergency.
 - b. Provide emergency medical treatment and pre-hospital care to the injured and to assist with the warning, evacuation and relocation of citizens during a disaster.
2. Increased Readiness
 - a. A natural or man-made disaster is threatening the local area.

- b. Alert on-duty personnel.

3. Response

Conditions continue to worsen requiring full-scale mitigation and preparedness activities.

- a. Review and update plans and procedures.
- b. Alert personnel to stand-by status.
- c. Begin to implement record keeping of all incurred expenses and continue for the duration of the emergency.
- d. Check rescue and communications equipment.
- e. The designated rescue squad service representative should report to the EOC and assist with emergency operations.
- f. As the situation worsens, assign duties to all personnel. Rescue Squad department personnel may be requested to assist with warning and alerting, evacuation and communications.
- g. Follow established procedures in providing rescue services, emergency medical treatment and pre-hospital care to the injured.
- h. For other disasters: Continue to assist with warning and alerting, evacuation, communications and emergency medical transport as well as any other emergency response operation, as required, in time of emergency.
- i. Record disaster-related expenses.

4. Recovery

- a. Continue to provide essential services as required.
- b. Continue search and certain rescue operations, if required.
- c. Assist with cleanup operations.
- d. Assist with the inspection of damaged facilities, if applicable.
- e. Compile and submit records of disaster-related expenses incurred by the fire and rescue services to the Coordinator of Emergency Management.

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ESF 10: EVACUATION / EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION

QUICK REFERENCE CHECK LIST

GREENE COUNTY

- All transportation activities coordinated by school system
- Check all school buses for operational readiness
- Notify EOC of any vehicle failures
- Stage vehicles at critical pre determined points
- Have sign in sheets on each bus to track who goes where
- Use pre determined routes if possible
- Other key issues – notes

MISSION

To effect a timely and orderly evacuation of the risk population, to provide for the security of areas evacuated, and to identify and relocate critical resources that will not only support the population at risk while sheltered, but bring about a prompt and effective recovery following the disaster, as well.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Emergency situations will occur in Greene County that will require a partial or full evacuation of the County. Situations such as a major fire, transportation accidents, hazardous material incidents, or localized flooding may require small-scale evacuations, whereas an event such as a hurricane may require mass evacuation.

The County has the primary responsibility of ordering an evacuation and ensuring the safety of its citizens.

Emergency transportation will be provided for people who have no means of transportation and/or who require special transportation accommodations (i.e. lift buses or vans).

The decision to evacuate, as well as the scope of the evacuation, will depend on the type of hazard; its magnitude, intensity, duration, and anticipated time of occurrence, assuming it hasn't already happened.

Areas that may require or precipitate an evacuation in the County (i.e. flood plains, facilities that store, generate, or transport hazardous materials, major transportation routes) will be identified and plans developed to address these potential hazards.

Facilities within the identified risk areas will be notified of the potential hazard(s) so that contingency plans to address the hazards may be developed.

ORGANIZATION

The prompt and effective evacuation of high-risk areas requires the cooperation and coordination of many County departments, state and federal agencies, private facilities, volunteer agencies/groups, and adjacent jurisdictions. The Greene County Office of Emergency Management will be coordinating this effort.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Director of Emergency Management is responsible for issuing the order to evacuate during incidents with imminent threats to life safety. However, in the event of a fire or hazardous materials incident, the first responder or the Fire Department, when it arrives at the scene may order evacuation. The Greene County Office of Emergency Management will be coordinating the evacuation effort. The local law enforcement, assisted by the Fire Department, is responsible for implementing the evacuation directive, in Coordination, with other departments (i.e. Virginia State Police, Virginia Department of Transportation), as

required. Evacuation response teams will be organized for warning, traffic control, and security of the evacuated areas, as necessary.

The Coordinator of Emergency Management, assisted by the school administration, will coordinate all transportation resources that will be utilized in the evacuation. The school system will provide school buses for transporting those people who do not have any means of transportation. If necessary, additional transportation resources will be solicited from public and private bus companies, churches, as well as private non-profit agencies that provide transportation services for special populations in the County. Local service stations and independent towing services will provide road services as necessary.

Should an evacuation become necessary, warning and evacuation instructions will be put out via radio and TV. The Public Information Officer will develop and provide public information announcements and publications regarding evacuation procedures, to include recommended primary and alternate evacuation routes, designated assembly routes, if appropriate, as well as potential health hazards associated with the risk.

Evacuees will be advised to secure their homes and turn off utilities before leaving. The local law enforcement and private security firms will provide for the security of the evacuated area. The Virginia Department of Transportation will assist in controlling access to the evacuated area by erecting traffic barriers at strategic points. If an accident requiring evacuation occurs at any one of the County's industrial plants, the County will provide assistance as required. If an accident requires large-scale evacuation, the County may need to coordinate with the surrounding jurisdictions to receive and care for evacuees in a designated shelter center located safely away from the impacted area.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – EVACUATION/EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION

1. Normal Operations
 - a. Delineate hazard-prone areas that may need to be evacuated.
 - b. Develop plans and procedures to provide warning and effect evacuation.

2. Increased Readiness

A natural or man-made disaster is threatening the local area. Example: "Flash Flood Watch."

- a. Review and update plans and procedures.
- b. Delineate the specific areas that may need to be evacuated and designate evacuation routes.
- c. Make a list of potential evacuees, if feasible.

- d. Prepare news releases.
- e. Anticipate and resolve special problem such as evacuating nursing homes, schools, etc.
- f. Alert personnel to standby status.
- g. Begin to keep records of all expenses incurred and continue for the duration of the emergency.

3. Response

Conditions continue to worsen requiring full-scale mitigation and preparedness activities.

- a. Implement evacuation. Disseminate warning via radio news releases and via mobile loudspeakers.
- b. The EOC staff should maintain a log of emergency operations noting the time each area or family is alerted to the evacuation order.
- c. Provide security for the evacuated area. Set up barricades and deny access to all but essential traffic.
- d. Advise the State EOC of the order to evacuate and advise again when the evacuation has been completed.
- e. Complete evacuation.
- f. Consider expanding the evacuation area, if necessary.
- g. Continue to provide security and access control for the evacuated area.
- h. Record disaster-related expenses.

4. Recovery

- a. Continue to provide security and access control for the evacuation area, if necessary.
- b. Compile and submit records of disaster-related expenses.

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ESF 11: SHELTER OPERATIONS

QUICK REFERENCE CHECK LIST

GREENE COUNTY

- Joint effort by Social Services, American Red Cross, and Schools
- Evaluate possible shelter needs
- Notify/recall shelter staff as necessary
- Assess/inspect shelters being considered for use
- Prepare registration materials
- Consider special needs population requirements
- Determine maximum number shelter can accommodate
- Establish EMS and security for shelter
- Other key issues – notes

MISSION

To receive and care for persons who have evacuated, either from a high-risk area in anticipation of an emergency or in response to an actual emergency.

ORGANIZATION

The Social Service Department, assisted by the Superintendent of Schools and the American Red Cross, is responsible for the reception and care of evacuees. Public school employees may be assigned support tasks. Security will be provided by the Sheriff's Department. The local Health Department will establish a medical care service at the shelter center.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Potential hazards, such as flooding and hazardous materials incidents, may require the evacuation of selected areas. The actual emergency situation will, of course, determine the scope of the evacuation and the number of evacuees.

In the event of a small-scale evacuation, shelter and care can be provided at the nearest public school, fire station or rescue squad. In the event of a large-scale evacuation/displacement of residents, the Coordinator of Emergency Management will advise the Superintendent of Schools, the Department of Social Services, and the American Red Cross. They will then activate Evacuation Assembly Center(s) as needed. The Department of Social Services will operate the shelters, with assistance from the American Red Cross in ARC-approved shelters. Food will be provided in the shelters. Other schools, churches, or alternate public or private facilities may also be used, either by the County or by the Red Cross, or both, if necessary.

Evacuees will be advised to bring the following items with them if time and circumstances permit: one change of clothing, special medicines, baby food and supplies if needed, and sleeping bags or blankets.

Upon arrival, registration forms will be completed for each family. Records will be maintained on the whereabouts of all evacuees throughout emergency operations. A sign-in/sign-out log should be maintained.

The Department of Social Services will assure that handicapped and elderly persons are provided for in time of emergency. A current roster and a resources list should be maintained. Public information materials should be modified for these populations so that they will be aware of the primary hazards and of mitigation and response actions to be taken. Should crisis-counseling services be required, trained mental health professionals will be provided by the Region Ten Community Services Board.

Daily situation reports should be provided to the EOC about the status of evacuees and of operations at the shelter center(s). Adequate records must be maintained for all costs incurred in order to be eligible for post-disaster assistance.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – SHELTER OPERATIONS

1. Normal Operations

- a. Develop plans and procedures to receive and care for an indeterminate number of evacuees.
- b. Designate shelter center(s).
- c. Determine maximum capacities for each.
- d. Designate manager(s) and other key staff personnel.
- e. Negotiate agreements with local motels/hotels or other facilities for lodging small numbers of displaced persons.

2. Increased Readiness

A natural or man-made disaster is threatening the local area.

- a. Review and update plans and procedures.
- b. Confirm task assignments and alert key personnel to stand-by status.
- c. Prepare the necessary forms.
- d. Anticipate and resolve special problems, such as receiving nursing home patients, closing of schools, etc.
- e. Begin record keeping of disaster-related expenses and continue for the duration of the emergency.

3. Response

Conditions continue to worsen requiring full-scale mitigation and preparedness activities.

- a. When advised that an evacuation order has been issued, activate the shelter center or activate agreements for other lodging, as required.
- b. Provide mass transportation, as required.
- c. Receive and care for evacuees/displaced persons. Register and maintain accurate records on their status. Provide mass feeding, as required.
- d. Provide periodic reports to the EOC.

- e. Continue to receive and care for displaced persons. Provide mass feeding, as required.
4. Recovery
- a. Continue to provide for the lodging and care of displaced persons, as required.
 - b. Consolidate and report disaster-related expenses.

STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AND GREENE COUNTY

PURPOSE

To define the role and responsibilities of the American Red Cross in the event of any type of disaster or large-scale emergency situation that threatens the safety and well being of Greene County and its citizens.

SCOPE

The American Red Cross will cooperate with all Greene County agencies whose activities are directed toward the alleviation of suffering and needs caused by any type of disaster or large-scale emergency situation.

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. American Red Cross

The American Red Cross will provide assistance in accordance with the Statement of Understanding between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the American Red Cross and as amplified in this agreement. The American Red Cross will pay emergency response related costs only when such activities are under the administrative control of or authorized by the American Red Cross, or when prior written agreements have been made for some other organization to provide emergency services on behalf of the Red Cross.

In Preparation for an Emergency, the American Red Cross will:

- a. Maintain a liaison with Greene County for the coordination of emergency response planning and operations, as well as the participation in planning, preparedness and operations meetings and exercises. Also included in this requirement is the participation of Red Cross personnel in post response critique or evaluation meetings.
- b. Recruit and train shelter managers, disaster feeding personnel, nurses, volunteer operating personnel and supervisors to serve in mass care shelters.
- c. Make provisions for persons to be contacted immediately to establish or coordinate Red Cross activities at the shelter(s).

In Response to an Emergency, the American Red Cross will:

- a. Assist with the registration of evacuees, mass care shelter and feeding operations at the shelter(s) placed into operation during an emergency. These operations will consist of providing assistance or support to the following assignments:

- (1) Registration of evacuees remaining at the shelter
- (2) Food service
- (3) Sleeping accommodations
- (4) Emergency medical assistance supervised by a registered nurse
- (5) Recreation services if the evacuees remain for an extended period of time
- (6) Assign a representative to the Greene County Emergency Operations Center, as requested
- (7) Keep the Greene County Emergency Management Coordinator or his designee advised of actions taken in the shelter.
- (8) Maintain contact and coordination with the County Office of Emergency Management and the Department of Social Services, Education and Health
- (9) Assume responsibilities for coordinating the services of other voluntary agencies or groups during and immediately following an emergency or disaster event upon request of the Greene County Coordinator of Emergency Management and with the consent of such agencies and groups

2. Greene County

In Preparation for an Emergency, Greene County will:

- a. Provide the Red Cross with a listing of pre-designated shelters.
- b. Arrange for adequate staffing at the shelter.
- c. Provide facilities for use as shelters, the utilities (heat, lighting and maintenance) and Administrative and logistics support, as required. All attempts will be made to ensure that all facilities are accessible to the handicapped.
- d. Perform monitoring of evacuees, equipment and vehicles and perform decontamination, if necessary.
- e. Provide limited medical assistance and referral service.
- f. Provide emergency clothing to replace evacuee's clothing lost due to radiological contamination from a radiological event.
- g. Assure that all required equipment and supplies to operate the shelter are already available and serviceable to include radiological monitoring equipment, exposure forms and decontamination supplies.

PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

1. Cooperative arrangements for planning, exchange of information and continuing liaison regarding preparedness and response to any disaster or large-scale emergency situation will be established and maintained by Greene County and the American Red Cross as required.

2. This Statement of Understanding is effective upon signature by both parties and will remain in force until one or both of the parties request that it be revised or updated.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

1. U.S. Public Law 4, 58th Congress, January 5, 1905.
2. U.S. Public Law 93.288, Disaster Relief Act of 1974, Section 303.
3. Statement of Understanding between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and The American Red Cross, January 22, 1982.
4. Statement of Understanding between the local government chief executives and local Chapters of the American Red Cross.
5. Statement of Understanding between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the American Red Cross, September 2.1982.
6. Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Operations Plan, Annex E, April 2004.

Greene County

American Red Cross-Local Chapter

Effective Date: _____

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**ESF 12: UTILITIES/PUBLIC WORKS
QUICK REFERENCE CHECK LIST
GREENE COUNTY**

- Check operational readiness of all equipment
- Notify/recall off duty personnel as necessary
- Establish contact with private resources
- Advise Director/Coordinator of possible needs/actions
- Prepare for debris removal
- Other key issues – notes

MISSION

To coordinate with public utilities and other resource providers; conduct hazard mitigation activities prior to and following an emergency situation; assist in debris removal; conduct emergency repair and/or restoration of County facilities and structures; assist with damage assessment; and assist in implementing emergency response actions to protect life and property.

ORGANIZATION

In Greene County, the public works function is handled by the Director of Public Works and his staff. They will be assisted by, and work in conjunction with, a variety of other County departments and state agencies, private utility companies, contractors, heavy equipment operators, and waste management firms to fulfill their mission. Greene County is served by the following utilities: Sprint, Commonwealth Propane, Columbia Gas, Rappahannock Electric Cooperative, Allegheny Power.

Allegheny Power Real time outage information: <http://www.Alleghenyenergy.com/outagestatus>
Rappahannock Electric Cooperative: <http://www.rappelec.com>

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Department of Utilities will coordinate their public works responsibilities under the direction of the Director/Coordinator of Emergency Management. A representative from the utility department will report to the County EOC to assist in this effort. Contingency plans to provide emergency lighting, water, debris removal, and sewage disposal will be developed. The utilities department will also assist other County departments in developing and implementing mitigation strategies, response actions, and recovery activities to protect life and property, as well as bring about a prompt recovery.

The Department of Utilities will be responsible for securing and providing the necessary resource material and expertise in their respective areas, through public as well as private means, to efficiently and effectively perform their duties in the event of an emergency. Resource lists will be developed and maintained that detail the type, location, contact arrangements, and acquisition procedures of the resources identified as being critical. Mutual aid agreements will be developed and maintained with adjacent jurisdictions, private industry, quasi-public groups, and volunteer groups, as appropriate, to facilitate the acquisition of emergency resources and assistance.

The Coordinator of Emergency Management/County Administrator, in conjunction with the County Attorney, Finance Director, and Personnel Director, will assist County departments in the procurement of the necessary resources, to include the contracting of specialized services and the hiring of additional personnel, to effectively respond to and recover from the emergency at hand. Records of all expenditures relating to the emergency/disaster will be maintained.

Potential sites for local and regional resources distribution centers will be identified, if necessary, and strategically located to facilitate recovery efforts.

Priorities will be set regarding the allocation and use of available resources. Training will be provided, as required, in the use of the specialized equipment.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – UTILITIES/PUBLIC WORKS

1. Normal Operations

- a. Develop plans and strategies to prevent and/or mitigate damage resulting from potential emergency events that have occurred locally in the past or that have a high probability of occurring in the future (i.e., spill cleanup)
- b. Develop contingency plans to provide emergency lighting, procure and distribute emergency water and provide sewage disposal, if necessary.
- c. Procure and store appropriate resource material to effectively deal with common emergency response incidents (i.e., snow, ice, spills)
- d. Identify and maintain liaison with business, industries and local contractors, as well as federal and state agencies, which could provide additional expertise, equipment/resources and personnel if necessary.
- e. Make task assignments and delineate emergency roles of staff.

2. Increased Readiness

A natural or man-made disaster is threatening the local area.

- a. Alert personnel; place off-duty personnel on standby.
- b. Review existing plans and procedures.
- c. Ensure that the necessary equipment and resources are available and ready to be activated.
- d. Contract and maintain liaison with state and federal agencies, as well as private industry, to ensure that backup resources are available and can be quickly dispatched, if necessary.
- e. Notify public of proper policies and procedures to follow to ensure their safety.

3. Response

Conditions continue to worsen requiring full-scale mitigation and preparedness activities.

- a. Representatives from the department mentioned previously should report to the EOC.
 - b. Call into service off-duty personnel.
 - c. Activate the necessary equipment and resources to address the emergency.
 - d. Begin to implement record keeping of all expenses and continue to do so throughout the duration of the event.
 - e. Coordinate response with fire and sheriff's department as well as other service departments.
 - f. Follow established procedures and implement appropriate strategies to address emergency at hand.
 - g. Continue to coordinate response with other service agencies.
 - h. Contract with federal and state agencies, as well as private industry for additional resources, equipment, and personnel, if necessary.
4. Recovery
- a. Clear streets and remove debris. Inspect, designate, and demolish hazardous structures as needed. Drain flooded areas.
 - b. Assist in assessing the damage.
 - c. Repair and restore public facilities and services promptly and properly, coordinating the resumption of gas, electric, utility companies and code enforcement departments.
 - d. Compile and submit records of disaster-related expenses incurred by the various departments that fulfill the public works role and responsibilities to the Coordinator of Emergency Management.

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MISSION

To provide the EOC with necessary maps, charts, and status boards; assist in initial damage assessments; conduct necessary inspections to ensure the integrity of buildings; assist with debris removal; and ensure that any rebuilding complies with existing zoning and land-use regulations.

ORGANIZATION

The Greene County Department of Planning, assisted by the building inspector and zoning officials, will be responsible for fulfilling the above mission.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The County departments mentioned above will inspect all buildings for structural, electrical, gas, plumbing and mechanical damage following a disaster situation. They will ensure that any repairs or rebuilding that occurs following the occurrence will comply with the County building codes, zoning and land-use regulations and comprehensive plan.

These departments will furnish population data, charts and development plans, as required. Liaison will be maintained with local building, electrical, plumbing and mechanical contractors to obtain their services when required.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – INSPECTIONS, PLANNING AND ZONING

1. Normal Operations
 - a. Ensure that all construction that occurs within the County is in compliance with the County's comprehensive plan.
 - b. Develop plans and strategies to prevent and/or mitigate damage resulting from potential emergency events that have occurred locally in the past (i.e. flooding) or have the potential of occurring in the future.
 - c. Maintain and update as appropriate County maps and population estimates.
 - d. Conduct inspections to enforce and carry out jurisdiction's building codes (i.e., structural, mechanical, plumbing, gas and electrical)
 - e. Review engineering plans prior to construction as a means of preventing an undesirable situation from occurring or a disaster from arising.
 - f. Identify and maintain liaison with local building, electrical, plumbing and mechanical contractors to obtain their services if necessary.

2. Increased Readiness

A natural or man-made disaster is threatening the local area.

- a. Alert personnel; place off-duty personnel on standby.
- b. Review existing plans and procedures.
- c. Ensure that the necessary equipment and resources are available and ready to be activated.
- d. Contact and maintain liaison with state and federal agencies, as well as private industry, to ensure that backup resources are available and can be quickly dispatched, if necessary.
- e. Notify public of proper policies and procedures to follow to ensure their safety.

3. Response

Conditions continue to worsen requiring full-scale mitigation and preparedness activities.

- a. Representatives should report to EOC.
- b. Call into service off-duty personnel.
- c. Activate the necessary equipment and resources to address the emergency.
- d. Begin to implement record keeping of all expenses and continue to do so throughout the duration of the event.
- e. Furnish population data, charts, development plans and personnel, as required.
- f. Coordinate response with fire and local law enforcement as well as other service departments.
- g. Follow established procedures and implement appropriate strategies to address emergency at hand.
- h. Continue to coordinate response with other service agencies.
- i. Contract with federal and state agencies, as well as private industry for additional resources, equipment, and personnel, if necessary.

4. Recovery

- a. Inspect buildings for structural, electrical, gas, plumbing and mechanical damage before permitting re-occupancy.
- b. Assist in initial damage assessment and revisions to it.
- c. Ensure that all repairs and rebuilding that occurs following extensive destruction complies with the county's building codes, zoning, land-use regulations and comprehensive plan.

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MISSION

To coordinate the development of emergency operation plans of special facilities with local government response agencies to ensure a prompt and effective response to hazards specific to the facility or to emergencies that may require a modified response due to the nature or character of the facility.

This coordination effort will only apply to those facilities that already have an existing facility EOP or feel that one is necessary due to the nature of the facility or because of the type and quantity of hazardous materials handled at the facility.

ORGANIZATION

Special facilities requiring pre-emergency planning and coordination have been identified. On-site emergency operations will be directed by facility management in cooperation with designated staff. The management of the facility will notify and coordinate the emergency response with the Greene County EOC if there is the possibility that the event could impact areas off site.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The welfare of the people employed or residing within the facility is the responsibility of facility management. The facility director/manager will be responsible for developing and implementing an effective safety program in regard to the daily operations of the facility. The facility manager would be responsible for ensuring that a prompt and effective emergency response capability is in place for the potential hazards and emergencies that could occur at the site.

The facility director/manager will be responsible for obtaining the necessary assistance from the local emergency response agencies, as well as whatever action is necessary and appropriate to protect the health and welfare of the people residing or working in or around the facility, until such time as the emergency response service agencies arrive.

If the nature of the emergency is such that it could have spread off-site and impact upon the surrounding area, the facility representative in charge would be required to notify and coordinate his/her efforts with the local EOC in order to prevent or mitigate the off-site impact of the event.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – SPECIAL FACILITIES

1. Normal Operations
 - a. Develop and implement a safety program to ensure the health and welfare of the facility population working and/or residing within the facility.

- b. Develop a facility emergency operations plan if the facility utilizes, manufactures or stores large quantities of hazardous materials, or if due to the nature of the facility it is felt that a facility EOP would be necessary.
- c. Regularly test the appropriate emergency response procedures in regard to the hazards identified at the facility and modify the plan as necessary.

2. Increased Readiness

A natural or man-made disaster is threatening the facility.

- a. Review emergency plans and procedures.
- b. Alert on-duty personnel and/or residents. Notify the local EOC if it appears that outside assistance may be required to contain the event on-site or if on-site emergency resources are not sufficient to effectively address the event.
- c. Ensure that the appropriate mitigation and preparedness measures are being taken.
- d. Prepare to provide the necessary emergency information to the public, if required.

3. Response

Conditions continue to worsen requiring full-scale mitigation and preparedness activities.

- a. Facility management will direct and control emergency operations and ensure that all checklist items identified in the facility plan are completed.
- b. Disseminate emergency information and protective action guidance to facility population as well as to area population, if necessary. Recommend evacuation of facility and areas surrounding the facility, if appropriate.
- c. Notify and maintain liaison with the local EOC and surrounding jurisdictions.
- d. Direct and control emergency operations in cooperation with local service chiefs, the EOC, and appropriate state and federal agencies.
- e. Ensure that the procedures for the emergency being addressed have been initiated and are being properly executed as detailed in the facility emergency operations plan.
- f. Provide emergency information and protective action guidance to facility population and surrounding jurisdictions, if necessary.

- g. Provide periodic status reports to the public and appropriate local, state and federal agencies.
 - h. Ensure that an accurate record of expenses is maintained.
4. Recovery
- a. This phase requires that priority attention be given to restoration of essential facilities and an assessment of damage effects.
 - b. Coordinate with-in house emergency staff, the local EOC, and other state and federal agencies, as required, to complete the necessary post-event investigations and restore facility operations as soon as possible.
 - c. Continue to maintain a record of disaster-related expenses.

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ESF 15: RESOURCE SUPPORT
QUICK REFERENCE CHECK LIST
GREENE COUNTY

- Identify critical resource needs
- Contact suppliers and place on stand by
- Notify all mutual aid resources and place on stand by
- Establish resource collection and distribution facilities
- Arrange for security of collection and distribution centers
- Establish a tracking system for goods received and distributed
- Coordinate with PIO
- Other key issues – notes

MISSION

To identify, procure, inventory, and distribute critical resources, in coordination with other local and state governments, the federal government, private industry and volunteer organizations, to effectively respond to and recover from the effects of a disaster.

SITUATION

Critical resources will be in short supply or unavailable in the disaster stricken area. In order to fulfill the immediate needs of the stricken population, as well as to fulfill local and regional recovery priorities, resources will have to be brought in from outside the disaster area.

Resource needs will be met through a variety of sources and means to include local, state and federal governments, private industry/contractors, mutual aid agreements, and donated goods.

ORGANIZATION

All departments will be responsible for identifying essential resources in their functional area to successfully carry out their mission of mitigating against, responding to, and recovering from the devastating effects of disasters that could occur within their jurisdictions. All departments will coordinate their resource needs with the local finance director and procurement official.

The Director of Public Works will be responsible for resource coordination of the physical recovery and debris removal. The Department will be assisted by, and work in conjunction with a variety of local departments and state agencies, private utility companies, contractors, heavy equipment operators, and waste management firms to fulfill their mission.

The Director of the Social Services Department, assisted by public relief organizations, will be in charge of coordinating the relief effort to meet the immediate needs of the stricken population in terms of food, water, housing, medical, and clothing.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Resource lists will be developed and maintained by each department that detail the type, location, contact arrangements, and acquisition procedures of the resources identified as being critical. Resources can be categorized alphabetically, by hazard, or by response action. However, the process should be standard throughout all local departments to facilitate the development of a master resource listing. Redundancy will be built into the provider lists to ensure the availability of the resource when it is needed. The necessary Memorandum of Understanding, Mutual Aid Agreements and sample contracts will be developed prior to the disaster to facilitate access and delivery of critical resources.

Potential sites for local and regional resource collection, storage, and distribution centers must be identified and strategically located to facilitate recovery efforts. Standing operating procedures will be developed to manage the processing, use, inspection and return of resources coming into the area. Priorities will have to be set regarding the allocation and use

of the available resources and training will be provided, as required, in the use of specialized equipment.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – RESOURCE SUPPORT

1. Normal Operations

- a. Identify essential resources to carry out mission(s) in each functional area and to support operation of critical facilities during the disaster.
- b. Designate local department(s) responsible for resource management.
- c. Identify personnel requirements and training needs to effectively carry out mission.
- d. Develop resource lists that detail type, location, contact arrangements, and acquisition procedures for critical resources.
- e. Prepare mutual aid agreements with surrounding jurisdictions to augment local resources.
- f. Review compatibility of equipment of local departments and surrounding jurisdictions and identify specialized training or knowledge required to operate equipment.
- g. Develop SOPs to manage the processing, use, inspection, and return of resources coming into area.
- h. Identify actual or potential facilities to receive, store, and distribute resources (government, private, donated)
- i. Develop training/exercises to test plan, and to ensure maximum use of available resources.
- j. Coordinate and develop pre-scripted announcements with the Public Information Office regarding potential resource issues and instructions (e.g. types of resources required, status of critical resource reserves, recommended contingency actions, etc.)

2. Increased Readiness

A natural or man-made disaster is threatening the local area.

- a. Review and update plans, standard operating procedures, and checklists detailing the disposition of resources in an emergency.
- b. Ensure personnel, facilities, and equipment are ready and available for emergency use.

3. Response
 - a. Activate resource management plan, coordinate with needs assessment team.
 - b. Begin documenting cost.
 - c. Coordinate and track resources.
 - d. Establish priorities regarding allocation and use of available resources
 - e. Identify sites to receive, store, stage, and disperse resource.
 - f. Activate mutual aid agreements, as necessary
 - g. Request state assistance as required
4. Recovery
 - a. Continue to coordinate and track resources (government, private, donated)
 - b. Continue to document costs
 - c. Continue to coordinate with PIO

DONATIONS MANAGEMENT

MISSION

To effectively and efficiently manage the flow of donated resources into the disaster area.

SITUATION

Following a major disaster, government will receive an overwhelming amount of unsolicited goods and services from individuals, corporations, church groups, and voluntary organizations.

Donated goods will be transported directly to the disaster area without any prior coordination with the state or local governments.

If these goods and services are not properly managed or directed, they will interfere with response and recovery efforts and actually exacerbate the disaster situation.

ORGANIZATION

The welfare of the people in the event of a disaster is the responsibility of local government. The emergency management organization forms the nucleus of the preparedness force around which volunteer relief agencies and religious/civic groups organize and perform their services during a disaster.

The Coordinator of Emergency Management, in coordination with the local planning department, will pre-identify potential sites and facilities to coordinate the receipt and distribution of donated goods and services. The Coordinator will also work with state officials to identify regional facilities to coordinate the flow of assistance into the disaster area.

The Director of the Social Services Department, assisted by public relief organizations, will be responsible for coordinating the local relief effort to meet the immediate needs of the stricken population in terms of food, water, housing, medical, and clothing.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Coordinator of Emergency Management will identify sites and facilities that will be used to receive, process, and distribute the solicited and unsolicited donated goods that will be sent to the disaster area. The necessary equipment, staff, communications and security support to these facilities and sites will be provided by local, state, and federal governments and volunteer organizations, as required. This process must be closely coordinated with state and federal emergency Management officials, local governments in the region, and the media.

The Director of Social Services will coordinate the disaster relief actions of quasi-public and volunteer relief agencies and groups. This is necessary to insure maximum effectiveness of relief operations and to avoid duplication of effort and services.

The American Red Cross has been incorporated into the local emergency Management organization providing food and clothing to displaced persons at the Shelter Center. Standing operating procedures will be developed to address screening, processing, training, and assignment of volunteers who will show up once recovery efforts begin. The service to which personnel are assigned will provide the necessary training. Persons who already possess needed skills or have received specialized training, such as heavy equipment operators, should be assigned duties, which allow for the maximum benefit of their skills. Each individual volunteer will be registered, and a log will be maintained of man-hours worked. Food and lodging will be provided. Accurate records of all incurred expenses will be maintained.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – DONATIONS MANAGEMENT

1. Normal Operations
 - a. Pre-identify potential sites and facilities to manage donated goods and services being channeled into the disaster area.
 - b. Identify the necessary support requirements to ensure the prompt establishment and operation of these facilities and sites.
 - c. Assign the tasks of coordinating auxiliary manpower and material resources.
 - d. Develop procedures for recruiting, registering and utilizing auxiliary manpower.
 - e. Develop a critical resources list and procedures for acquisition in time of crisis.

- f. Develop procedures for the management of donated goods.
2. Increased Readiness
- A natural or man-made disaster is threatening the local area.
- a. Review and update plans and procedures.
 - b. Alert local staff and volunteer support organizations
3. Response
- Conditions continue to worsen requiring full-scale mitigation and preparedness activities.
- a. Identify/procure the necessary sites and facilities to effectively manage the flow of donated goods and services coming into the area.
 - b. Activate the necessary support staff and services to make facilities operational.
 - c. Recruit and register volunteers, as required. Provide for the lodging and care of volunteers, if necessary.
 - d. Assist with emergency operations. Assign volunteers to tasks that best utilize their skills. Maintain records on volunteer man-hours.
 - e. Obtain essential resources as needed.
 - f. Assist with emergency operations, as required.
 - g. Monitor manpower utilization for maximum results.
 - h. Maintain a record of disaster-related expenses.
4. Recovery
- a. Assist as required.
 - b. Compile records of volunteer man-hours.
 - c. Receive donated goods.
 - d. Assist with damage assessment.
 - e. Compile totals for disaster related expenses.

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MISSION

To assess the overall damage to public and private property. Thereby providing a basis for an emergency declaration and/or disaster assistance. The completion of specific information using designated forms is required in order to be eligible for post-disaster assistance.

ORGANIZATION

The Coordinator of Emergency Management, with assistance from the Virginia Cooperative Extension Agent and the building inspector, are responsible for damage assessment. Department heads will assess damage to their resources and in their area of expertise. All reports are compiled, consolidated, and submitted to the State EOC via Initial Damage Assessment Reports within 72 hours of the event.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Damage Assessment Report procedures and forms are contained in the State COVEP, Vol. I, Annex A. Initial Damage Assessment Reports will be compiled and submitted following any disaster or emergency which causes damage to public or private property of a magnitude which requires expenditure of local government funds or which might be eligible for or require a request for state or federal assistance. Part I should be submitted telephonically to the State EOC within 24 hours. An updated Part I and Part II should be completed and forwarded within 72 hours.

Designated teams will assess damage within the limits of capability. Damage to state-owned roads and bridges will be assessed by the State Department of Transportation. If the nature of the emergency is such that local resources are incapable of assessing the damage, state assistance will be requested by the Director of Emergency Management to the Virginia Emergency Operation Center.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

1. Normal Operations
 - a. Develop plans and procedures
 - b. Make task assignments for Damage Assessment Teams.
 - c. Review forms and procedures in the State EOP.
2. Increased Readiness

A natural or man-made disaster is threatening the local area.

No action required.

3. Response

- a. Prepare to make an initial damage assessment. Alert teams to stand-by status.
- b. Submit an Initial Damage Assessment Report, Part I, telephonically to the State EOC within 24 hours.
- c. Complete and submit an official Initial Damage Assessment Report (Parts I and II) to the State EOC within 72 hours.
- d. Continue to provide damage assessment and assist with record keeping, as required.

4. Recovery

Continue to assist with damage assessment and requests for post-disaster assistance as required.

EXTENSION SERVICE

RESPONSIBILITIES OF EXTENSION SERVICE

- A. Assist in the assessment of damage to agricultural property, crop and equipment.
- B. Receive preliminary data from the emergency Management coordinator and submit the 24-hour report over the Virginia Cooperative Extension computer network.
- C. Update countywide damage assessment through the Emergency Management Coordinator and submit the 72-hour report through the Virginia Cooperative Extension computer network.

STAFF DUTIES

- A. The Extension Agent, will be responsible for making assessments of damage to agricultural property, crops and equipment.
- B. Coordinate assessment with the county agricultural emergency committee (made up of representatives from ASCS, SCS, Department of Forestry, and Farmer Home Administration)
- C. The Extension Agent will be responsible for assembling data and completing the damage assessment forms via the Virginia Cooperative Extension computer network.

ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

Extension staff will contact the following for extent and amount of damage:

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS)
Soil Conservation Service (SCS)
Virginia Department of Forestry
Farmers Home Administration

STAFF CONTACTS DURING AN EMERGENCY

<u>NAME</u>	<u>OFFICE</u>
Bill Clements	434-985-1335

E-Mail Address: wclement@vt.edu
oxqr@wmconnect.com
oror@ncol.net

AGENCY CONTACTS

ASCS
SCS

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MISSION

To be prepared to coordinate with state and federal officials to obtain needed manpower and equipment resources during both the response period, when such assistance can save lives and protect property, and during the post-disaster recovery period, to help the victims of the disaster.

ORGANIZATION

The Chairman, Board of Supervisors/ Director of Emergency Management and the County Administrator/Deputy Director of Emergency Management are responsible for requesting and coordinating federal disaster assistance. In the event of a major disaster, a federal Disaster Field Office (DFO) will be established near the disaster area. The county may be asked to send a liaison officer to the DFO.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Increased Readiness and Response

During Hurricanes Hugo and Andrew, state and local response capabilities were overwhelmed. As a result, the federal government developed the Federal Response Plan whereby federal resources and manpower can be made available during the increased readiness and response periods before and during the storm (or other emergency) as well as during the post-disaster recovery period. When feasible (as with an approaching major hurricane), personnel, equipment, and other resources will be pre-positioned in anticipation of need. Resources are to be provided by one or more of 25 federal agencies and the American Red Cross. They are grouped into 12 emergency support functions (ESFs) and will be co-located at a Disaster Field Office (DFO) near the disaster site. This plan designates local facilities that potentially can be used as DFOs, mobilization centers, and staging areas.

B. Recovery

Federal disaster recovery assistance is authorized under (1) the provisions of the Stafford Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended) when the Governor requests and the President declares an emergency or a major disaster to exist in the state, and (2) federal agencies' own statutory authority (prior to or in the absence of an emergency or a major disaster declaration by the President), when damage sustained by individuals or communities meets the eligibility criteria established by the various federal agencies. The Stafford Act authorizes two types of recovery assistance – individual assistance and public assistance.

1. Individual Assistance

In the event a major peacetime disaster declared by the President occurs in an area of Virginia, the provisions of the Stafford Act becomes effective and as such authorizes the establishment of Disaster Application Centers (DACs) to

Administer aid and assistance to disaster victims. A DAC will house, in one central location, all federal, state, and local agencies and participating quasi-public and volunteer activities that deal directly with the needs of the individual disaster victims. Local government will provide space for DACs and supporting personnel as requested as available.

2. Types of assistance are:

- a. Emergency needs – Immediate shelter, food, clothing, medical aid, minor repairs, home cleanup, etc., are provided by volunteer agencies such as the American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, the Mennonite Disaster Service, and other private relief agencies.
- b. Temporary housing for disaster victims whose homes are damaged and unlivable until alternative housing is available. No rent will be charged during the first year of occupancy. (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) or as assigned)(State Department of Housing and Community Development)
- c. Minimal repair program – A temporary housing program that provides minimum essential repairs to owner-occupied dwellings in lieu of other forms of temporary housing. (State Department of Housing and Community Development)
- d. Mortgage or rental assistance – Assistance for up to one year for persons faced with loss of their residences because of certain disaster-created financial hardships. (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; State Department of Housing and Community Development)
- e. Disaster unemployment assistance (DUA) and job placement assistance– For those who lost their jobs because of the disaster. (Department of Labor and Industry, through the State Employment Commission)
- f. Distribution of food stamp allotments – Allotments to eligible victims. (U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), through the state or local Social Services agency)
- g. Disaster loans – For refinancing, repair, replacement, or rehabilitation of damaged real and personal property not fully covered by insurance. There are several types:
 - (1) Farmers, ranchers and oyster planters should apply to the Farmers Home Administration (FMHA).

- (2) All others, including home owners, businessmen, churches, and certain non-profit organizations should apply to the Small Business Administration (SBA).
 - (3) Agricultural enterprises which were a major source of employment but no longer in substantial operation because of the disaster should apply to the FMHA.
 - (4) Industries and businesses which were a major source of employment but no longer in substantial operation because of the disaster should apply to the SBA.
- h. Financial assistance to farmers – Assistance to farmers who perform emergency conservation measures on farmlands damaged by natural disaster, in the form of maximum 80 percent funding by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), USDA with remaining costs borne by the farmer.
 - i. Tax assistance – Assistance in computing credits based on disaster casualty losses. (U.S. Internal Revenue Service [IRS])
 - j. Veterans Administration (VA) assistance – Assistance, such as VA death benefits, pensions, insurance settlements, and adjustments to VA-insured home mortgages.
 - k. Social Security assistance – Assistance for recipients in expediting delivery of checks delayed by the disaster; assistance in applying for disability, death, and survivor benefits. (U.S. Social Security Administration, Department of Health and Human Services [HHS], State Department of Social Service)
 - l. Emergency assistance – Assistance and services to families under the Social Security Act, including funds up to \$500 for repair of homes owned by public assistance recipients, other shelter, and medical care. (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [HHS], State Department of Social Services)
 - m. Legal services – Legal services to needy individuals who are unable to secure such services. (Young Lawyers Section, Virginia Bar Association; other lawyers)
 - n. Individual and family grants – Grants to meet necessary expenses or serious needs of individuals or families adversely affected by a major disaster, this assistance program is funded in part by the federal government and is administered by the state. (State Department of Social Services)

- o. Crisis counseling – Referrals to appropriate mental health agencies to relieve mental health problems related to a disaster. (State or local mental health agencies, supported by the National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [HHS], State Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation)
- p. In addition, other state and local agencies and private organizations may be asked to provide assistance, such as:
 - (1) Adjustment of local property taxes
 - (2) State income tax assistance
 - (3) Health and safety inspections
 - (4) Insurance claims counseling (American Insurance Association and/or State Insurance Agency)
 - (5) Consumer protection services. Individuals should be warned that disaster victims may be susceptible to unscrupulous business practices during the early stages of a disaster; victims should be advised of the Consumer Protection Agency or other local authority to contact should they encounter this type of problem.
- q. Procedures
 - (1) When a disaster victim reports to the DAC, he will be greeted by a receptionist who will provide him with a registration form and will make certain the victim understands the use of the form.
 - (2) The victim is then directed to a registrar where he is interviewed using the registration form he has been given; once the registrar determines the client's problem and needs, he will be directed to the appropriate agencies.
 - (3) Once the client has completed his circuit through the agencies, he will receive an exit interview to insure that he has seen the proper agencies; that he is satisfied with the assistance being offered; and that he is clear as to the next steps to take.

3. Public Assistance

As soon as practicable following the President's declaration of an emergency or a major disaster, FEMA personnel conduct briefings for state and local officials to inform them of the type of assistance available under the declaration and which funds are provided for eligible disaster assistance payments. Normally, the grant involving cost sharing will be 75 per cent of eligible costs. The remaining 25 per cent (nonfederal share) will be the responsibility of the owning party with some exceptions (see Appendix 4 to Annex H-J, Repair and Restoration of Damaged Facilities, Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Operations Plan, Volume II, Peacetime Disasters). The State Department of Emergency Management has been designated as the agency responsible for administering this program. Types of public assistance are:

- a. Clearance of debris on public or private lands or waters. Debris removal from private property when in the public interest. (Local authorities for other-than-agricultural property) (ASCS for agricultural property) State Department of Emergency Management (DEM), State Department of Transportation, and local governments.
- b. Emergency protective measures for the preservation of life and property.
- c. Repair or replacement of water control facilities (dikes, levees, irrigation works, and drainage facilities)
- d. Repair or replacement of roads, streets, and bridges.
- e. Repair or replacement of public buildings and related equipment.
- f. Repair or replacement of public utilities.
- g. Repair or restoration to pre-disaster condition of public facilities damaged while under construction.
- h. Repair or restoration of recreational facilities and parks.
- i. Repair or replacement of private, non-profit educational, utility, emergency medical, and custodial care facilities, including those for the aged and disabled and facilities on Indian reservations.
- j. Disaster loans from FEMA for those communities that may suffer a substantial loss of tax and other revenues and have demonstrated a need for financial assistance in order to perform their governmental functions.
- k. Repairs and operating expenses to public elementary and secondary schools.
- l. Use of federal equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel and any other resources (other than the extension of credit) from various federal grants.

4. Procedures

A Project Application must be submitted, through the State Coordinator of Emergency Management, to the Regional Director, FEMA within 90 days of the date of the President's declaration of an emergency or a major disaster, unless the Regional Director specifically shortens or extends that period.

In addition to the Stafford Act, Public Law 93-288, assistance is available under federal agencies' own statutory authority without a Presidential declaration of an emergency or a major disaster.

Examples of such assistance are:

- a. Search and Rescue – U.S. Coast Guard
- b. Flood Protection – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- c. Fire Suppression – Regional Director, FEMA
- d. Health and Human Services – U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- e. Emergency Conservation Measures – U.S. Department of Agricultural
- f. Emergency loans for agriculture – Farmer’s Home Administration
- g. Disaster loans for home owners & businesses – Small Business Administration
- h. Repair to Federal Aid System roads – U.S. Department of Transportation
- i. Tax funds – U.S. Internal Revenue Service

The Governor must request that the President declare an emergency or a major disaster. The Governor will base his decision on whether to request a Presidential declaration primarily on the information submitted by local government in the Initial Damage Assessment Report. However, it may be necessary to request additional information from the locality, as required, to support the Governor’s request.

If a Presidential declaration is approved, the locality will submit a Notice of Interest for public assistance under guidance provided in the State Administration Plan for Disaster Assistance.

The authorities for federal disaster assistance, in the absence of a Presidential declaration, cover a wide variety of interests and vary with changing federal laws, regulations and policies. Requests for this type of assistance will be forwarded to the Virginia Department of Emergency Management. The State Coordinator of Emergency Management will consolidate such requests for the Governor in coordination with the appropriate state agency. Once approved by the Governor, the request will be forwarded to the Director, FEMA Region III. FEMA will then coordinate the state’s request with the appropriate federal agency.

The state requires an After-Action Report no later than 20 days after the termination of relief operations. The purpose of this report is to summarize and recommend improvements for observed state and federal disaster assistance.

**FEDERAL RESPONSE PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS**

FILL IN PRIMARY LOCAL AGENCY WHERE NEEDED AND CONTACT

ESF 1: TRANSPORTATION

Responsibility: Provide civilian and military transportation support.

Primary Federal Agency: Department of Transportation

Supporting Federal Agencies: Agriculture, Defense, Energy, State, GSA, ICC, TVA, and U.S.
Postal Service

Primary State Agency: Virginia Department of Transportation

Primary Local Agency: Public School System

Contact:

ESF 2: COMMUNICATIONS

Responsibility: Provide telecommunications support

Primary Federal Agency: National Communications System

Supporting Federal Agencies: Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Interior, FCC,
Transportation, FEMA and GSA

Primary State Agency: Department of Information Technology

Primary Local Agency: Department of Information Technology

Contact:

ESF 3: PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

Responsibility: Restore essential public services and facilities

Primary Federal Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense

Supporting Federal Agencies: Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, Health and Human Services,
Interior, Labor, Transportation, VA, EPA, GSA and TVA

Primary State Agency: Department of General Services, Housing and Community
Development

Primary Local Agency: Public Works/Utilities

Contact:

ESF 4: FIRE FIGHTING

Responsibility: Detect and suppress wildland, rural and urban fires

Primary Federal Agency: U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture

Supporting Federal Agencies: Commerce, Defense, Interior, EPA and FEMA

Primary State Agency: Department of Forestry

Primary Local Agency: Department of Fire-Rescue & Emergency

Contact: 9-1-1

ESF 5: INFORMATION AND PLANNING

Responsibility: Collect, analyze, and disseminate critical information to facilitate the overall federal response and recovery operations.

Primary Federal Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Supporting Federal Agencies: Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health & Human Services, Interior, Justice, Transportation, Treasury, ARC, EPA, GSA, NASA, National Communications System and NRC.

Primary State Agency: Department of Emergency Management

Primary Local Agency: Planning and Zoning

Contact:

ESF 6: MASS CARE

Responsibility: Manage and coordinate food, shelter, and first aid for victims; provide bulk distribution of relief supplies; operate a system to assist family reunification.

Primary Federal Agency: American Red Cross

Supporting Federal Agency: Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Health & Human Services, HUD, Transportation, VA, FEMA, GSA, and U.S. Postal Service

Primary State Agency: Department of Social Services, American Red Cross

Primary Local Agency: Department of Social Services

Contact:

ESF 7: RESOURCE SUPPORT

Responsibility: Provide equipment, materials, supplies, and personnel to federal entities during response operations

Primary Federal Agency: Department of Transportation

Supporting Federal Agency: Agriculture, Defense, Energy, State, GSA, ICC, TVA and U.S. Postal Service

Primary State Agency: Department of General Services

Primary Local Agency: Planning and Zoning

Contact:

ESF 8: HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Responsibility: Provide assistance for public health and medical care needs.

Primary Federal Agency: U.S. Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services

Supporting Federal Agencies: Agriculture, Defense, Energy, State, GSA, ICC, TVA and U.S. Postal Service

Primary State Agency: Department of Health, Department of Medical Assistance Services

Primary Local Agency: Department of Health

Contact:

EFS 9: URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE

Responsibility: Locate, extricate, and provide initial medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures.

Primary Federal Agency: Department of Defense

Supporting Federal Agencies: Agriculture, Defense, Energy, State, GSA, ICC, TVA and U.S. Postal Service

Primary State Agency: Department of Emergency Management

Primary Local Agency: Greene County Sheriff's Office

Contact: 9-1-1

EFS 10: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Responsibility: Support federal response to actual or potential releases of oil and hazardous materials.

Primary Federal Agency: Environmental Protection Agency

Supporting Federal Agencies: Agriculture, Defense, Energy, State, GSA, ICC, TVA, and U.S. Postal Service

Primary State Agency: Department of Environmental Quality

Primary Local Agency: Department of Fire-Rescue and Emergency Management

Contact: 9-1-1 should be called first

EFS 11: FOOD

Responsibility: Identify foods need; ensure that food gets to areas affected by disaster.

Primary Federal Agency: Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture

Supporting Federal Agencies: Agriculture, Defense, Energy, State, GSA, ICC, TVA and U.S. Postal Service

Primary State Agency: Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Primary Local Agency: Department of Social Services

Contact:

EFS 12: ENERGY

Responsibility: Restore power systems and fuel supplies

Primary Federal Agency: Department of Energy

Supporting Federal Agencies: Agriculture, Defense, Energy, State, GSA, ICC, TVA, and U.S. Postal Service

Primary State Agency: Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy, State Corporation Commission

Primary Local Agency: Department of Fire-Rescue and Emergency Management

Contact: Allegheny Power 1-800-255-3443

Real time outage information <http://www.alleghenyenergy.com/outagestatus>

Contact: Rappahannock Electric Cooperative 24 hour Line – 1-800-552-3904
www.rappelec.com

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**ESF 18: HAZARD MITIGATION
QUICK REFERENCE CHECK LIST
GREENE COUNTY**

- Review requirements for private business
- Review requirements for public
- Follow established mitigation activities and procedures
- Review damage assessment reports when considering mitigation strategies
- Consult with State/Federal authorities for dollars available for specific mitigation actions
- Other key issues – notes

MISSION

The mission of Greene County is to identify the hazards which pose a threat to its citizens and develop, implement, and enforce mitigation management measures which will prevent a disaster or reduce its effects.

ORGANIZATION

The organization for developing and implementing effective hazard mitigation measures in Greene County is much the same as the organization for disaster preparedness and response. However, the regulatory agencies and governing bodies play a more important role as they must pass and implement the rules, regulations, codes, and ordinances that would reduce the impact of a disaster. The Coordinator of Emergency Management is charged with the overall responsibility of coordinating the development and implementation of hazard mitigation plans. The chiefs of regulatory agencies are responsible for enforcing compliance with rules, codes, regulations and ordinances.

Departments and agencies of County government and volunteer emergency response organizations assigned disaster response duties are responsible for maintaining plans and procedures and the capability to perform their function in response to an emergency or disaster. They are also responsible for bringing to the attention of the Board of Supervisors, in coordination with the local County Administrator/Emergency Management Coordinator, any areas where codes, regulations, and ordinances may mitigate a particular hazard.

Private businesses are responsible for:

- A. Adhering to codes, ordinances, and accepted procedures as may apply to them.
- B. Applying technical expertise to develop and use new technologies that further hazard mitigation.
- C. Keeping public officials informed of self-generated technological hazards and methods of mitigating emergencies emanating from them.
- D. Providing technical expertise in drafting regulations and standards to design monitoring systems and monitor compliance with such standards.

The public responsibilities in hazard mitigation are to:

- A. Support mitigation measures and initiatives, provide alternative proposals, and bring pressure on those who do not comply with codes, ordinances, and regulations.
- B. Beware of the hazards to which they are vulnerable and knowledgeable of personal mitigation measures.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The government of Greene County has the responsibility for developing specific mitigation measures to reduce the effects of each natural or man-made hazard and to identify and develop mitigation measures for other hazards that may develop. These measures include, but are not limited to, the development of zoning laws and land use ordinances, building codes, regulations and licensing for handling and storage of hazardous materials, and the inspection and enforcement of such ordinances, codes, and regulations.

The Director and Coordinator of Emergency Management have overall responsibility for emergency management that involves hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness, response and recovery. They must work closely with state and local government offices, local businesses, civic leaders, volunteer groups, and the Board of Supervisors to develop codes, ordinances, regulations, and plans to carry out an effective mitigation and disaster response program. This program encompasses far more than natural hazards. It includes industrial and transportation accidents involving hazardous materials, building collapses, nuclear attack, acts of terrorism, civil disorder, etc.

A public information program should be initiated to increase the citizen's awareness of local hazards, what is being done to mitigate their effects, and what is expected of the citizens. It should provide them with mitigation measures they can take as individuals to protect themselves and their property from the effects of identified hazards.

The recovery period in the aftermath of an emergency response or a disaster is frequently an excellent time to implement certain kinds of mitigation efforts, such as increasing the size of road culverts or implementing land use ordinances. The Director of Emergency Management will direct an assessment of the disaster emergency incident to determine what actions can be taken to mitigate future disaster effects. He will direct the implementation of those actions that can be accomplished through repairs or reconstruction during the recovery phase. He will present to the Board of Supervisors for their consideration those actions that require the passage of an ordinance or regulation. Advantage will be taken of each opportunity to mitigate the effects of any future disaster.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

In addition to those listed in the Basic Plan:

A. Authorities

Public Law 90-448, National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended.

B. References

"A Mitigation Strategy for Integrated Emergency Management System," FEMA, CPG 1-104 (Draft), February 1984.

DEFINITIONS

- A. Mitigation – Any action taken to eliminate or reduce the degree of long-term risk to human life and property from natural and man-made hazards.
- B. Hazard Mitigation Manager – The local government department/activity head, given the authority and resources, charged with the responsibility to establish and carry out an effective hazard mitigation program.

HAZARD MITIGATION TASK ASSIGNMENTS

- A. Greene County (Board of Supervisors)

As in all emergency-related activities, the ultimate responsibility to the public for effective hazard mitigation rests with the elected officials. They must promulgate the codes, regulations, ordinances, and provide the funds required to implement and enforce an effective mitigation program.

- B. Director/Coordinator of Emergency Management

The Director and Coordinator of Emergency Management have overall management responsibility of the hazard mitigation program and are responsible for administering an effective mitigation program through the appropriate department or agency heads. Their responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Hazards analysis.
2. Development, maintenance, and implementation of a Hazard Mitigation Plan.
3. Development, maintenance, and exercise of the Emergency Operations Plan.
4. Preparation, in coordination with the departments and agencies, of mitigating codes, ordinances, and regulations for action by the Board of Supervisors.
5. Develop public information materials that describe the risks associated with each primary hazard, the appropriate self-help or first-aid actions, and other mitigation measures.

- C. Department of Health

1. Enforce existing codes, ordinances, and regulations for the treatment of water and sewage and the handling and storage of food.
2. Develop plans for the prevention or spread of disease during a disaster.
3. Develop procedures for crisis monitoring of water sources and food supplies during a disaster.

- D. Director, Planning and Community Development
 - 1. Administer and enforce land use or zoning ordinances.
 - 2. Survey areas that may require rezoning and make recommendations, as requested.
- E. Building Inspection Department
 - 1. Administer and enforce existing building codes and zoning ordinances.
 - 2. Make recommendations for mitigating codes or ordinances, where applicable.
 - 3. Advise the public of private actions that could mitigate individual loss.
 - 4. Assist in damage assessments.
- F. Law Enforcement
 - 1. Enforce hazardous materials transportation regulations.
 - 2. Develop, maintain, and exercise disaster response SOP's required by other appendices of this plan.
- G. Fire Department(s)
 - 1. Develop, maintain, and exercise disaster response standing operating procedures required by other appendices of this plan.
 - 2. Develop, maintain, and exercise specific response plans for hazardous materials.
 - 3. Obtain training and special equipment that may be required for hazardous materials sites located in the jurisdiction.
- H. Superintendent of Schools
 - 1. Insure school administrators have a plan to cope with natural hazards to mitigate losses.
 - 2. Procedures should be developed for evacuation or seeking shelter within school buildings (areas).
- I. Public Information Officer
 - 1. Develop and maintain an official working agreement between the county and local EAS stations and newspapers for the release of information in time of emergency.

2. Develop public information materials that describe the risks associated with each primary hazard, the appropriate self-help or first-aid actions, and other mitigation measures.

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ANNEX A: RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

MISSION

In the event of a peacetime radiological incident, the mission is to (1) detect, record, and report radiation intensity, (2) to provide for the exposure control of emergency workers, (3) to provide and implement protective action guidance to the public through the local EOC, and (4) to provide for decontamination as required.

ORGANIZATION

Greene County will designate a Radiological Officer to develop and maintain a response capability. He must organize and train a radiological response team, secure and maintain the necessary equipment and supplies, and develop contamination control procedures. Responsibility for radiological monitoring will belong to the Hazardous Materials Response Team (H.M.R.T.), Greene County Fire.

The State Department of Emergency Management Radiological Officer and the State Department of Health, Bureau of Radiological Health will provide technical advice and assistance as required, either in the development of a program or a response to an accident/incident.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

In the case of a radiological event/emergency not located within the County but which could potentially impact the County or its citizens, the designated representative of Fire Department will assume command at the EOC. The Radiological Officer and radiological monitors will implement radiological monitoring, exposure control and contamination control procedures and also provide other assistance as required.

All accidents/incidents involving radioactive materials should be reported to the Radiological Officer, State Department of Emergency Management (804-674-2400) and to the State Department of Health, Bureau of Radiological Health (804-786-5932). Again, these agencies will provide technical advice and assistance with monitoring and exposure control as required.

With a radiological accident/incident, the legal duty for reporting, containment, and cleanup rests with the party responsible for the material prior to the incident. If the manufacturer, shipper, or other responsible party is unable to respond, neglects to take the proper steps, or lacks the capability to act, then local government, within its capability, must act to prevent or minimize injuries and property damage.

Local government has the primary responsibility for protecting the public. Depending upon the magnitude or severity of the situation, local government will take steps necessary to provide public warnings, initiate protective actions, and isolate the general area affected.

The Radiological Officer, State Department of Emergency Management provides assistance in the development of a local radiological response capability. Radiation detection and measuring equipment has been provided to Greene County.

The following radiation exposure control measures should be considered and implemented as required in the event of an accident/incident.

1. Control access to and egress from the area affected.
2. Monitor evacuees and emergency workers for radiation contamination/exposure and decontaminate as required.
3. Provide continuous monitoring of essential workers operating in effected areas and limit their total dose levels as low as reasonably possible.
4. Contain the radiation hazard. Ensure water supplies and agricultural products are not contaminated.
5. Remove and dispose of radioactive materials, or debris in accordance with procedures established by the State Department of Health, Bureau of Radiological Health.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

1. Normal Operations
 - a. Designate a Radiological Officer.
 - b. Develop and maintain a local capability for a radiological emergency response.
 - c. Designate and provide training for radiological monitors.
 - d. Maintain equipment and supplies.
 - e. Develop plans and procedures to respond in time of emergency.
2. Increased Readiness
(Not applicable. Radiological incidents typically occur with little or no advance warning.)
3. Emergency Operations
 - a. Mobilization Phase (Not applicable). (See Radiological Protection Plan.)
 - b. Response Phase
 - (1) Assess the situation.

- (2) Take preventive protective actions as necessary.
- (3) Alert the designated representative of the Fire Department to assume command on-site or at the EOC.
- (4) The Radiological Officer will provide technical advice as required.
- (5) Isolate and secure the affected area. Implement contamination control procedures as required.
- (6) Records must be maintained for all persons determined to be contaminated or exposed.
- (7) Establish and maintain communication between the local EOC and the on-the-scene commander.
- (8) Report to the State Department of Health, Bureau of Radiological Health and to the State EOC.
- (9) Request a technical analysis and recommended protective actions.
- (10) If the accident/incident involves a transportation accident, establish and maintain contact with the trucking company or shipper involved.
- (11) Consider response to protect the public. Estimate potential harm without intervention.
- (12) For large-scale radiological incidents, the Virginia EOC will provide protective actions recommendations.
- (13) Implement protective action as appropriate. Consider evacuation.
- (14) Maintain records of accumulated exposure to evacuees and essential workers.
- (15) Do not exceed protective action guides.
- (16) Provide periodic status reports to the State EOC.
- (17) Declare the area safe for re-entry after danger is passed.

4. Recovery

Take action as required.

LOCAL RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

This information will be maintained by the Emergency Management Coordinator and provided as required.

ANNEX B: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS

SARA TITLE III

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) requires the development of detailed procedures for identifying facilities with extremely hazardous materials and for assuring an adequate emergency response capability by these facilities and by local emergency services. A separately published Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan has been developed for Greene County. This plan is considered to be a part of the Greene County EOP.

ORGANIZATION

The emergency Management organization for a hazardous materials incident is basically the same as for any other emergency requiring a coordinated response by local government(s), private industry, and volunteer service organizations.

ON SCENE RESPONSIBILITY

In the event of a hazardous materials incident, the local fire representative will be notified immediately and will assume command on scene upon arrival. First responders, such as the fire engine on the scene, will assume command until the arrival of the fire representative. First responders or the fire representative should implement immediate protective action. The local law enforcement is responsible for traffic control and effecting evacuation. The Coordinator of Emergency Management is responsible for coordinating the response for the EOC. In the event Greene County Emergency Management Coordinator or the fire representative are not available, the senior fire officer at the scene will be “in charge” and make specific coordination decisions (i.e. evacuation) in order to promptly and effectively address the emergency at hand.

Greene County will rely on local emergency services resources, private as well as public, to respond to a hazardous materials incident within the County. If the emergency is of such magnitude that local resources are inadequate, the local Emergency Management Coordinator should call the Virginia Department of Emergency Management Operations Center for assistance. VDEM has established Regional Hazardous Material Response Teams throughout the state. VDEM Hazardous Material Officers can assist in providing information on product identification, specific chemical data, and incident mitigation advice. They also have an on-scene response capability.

TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS

Fuel, toxic chemicals, dangerous gases, and acids are transported through Virginia daily using all modes – highway, rail, water, pipeline, and air. For each locality, a hazards analysis which identifies regularly scheduled shipments of hazardous materials should be developed to serve as a basis for planning.

The legal duty for reporting, containment, and clean up of hazardous substances incidents rests with the party responsible for the material prior to the incident. If the manufacturer,

shipper, or other responsible party is unable to respond, neglects to take proper steps, or lacks the capability to act, then local government, within its capability, must act to prevent or minimize injuries and property damage.

Immediate response to a transportation accident involving hazardous materials should be limited to aiding the injured and preventing access to the area surrounding the incident. The incident should immediately be reported to the Virginia Department of Emergency Management which will provide technical guidance and coordinate assistance as required. The Hazardous Materials Incident Report form should be used to record the necessary information.

The U.S. Department of Transportation “Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Guidebook” has been developed for use by fire fighters, law enforcement and other emergency response personnel. It identifies the most significant hazardous materials and gives information and guidance for initial actions to be taken in the event of a spill or other accident. The fire representative, Coordinator of Emergency Management, and all potential first responders should be familiar with and have ready access to this handbook.

FIXED FACILITIES

The Greene County Emergency Management Coordinator should establish and maintain a good working relationship with local industrial plants and commercial facilities where hazardous materials are used, stored, manufactured, or disposed. The management of each facility is responsible for designating a facility emergency coordinator to prepare emergency response plans and procedures in order to meet required worker and resident safety standards as established by federal, state, and local regulatory agencies. These plans and procedures must be coordinated with the appropriate local emergency response organizations – sheriff, fire, and rescue – and with the local Coordinator of Emergency Management.

Receipt of notification that an accident has occurred requires immediate action to evaluate and assess the situation. Time is of the essence and dictates immediate action to employ required emergency resources to control or contain the material involved, implement evacuation procedures, if required, and isolate the accident area to all but emergency services personnel.

Greene County has the primary responsibility for protecting the public. Depending upon the magnitude or severity of the situation, Greene County will take steps necessary to provide public warnings, initiate protective actions, and isolate the general area affected.

A working relationship should be established and maintained between Greene County officials, the management of local industrial plants where hazardous substances are used, and major railroads that transport hazardous materials.

The fire representative and the Coordinator of Emergency Management are responsible for maintaining and updating this annex. All departments and agencies assigned duties to respond to an accident involving hazardous materials will develop and keep current procedures to ensure an adequate response capability. The heads of law enforcement, fire, and rescue services will ensure that all personnel are adequately trained in the procedures for

responding to accidents involving hazardous materials and that peak efficiency is maintained at all times.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS

1. Normal Operations

- a. Develop plans and procedures for hazardous materials incidents. Coordinate with local industrial plants.
- b. Provide or coordinate training for fire and law enforcement personnel so that they are prepared to recognize a hazardous materials incident and to promptly isolate and secure the accident scene.

2. Increased Readiness

(Not Applicable. Hazardous materials incidents typically occur with little or no advance warning.)

3. Emergency Operations

- a. Mobilization Phase (Not Applicable.)
- b. Response Phase
 - (1) Assess the situation. Detect the presence of and identify hazardous material(s). Refer to the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Guidebook.
 - (2) If hazardous materials are involved, isolate and secure the accident scene.
 - (3) Alert the fire representative to assume command on site.
 - (4) Establish and maintain direct communication between the local EOC and the fire representative or other on-the-scene controller.
 - (5) Report to the State EOC. Request a technical analysis of the probability of a disaster, its likely consequences, and recommended protective actions. If the accident involves a transportation accident, establish and maintain contact with the railroad or trucking company involved.
 - (6) Alert the local Health Director.
 - (7) Consider response alternatives to protect the public. Estimate potential harm without intervention. Consider evacuation.
 - (8) Direct protective action, as appropriate.

- (9) Alert the hospitals to be prepared to receive potential victims and of the nature of the hazard.
- (10) Conduct radiological monitoring, if appropriate.
- (11) Continue to provide periodic status reports to the State EOC.

4. Recovery

- a. Declare the area safe for re-entry after danger has passed.
- b. Assess damages. Request post-disaster assistance, as appropriate.
- c. Restore facilities and services. Bill the responsible party for expenses incurred.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

1. **Virginia Department of Emergency Management, Hazardous Materials Officer**, 804-674-2400 or 1-800-468-8892 (Emergencies only).
2. **Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)**, 1-800-424-9300 (toll free).
3. **Pesticide Safety Team Network (PSTN)**, contacted through CHEMTREC, 1-800-424-9300 (toll free).
4. **Pesticides** – Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, 804-786-3798.
5. **Radioactive Materials** – Department of Health, 804-786-5932; off-duty, 804-674-2400; ask for Radiological Health Specialist support.
6. **Etiological Agents** – Department of Health, 804-786-5188.
7. **Oil or Other Polluting Substances in Water** – State Water Control Board, 804-257-0080.
8. **Hazardous Chemicals** – Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services, 804-786-7905.
9. **Federal and State Assistance** – Department of Emergency Management, 804-674-2400 or 1-800-468-8892 (Emergencies only).

ANNEX C: RESOURCE SHORTAGE

The Coordinator of Emergency Management will coordinate the local government response in the event of a critical resource shortage. Conservation measures in the event of fuel or other resource shortages are likely to be directed by the state. State-level “Commodity Managers” have been designated for each type of resource. The Red Cross will coordinate emergency assistance to individuals.

A resource shortage can affect the economic well-being of the area by increasing unemployment, reducing farm or industrial production, or adversely affecting travel and tourism. Shortages can also impose physical and economic hardship on private citizens, particularly those on low or fixed incomes and the elderly.

The Coordinator of Emergency Management should analyze the local situation and determine the potential impact of specific resource shortages. This should include a survey of major suppliers and users.

A temporary loss of electric power or heating fuel during extremely cold weather could displace or endanger families and individuals. They must be provided with lodging and care. They may need transportation to the lodging and care facility.

The public should be kept informed concerning any resource shortage and how to obtain assistance.

Problems pertaining to a specific source will be referred to the resource Commodity Manager. Problems relating to individual assistance will be referred to Greene County Department of Social Services or the Red Cross. All other problems which are beyond Greene County’s capability to resolve will be referred to the State Department of Emergency Management.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

1. Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Operations Plan, Volume IV, Emergency Management of Resources, September 1987.
2. Commonwealth of Virginia, State Operation of Public Utilities, Chapter 17, Code of Virginia.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – RESOURCE SHORTAGE

1. Normal Operations
 - a. Monitor the status of all essential resources to anticipate shortages. Maintain liaison with fuel distributors and local utility representatives.
 - b. Identify, quantify, and prioritize the supply of fuel and other resources needed to maintain essential services. Coordinate with the electric power company, fuel oil distributors, etc.

2. Increased Readiness

A resource shortage disaster is threatening the local area.

- a. Advise the State Commodity Manager of the local situation.
- b. Maintain liaison and exchange information with local resource suppliers.
- c. Review and update procedures for providing resource and financial aid to individuals based on the specific type of shortage that is threatening. In the event of a fuel shortage, establish procedures for local fuel suppliers/distributors to serve customers referred to them by local government.

3. Emergency Operations

a. Mobilization Phase

Conditions continue to worsen requiring full-scale mitigation and preparedness activities.

- (1) Implement local conservation measures and emergency management programs as directed by the State Commodity Manager or the State EOC.
- (2) Keep the public fully informed. Supplement state-level broadcasts with local ones as required. Direct or request voluntary conservation as appropriate.
- (3) Implement procedures for determining need and for distribution of aid, whether in money or the commodity in short supply. Begin to provide emergency assistance to individuals as required.
- (4) Begin to maintain a record of all expenditures and continue throughout emergency operations.
- (5) Review procedures for providing lodging and care for displaced persons.
- (6) Maintain contact and exchange information with major suppliers. Keep the State Commodity Manager advised of the local situation.

b. Response Phase

Major shortage is affecting the local area causing severe hardship and economic disruption.

- (1) Make the public aware of the extent of the shortage, the need to conserve the resource in short supply, and the location and availability of emergency assistance.

- (2) Allocate available resources to assure the maintenance of essential services.
- (3) Consider opening an individual Emergency Assistance Center to provide help for those who are unable to otherwise obtain essential services.
- (4) Assist citizens having difficulty in obtaining scarce essential resources by referring them to local agencies that may have available supplies.
- (5) Notify the appropriate State Resource Commodity manager of the extent of the shortage and request assistance in obtaining additional supplies or relief.
- (6) Enforce state and local government conservation programs.
- (7) Consider declaring a local emergency. Petition the Governor to declare an emergency to exist when the shortage is of such severity that local government cannot provide an adequate response.

4. Recovery

Assist as required.

STATE-LEVEL COMMODITY MANAGERS

Commodity	Manager	Telephone
Natural Gas	State Corporation Commission Division of Energy Regulation	(804)371-9611
Electric Power	State Corporation Commission Division of Energy Regulation	(804)371-9611
Petroleum Products	Department of Emergency Management	(804)674-2400
Solid Fuels	Department of Emergency Management	(804)674-2400
Potable Water	Department of Health	(804)786-4063
Transportation	Department of Transportation	(804)786-5350
Health and Medical	Department of Health	(804)786-6970
Food	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	(804)786-3523

After business hours, call the Virginia Emergency Operations Center for all Commodity Managers. Phone: 800/468-8892 or 804/674-2400.

MAJOR SUPPLIERS AND USERS OF RESOURCES

PLEASE UPDATE

To monitor the local situation, it is necessary to have a listing of the major suppliers and users of those resources considered to be essential to the health, welfare, and economic well-being of the local citizens. Information obtained from these major suppliers and users will be used to estimate the impact of shortages on the economy and health of the local community. This information should be obtained and then updated at least once a year.

Major Retail Food Stores:

Food Lion – Route 29 and 07, Ruckersville
IGA – Standardsville
Lawson's Market, Standardsville
C & J Market, Ruckersville

Fuel Storage:

Retail sales only
County Sheriff tank (gasoline)
School system tanks Greene County Vehicle Maintenance Facility
VDOT – Fredericksburg Road

Food Processing Plants:

None

Major Electrical Power Substations:

Potomac-Edison
Virginia Power
Rappahannock Electric Cooperative

Gas/Oil Pipelines:

Commonwealth Gas

Communications Facilities:

None

ANNEX D: WATER CONTAMINATION

Water supply contamination would have a quick negative impact on the health and economic well-being of any community. In any water supply contamination situation, whether localized or involving a general area, the public would have to be notified immediately to mitigate the impact of the situation.

In the event of water supply contamination, the staff of the Utility Department would make an initial assessment of the extent of the problem and the potential impact on the public. The Greene County Health Department will be notified of the type of contamination. The impacted public would be notified promptly and provided with proper guidance until the problem was corrected. Coordination with and assistance from other local, state, and federal agencies as well as private concerns would be necessary to address the problem promptly and effectively and ensure the continuation of essential services during the process. Liaison with private organizations, nursing homes, major industrial users, hospitals, dialysis clinics, etc., must be maintained to ensure their cooperation and allow them to implement their own contingency plans.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – WATER CONTAMINATION

1. Normal Operations

- a. Develop measures that would prevent or limit the contamination of the water supply.
- b. Develop contingency plans to provide potable water to the public in the event of water supply contamination.

2. Increased Readiness

Contamination of the water supply is possible if the situation cannot be contained.

- a. Advise and maintain liaison with the appropriate local, state and federal agencies.
- b. Notify the public of the situation.
- c. Review and update procedures to provide potable water in the event of water supply contamination.

3. Emergency Operations

Conditions continue to worsen requiring full-scale mitigation and preparedness activities.

- a. Implement appropriate conservation measures and emergency management programs as directed by local plans, the State Water Control Board, and the Virginia Department of Health.
- b. Keep the public fully informed and provide appropriate guidance.
- c. Maintain liaison with firms and agencies that have spare equipment, personnel and expertise that could be used in addressing the problem and ensuring that essential services can be maintained.
- d. Begin to maintain a record of all expenditures and continue throughout emergency operations.

4. Response Phase

Major contamination of the area's water supply is occurring, threatening the health and safety of the general public, and causing severe hardship and economic disruption.

- a. Notify the public of the extent of the contamination problem emphasizing the importance of avoiding use of water.
- b. Advise the public of the availability and location of potable water.
- c. Allocate available resources to assure the maintenance of essential services.

5. Recovery

Assist as required.

ANNEX E: DAM SAFETY

MISSION

To facilitate the evacuation of downstream residents in the event of an imminent or impending dam failure.

ORGANIZATION

The Director of Emergency Management, or the Coordinator of Emergency Management in his absence, is responsible for making the decision to order evacuation in the event of an imminent or impending dam failure. The local law enforcement will disseminate the warning to evacuate.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Dam owners are responsible for the proper design, construction, operation, maintenance and safety of their dams. They are also responsible for reporting abnormal conditions at the dam to the local law enforcement and Coordinator of Emergency Management and to recommend evacuation of the public below the dam if it appears necessary. Owners of dams that exceed 25 feet in height or impound more than 50 acre-feet (100 acre-feet for agricultural purposes) of water must develop and maintain an "Emergency Action Plan." A copy must be provided to the local Director of Emergency Management, the State Department of Emergency Management, and The State Water Control Board. This "Emergency Action Plan" is required prior to issuance of an Operation and Maintenance Permit by the State Water Control Board.

Standards have been established for "Dam Classifications" and "Emergency Stages". The affected public will be routinely notified of conditions at the dam during Stage 1. If conditions escalate to Stage II, emergency services personnel will immediately notify the public affected to be on alert for possible evacuation of the areas that would be flooded. If conditions deteriorate and overtopping or failure of a dam has occurred or is imminent, as in Stage III, the Director of Emergency Management will warn the public, order evacuation from the affected area, and declare a local emergency. If appropriate, he will recommend that the Governor declare a state of emergency.

AUTHORITIES

In addition to those listed in the Basic Plan:

- A. Code of Virginia, Title 62.1, Chapter 8.1, Dam Safety Act, 1982.
- B. Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board, Regulation VR 625-01-00, Impounding Structure Regulation, February 1, 1989.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – DAM SAFETY

1. Normal Operations
 - a. Dam Owners
 - (1) Operate and maintain the dam to assure the continued integrity of the structure.
 - (2) Develop an Emergency Action Plan for warning and evacuating the public in the event of dam failure.
 - b. Government

Develop compatible procedures to warn and evacuate the public in the event of dam failure.
2. Increased Readiness
 - a. Stage I Conditions

Alert on-duty emergency response personnel
 - b. Stage II Conditions
 - (1) Alert on-duty emergency response personnel.
 - (2) Notify public of possible dam failure.
 - (3) Review warning and evacuation plans and procedures.
 - (4) Place off-duty emergency response personnel on alert.
3. Emergency Operations
 - a. Mobilization Phase – Latter Part of Stage II or at Stage III Conditions
 - (1) Activate EOC (manning as appropriate).
 - (2) Notify State EOC, (804) 674-2400 or 1/800/468-8892.
 - (3) Alert emergency response personnel to standby status.
 - (4) Begin record keeping of all incurred expenses.
 - b. Response Phase – Stage III Conditions

- (1) Order immediate evacuation of residents in expected inundation areas.
- (2) Sound warning through use of sirens, horns, vehicles with loudspeakers, Emergency Alert System, telephone calls, and door-to-door notification to evacuate individuals immediately out of the area or to high ground in area for later rescue.
- (3) Call in all emergency response personnel to provide help required to protect lives and property.
- (4) Activate EOC, if not previously accomplished.
- (5) Follow established procedures within designated functional areas specified in this plan.

4. Recovery

- a. Provide assistance to disaster victims.
- b. Clean up debris and restore essential services.
- c. All agencies tasked in this plan implement recovery procedures.
- d. Review emergency procedures used and revise, if necessary, to insure lessons learned are applied in future disasters.
- e. Determine what mitigation measures, if any, should be initiated (zoning, design of dams, etc.).

DAM CLASSIFICATIONS AND EMERGENCY STAGES

Dam Classifications

Dams that exceed 25 feet in height or impound more than 50 acre-feet --100 acre-feet for agricultural--must be classified as to the degree of hazard potential they impose should the structure fail completely.

Class I (High Hazard) – Probable loss of life; excessive economic loss.

Class II (Moderate Hazard) – Possible loss of life; appreciable economic loss.

Class III (Low Hazard) – No loss of life expected; minimal economic loss.

Emergency Stages

When abnormal conditions impact on a dam, such as flooding or minor damage to the dam, the dam owner should initiate specific actions that will result in increased readiness to respond to a potential dam failure. The following stages identify actions that may be appropriate readiness actions.

Stage I – Slowly developing conditions; five days or more may be available for response. Owner should increase frequency of observations and take appropriate readiness actions.

Stage II – Rapidly developing conditions; overtopping is possible. One to five days may be available for response. Increase readiness measures. Notify local Coordinator of conditions and keep him informed.

Stage III – Failure has occurred, is imminent, or already in flood condition, overtopping is probable. Only minutes may be available for response. Evacuation recommended.

DIRECTORY OF DAMS REQUIRING EMERGENCY ACTION PLANS GREENE COUNTY

Class I – High hazard, probable loss of life, and excessive economic loss in the event of complete failure.

Class II – Moderate hazard, possible loss of life, and appreciable economic loss in the event of complete failure.

Class III – Low hazard, no loss of life expected, and minimal economic loss in the event of complete failure.

Class 1:

Greene Acres Dam

Structural Height:	44 feet
Hydraulic Height:	37 feet
Maximum Capacity:	341 acre-feet
Normal Capacity:	230 acre-feet
Type:	Earth
Purpose:	Recreation

Class II:

Green Mountain Lake

Structural Height: 43 feet
Hydraulic Height: 33 feet
Maximum Capacity: 1,408 acre-feet
Normal Capacity: 508 acre-feet
Type: Earth
Purpose: Recreation

Twin Lakes Dam #1

Structural Height: 30 feet
Hydraulic Height: 25 feet
Maximum Capacity: 120 acre-feet
Normal Capacity: 90 acre-feet
Type: Earth
Purpose: Recreation

Wildwood Valley Lake Dam

Structural Height: 30 feet
Hydraulic Height: 27 feet
Maximum Capacity: 80 acre-feet
Normal Capacity: 55 acre-feet
Type: Earth
Purpose: Recreation

Class III

Blue Ridge School Dam

Structural Height: 30 feet
Hydraulic Height: 28 feet
Maximum Capacity: 89 acre-feet
Normal Capacity: 60 acre-feet
Type: Earth
Purpose: Recreation

Reynolds Farm Dam

Structural Height: 40 feet
Hydraulic Height: 35 feet
Maximum Capacity: 1,000 acre-feet
Normal Capacity: 800 acre-feet
Type: Earth
Purpose: Recreation

Class III (Continued)

Greene Hills Dam

Structural Height: 20 feet
Hydraulic Height: 15 feet
Maximum Capacity: 60 acre-feet
Normal Capacity: 30 acre-feet
Type: Earth
Purpose: Recreation

Greene Valley Section 7 Dam

Structural Height: 20 feet
Hydraulic Height: 15 feet
Maximum Capacity: 65 acre-feet
Normal Capacity: 42 acre-feet
Type: Earth
Purpose: Recreation

Saponi Dam

Structural Height: 30 feet
Hydraulic Height: 25 feet
Maximum Capacity: 63 acre-feet
Normal Capacity: 43 acre-feet
Type: Earth
Purpose: Recreation

Reynolds Farm Route 29 Dam

Structural Height: 25 feet
Hydraulic Height: 20 feet
Maximum Capacity: 58 acre-feet
Normal Capacity: 40 acre-feet
Type: Earth
Purpose: Water Supply

Tyburski Farm Dam

Structural Height: 20 feet
Hydraulic Height: 15 feet
Maximum Capacity: 52 acre-feet
Normal Capacity: 32 acre-feet
Type: Earth
Purpose: Water Supply

Harlow Farm Dam

Structural Height: 25 feet
Hydraulic Height: 20 feet
Maximum Capacity: 54 acre-feet
Normal Capacity: 42 acre-feet
Type: Earth
Purpose: Recreation

Twin Lakes Dam #3

Structural Height: 25 feet
Hydraulic Height: 20 feet
Maximum Capacity: 65 acre-feet
Normal Capacity: 54 acre-feet
Type: Earth
Purpose: Recreation

Twin Lakes Dam #2

Structural Height: 20 feet
Hydraulic Height: 15 feet
Maximum Capacity: 60 acre-feet
Normal Capacity: 30 acre-feet
Type: Earth
Purpose: Recreation

ANNEX F: NUCLEAR ATTACK

MISSION

To establish open-ended plans and procedures which could be used in conjunction with state plans and guidance to develop an emergency response capability during the anticipated crisis buildup period prior to a full-scale nuclear attack upon the USA.

ORGANIZATION

The Virginia Department of Emergency Management has developed detailed plans and procedures and will, over a several-day period, direct localities to prepare for a nuclear attack. Local Emergency Management Coordinators maintain copies and have a working knowledge of these plans.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A nuclear attack upon the USA would most likely be preceded by a period of increasing international tension and crisis. Sufficient time would be available for protective actions to be taken, to include the large-scale evacuation of probable target areas and the development of fallout shelters.

Should the USA be subjected to a full-scale nuclear attack, it is not likely that Greene County would be subject to direct weapons effects. However, it may be subject to radioactive fallout.

Residents of high-risk areas may be advised to relocate to safer areas such as Greene County during a several-day period of intense international tension wherein nuclear war appears likely. Greene County, and all localities beyond the high-risk area, may be directed to provide public shelters for several thousand evacuees.

The Greene County organization for a war-caused disaster parallels that required for other emergency operations using existing government departments and offices and appropriate private organizations as required for planned emergency functions.

For fallout shelters, home basements and selected public buildings need to be upgraded in order to provide adequate protection. Earth should be placed in 5- to 6-inch layers on roofs and/or floors above until the desired depth of 15-18 inches is achieved. A list of public buildings to be upgraded, procedures for upgrading them, and manpower and equipment resources needed should be developed during the increased readiness period.

A reference document, Greene County Nuclear Civil Protection Plan, is kept on file by the Coordinator of Emergency Management. Additional information and guidance concerning fallout shelter development, radiological monitoring, and other aspects of attack preparedness is available from the Virginia Department of Emergency Management.

ACTION CHECKLIST – NUCLEAR ATTACK

1. Normal Operations
 - a. Develop and maintain an emergency preparedness program.
 - b. Maintain and develop a working knowledge of state contingency plans for nuclear attack.
2. Increased Readiness

Communications Watch Level
 - a. Make individual assignments of duties and responsibilities to staff the primary EOC, alternate EOC, shelter centers, and other key facilities as appropriate.
 - b. Develop mutual support agreements with associated risk-host jurisdictions.
 - c. Open the primary EOC with a skeletal staff. Begin to submit daily situation reports to the State EOC.
 - d. Review attack preparedness planning guidance and implement preparedness actions as called for to include radiological monitoring and reporting.
 - e. Identify buildings and develop procedures to develop public fallout shelters.
3. Initial Alert
 - a. Accelerate emergency preparedness as directed by the State EOC. Ensure the operational capability of all key facilities.
 - b. Call a meeting of key officials. Brief them on the emergency situation and direct preparedness activities.
 - c. Ensure the maintenance of an official record of all expenditures incurred throughout emergency operations.
 - d. Provide guidance to the public about the development of home fallout shelters. Upgrade public buildings to provide fallout shelters as needed.

RELOCATION AND NO ATTACK

4. Emergency Operations

a. Mobilization Phase

- (1) Call a meeting of key officials. Review preparatory actions already started and expedite those necessary to alert and mobilize emergency operating forces.
- (2) Prepare to activate the Emergency Assembly Centers and traffic control points. Begin or continue to upgrade fallout shelter facilities as needed. Assure the coordination of in-the-field support services (primarily food and shelter).
- (3) Continue to provide daily situation reports to the State EOC concerning local preparedness activities.
- (4) Take other actions as called for by state guidance.

b. Evacuation Movement Phase

(NOTE: Should attack occur after movement begins, proceed to “Attack Warning and Movement to Shelter Phase.” Complete all actions required by lower readiness levels inasmuch as the attack environment allows.)

- (1) Activate Evacuation Assembly Centers, traffic control points, and other facilities.
- (2) Facilitate evacuation. Coordinate with associated risk-host jurisdiction(s).
- (3) Continue to upgrade fallout shelters.
- (4) Assure the continued operation of essential services in the risk area. Monitor and facilitate the commute of essential workers.
- (5) Receive and care for relocatees. Monitor the execution of planned actions and direct modified actions as necessary. Reference state guidance.

c. Relocation Phase

- (1) Continue to provide resource support to associated risk-host jurisdictions as required. Begin to stock fallout shelters with a 14-day supply of drinking water and food supplies.
- (2) Continue fallout shelter upgrading as required.
- (3) Provide services to evacuees through the Evacuation Assembly Centers.

- (4) Monitor the execution of planned actions and direct modified actions as necessary. Reference State guidance.
- (5) Continue to submit daily situation reports to the State EOC concerning local preparedness activities, requirements for good and services, and availabilities.

d. Return Movement Phase

- (1) In coordination with the State EOC, disseminate information to relocates to return to their homes in the risk area(s).
- (2) Direct and coordinate cleanup activities.
- (3) Continue to provide daily situation reports to the State EOC and advise when all relocatees have departed.

5. Post-Relocation Recovery

Coordinate and monitor clean-up operations. Keep an accurate record of expenses incurred. Compile damage assessment data.

RELOCATION AND ATTACK

6. Emergency Operations

a. Attack Warning and Movement to Shelter Phase

- (1) Disseminate the attack warning throughout the area and provide instructions for residents and relocates to move to shelter.
- (2) Implement radiological monitoring and weapons effects reporting procedures.
- (3) Estimate time of arrival of radioactive fallout.
- (4) Move additional water, food, and medical supplies to shelter.
- (5) Acquire information on the status of the attack environment and monitor shelter operations and other actions. Keep key officials and the public informed.
- (6) Keep the State EOC informed as appropriate and submit periodic situation reports.

- b. In-Shelter Phase
 - (1) In coordination with the State EOC and adjacent jurisdictions, provide emergency information and continued guidance to the public.
 - (2) Monitor the execution of planned actions and direct modified actions as necessary. Reference State guidance.
 - (3) Ensure the operation of radiological monitoring activities. Direct emergency operations and inform the public accordingly.
- c. Shelter Emergency Phase

When radiation levels permit, advise relocatees to leave fallout shelters and return to congregate care housing, and local host area residents to return to their homes.
- d. Relocation Phase (continued)
 - (1) In coordination with the State EOC, continue to provide emergency information and guidance to the public to include decontamination procedures and protective measures against residual radiation.
 - (2) Monitor the execution of planned actions and direct modified actions as necessary. Regulate the expenditure of consumable resources as required. Reference state guidance.
 - (3) Continue to provide daily situation reports to the State EOC concerning local emergency operations.
- e. Return Movement Phase
 - (1) When directed by the state, disseminate the notification to relocatees that they are to prepare to return. Provide them with a schedule of movement plan. Provide emergency information and continued guidance to the public and to transiting relocatees. This should include information about the risk area.
 - (2) Direct and coordinate clean-up activities. Clear debris as needed.
 - (3) On direction from the State EOC, direct relocatees to return to their homes.
 - (4) Continue to provide daily situation reports to the state concerning local emergency operations, and advise when all relocatees have departed.

7. Post-Attack Recovery

After a nuclear attack, emergency operations will continue under the framework of the State Emergency Management Resources Plan. Economic stabilization procedures must be implemented. Relocates may have to remain in the host area until community services are restored in the risk area. Should damage in the risk area preclude their return, relocates will, of course, continue to be cared for. Guidance on preparing for their long-term residence will be provided by the State EOC.

ANNEX G: TERRORISM/WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

SEVERE THREAT - RED LEVEL - IMMINENT RISK	
Definition: A terrorist attack has occurred or credible and corroborated intelligence indicates that one is imminent. Normally, this threat condition is declared for a specific location or critical facility.	
CITIZEN ACTIONS	BUSINESS ACTIONS
In addition to all previously mentioned precautions, citizens are advised to:	In addition to all previously mentioned precautions, businesses are advised to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report suspicious activities and call 9-1-1 for immediate response. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announce Threat Condition SEVERE and explain expected actions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expect delays, searches of purses and bags, and restricted access to public buildings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy security personnel based on threat assessments.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expect traffic delays and restrictions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close or restrict entry to the facility to emergency personnel only and restrict parking areas close to critical buildings.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take personal security precautions to avoid becoming a victim of crime or terrorist attack. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a skeleton crew of essential employees.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid crowded public areas and gatherings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy emergency response and security teams.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not travel into areas affected by the attack or is an expected terrorist attack. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate Operations Center and establish liaison with local or state EOC.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep emergency supplies accessible and automobile fuel tank full. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain close contact with local law enforcement and emergency management officials.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be prepared to evacuate your home or shelter in place on order of local authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be prepared to implement mutual aid agreements with government and with other critical facilities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be suspicious of persons taking photographs of critical facilities, asking detailed questions about physical security or dressed inappropriately for weather conditions (suicide bomber). Report these incidents immediately to law enforcement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide security in parking lots and company areas.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closely monitor news reports and Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio/TV stations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report suspicious activity immediately to local law enforcement.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist neighbors who may need help. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict or suspend all deliveries and mail to the facility. Emergency supplies or essential shipments should be sent to an off-site location for inspection.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid passing unsubstantiated information and rumors. 	

<p>HIGH THREAT LEVEL - ORANGE - HIGH RISK</p>
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<p>Definition: Credible intelligence indicates that there is a high risk of a local terrorist attack but a specific target has not been identified.</p>
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CITIZEN ACTIONS	BUSINESS ACTIONS
<p>In addition to all previously mentioned precautions, citizens are advised to:</p>	<p>In addition to all previously mentioned precautions, businesses are advised to:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resume normal activities but expect some delays, baggage searches, and restrictions as a result of heightened security at public buildings and facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announce Threat Condition HIGH to all employees and explain expected actions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to monitor world and local events as well as local government threat advisories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place emergency response teams on notice.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report suspicious activities at or near critical facilities to local law enforcement agencies by calling 9-1-1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate the business emergency operations center if required. Establish ongoing liaison with local law enforcement and emergency management officials.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid leaving unattended packages or brief cases in public areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor world and local events. Pass on credible threat intelligence to key personnel.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory and organize emergency supply kits and discuss emergency plans with family members. Reevaluate meeting location based on threat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure appropriate security measures are in place and functioning properly.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain close contact with your family and neighbors to ensure their safety and emotional welfare. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruct employees to report suspicious activities, packages, and people.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider taking reasonable personal security precautions. Be alert to your surroundings, avoid placing yourself in a vulnerable situation, and monitor the activities of your children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search all personal bags, parcels, and require personnel to pass through magnetometer, if available.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict vehicle parking close to buildings.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect intrusion detection systems and lighting, security fencing, and locking systems.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect all deliveries and consider accepting shipments only at off-site locations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remind employees to expect delays and baggage searches.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement varying security measures.

ELEVATED THREAT LEVEL - YELLOW - ELEVATED RISK	
Definition: Elevated risk of terrorist attack but a specific region of the USA or target has <u>not</u> been identified.	
CITIZEN ACTIONS	BUSINESS ACTIONS
In addition to all previously mentioned precautions, citizens are advised to:	In addition to all previously mentioned precautions, businesses are advised to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue normal activities, but report suspicious activities to the local law enforcement agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announce Threat Condition ELEVATED to employees.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take a first aid or CERT class. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review vulnerability and threat assessments and revise as needed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Become active in your local Neighborhood Crime Watch program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and monitor governmental information sharing sources for warnings and alerts.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network with your family, neighbors, and community for mutual support during a disaster or terrorist attack. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update and test call down list for emergency response teams and key employees.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn what critical facilities are located in your community and report suspicious activities at or near these sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review, coordinate, and update mutual aid agreements with other critical facilities and government agencies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact local officials to learn about specific hazards in your community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and monitor active and passive security measures.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase individual or family emergency preparedness through training, maintaining good physical fitness and health, and storing food, water, and emergency supplies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review employee training on security precautions (bomb threat procedures, reporting suspicious packages, activities, and people).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor media reports concerning situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct communications checks to ensure contacts can be maintained.

GUARDED THREAT LEVEL - BLUE - GUARDED RISK

Definition: General risk with no credible threats to specific targets.

CITIZEN ACTIONS	BUSINESS ACTIONS
In addition to all previously mentioned precautions, citizens are advised to:	In addition to all previously mentioned precautions, businesses are advised to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue normal activities but be watchful for suspicious activities. Report criminal activity to local law enforcement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that key leaders are familiar with the emergency operations and business contingency plans.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review family emergency plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review, update, and routinely exercise functional areas of plans.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase family emergency preparedness by purchasing supplies, food, and storing water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and update the call down list for emergency response teams.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be familiar with local natural and technological (man made) hazards in your community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop or review Mutual Aid agreements with other facilities and/or with local government for use during emergencies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor local and national news for terrorist alerts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review physical security precautions to prevent theft, unauthorized entry, or destruction of property.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you provided for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Employee picture ID badges? * Background checks on all employees? * Access control and locking of high security areas at all times? * All security keys marked with "Do not Duplicate?" * Surveillance cameras? * Backup power?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * An alarm system?

LOW THREAT LEVEL - GREEN - LOW RISK

Definition: Low risk of terrorism. Routine security is implemented to preclude routine criminal threats.

CITIZEN ACTIONS	BUSINESS ACTIONS
In addition to all previously mentioned precautions, citizens are advised to:	In addition to all previously mentioned precautions, businesses are advised to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to enjoy individual freedom. Participate freely in travel, work, and recreational activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop emergency operations and business contingency plans.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be prepared for disasters and family emergencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and assist employees to be prepared for personal, natural, technological, and homeland security emergencies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a family emergency plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct emergency preparedness training for employees and worker’s families.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep recommended immunizations up-to-date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a communications plan for emergency response and key personnel.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to turn off your power, gas, and water service to your house. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training for employees on physical security precautions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know what hazardous materials are stored in your home and how to properly dispose of unneeded chemicals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget for physical security measures.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the efforts of your local emergency responders (fire fighters, law enforcement and emergency medical service). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know what natural hazards are prevalent in your area and what measures you can take to protect your family. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer to assist and support the community emergency response agencies. 	

ANNEX H: FLOODING

MISSION

To protect the public health and safety in the event of severe flooding.

ORGANIZATION

Greene County has experienced major flooding from the South River, Middle River, Lynch River, Roach River, and Swift Run.

The Director of Emergency Management or, in his absence, the Coordinator of Emergency Management is responsible for making the decision to order evacuation in the event of a potentially life-threatening flood situation. The Sheriff's Office will disseminate the warning to evacuate. The Coordinator of Emergency Management will develop and maintain (1) a flash flood warning system, (2) emergency response plans and procedures, and (3) a hazard mitigation plan.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – FLOODING

1. Normal Operations
 - a. Develop and maintain plans and procedures for flooding. Designate areas to be evacuated.
 - b. Identify needed flood mitigation measures and encourage their implementation.

2. Increased Readiness

Characterized by events such as extended periods of heavy rains and/or large approaching storm systems, a "flash flood watch" may be issued by the National Weather Service or the local coordinator.

- a. Review and update plans and procedures if needed.
 - b. Monitor weather advisories, river/reservoir level, and flood gauge reports.

3. Emergency Operations

- a. Mobilization Phase

"Flash Flood Warning"

- (1) Advise persons in flood-prone areas to prepare for evacuation.
 - (2) Place the EOC staff on standby.
 - (3) Test primary and alternate communications.

- (4) Review and update plans and procedures for warning, reception and care, and emergency public information.
- (5) Identify vehicles and equipment which should be moved to higher ground.
- (5) Place emergency responders on standby.

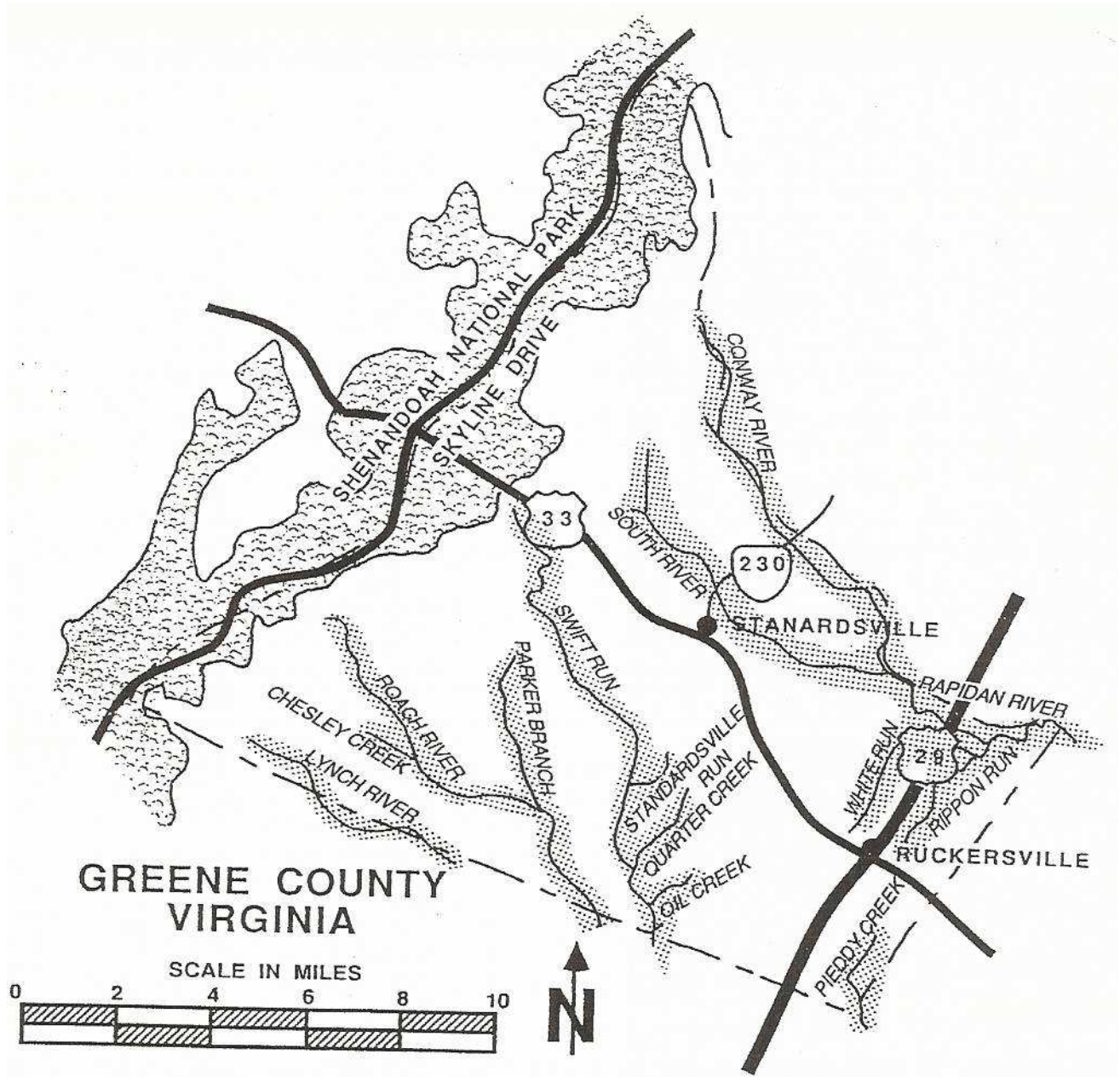
b. Response Phase

- (1) Direct the evacuation of threatened areas. Designate an on-scene commander for each area. Provide back-up radio communications.
- (2) Initiate sandbagging and flood-fighting activities if feasible.
- (3) Relocate public-owned vehicles and equipment to higher ground.
- (4) Designate and open Evacuation Assembly Centers.
- (5) Provide emergency public information as appropriate.
- (6) Declare a local emergency.
- (7) Report situation and support requirements if any to the State EOC. Continue to provide daily status reports throughout the emergency.
- (8) Activate search and rescue teams.
- (9) Direct that utilities be shut off in evacuated areas.
- (10) Establish traffic control for evacuated areas.
- (11) Direct the testing of drinking water for purity in flooded area.
- (12) Evaluate the situation and direct protective action as required.
- (13) Declare the area safe for re-entry after danger has passed.

4. Recovery

Restore facilities and services. Drain flooded areas if appropriate. Assess damages. Request post-disaster assistance, as appropriate.

AREAS SUBJECT TO FLOODING



APPENDIX 2: EOC LAYOUT

APPENDIX 3: DEFINITIONS

1. Emergency – A sudden and unforeseeable occurrence or condition, either as to its onset or as to its extent, of such disastrous severity or magnitude that governmental action beyond that authorized or contemplated by existing law is required because governmental inaction for the period required to amend the law to meet the emergency would work immediate and irrevocable harm upon the citizens of the Commonwealth or some clearly defined portion or portions thereof.
2. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) – Centrally located government or community building, equipped with communications and emergency power, for coordination of government services, volunteer organizations, and emergency public information.
3. Emergency Planning Committee - Designated local officials responsible for developing and maintaining the local Emergency Operations Plan.
4. Emergency Management – The preparation for and the carrying out of functions (other than functions for which military forces are primarily responsible) to prevent, minimize, and repair injury and damage resulting from natural, man-made, or war-caused disasters. These functions include fire fighting, police, medical and health, rescue first-aid, warning, communications, evacuation, resource management, plant protection, restoration of public utility services, and other functions related to preserving the public health, safety, and welfare.
5. Hazardous Materials – Substances and materials in quantities and forms that may pose an unreasonable risk to health and safety or to property when transported in commerce. Hazardous materials include: explosives, radioactive materials, etiologic agents, flammable liquids or solids, combustible liquids or solids, poisons or poisonous gases, oxidizing or corrosive materials, irritants, compressed gases, and hazardous waste (as defined in United States Department of Transportation Regulations). Note: Hazardous materials also may present problems when stored or used at fixed sites.
6. Local Emergency – The condition declared by the local governing body when, in its judgment, the threat or actual occurrence of a disaster is or threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant coordinated local government action to prevent or alleviate loss of life, property damage, or hardship. A local emergency arising wholly or substantially out of a resource shortage may be declared only by the Governor, upon petition of a local governing body, when he deems the situation to be of sufficient magnitude to warrant coordinated local government action to prevent or alleviate the hardship or suffering threatened or caused thereby.
7. Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) – Appointed representatives of local government, private industry, businesses, environmental groups, and emergency response organizations charged with meeting the hazardous materials planning requirements of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III).

8. Major Disaster – Any natural or man-made disaster in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President of the United States, is or thereafter determined to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance above and beyond emergency services by the federal government to supplement the efforts and available resources of the several states, local governments, and relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby and is so declared by him.
9. Man-Made Disaster – Any industrial, nuclear, or transportation accident, explosion, conflagration, power failure, resource shortage, or other condition such as sabotage, oil spills, and other injurious environmental contaminations which threaten or cause damage to property, human suffering, hardship, or loss of life.
10. Natural Disaster - Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, earthquake, drought, fire, or other natural catastrophe resulting in damage, hardship, suffering, or possible loss of life.
11. Resource Shortage – The absence, unavailability, or reduced supply of any raw or processed natural resource or any commodities, goods, or services of any kind which bear a substantial relationship to the health, safety, welfare, and economic well-being of the citizens of the Commonwealth.
12. Severe Weather “Warning” – Severe weather conditions that could cause serious property damage or loss of life have occurred – have been actually observed or reported. For example, a Flash Flood Warning means that heavy rains have occurred and low-lying areas are likely to be flooded.
13. Severe Weather “Watch” – Atmospheric conditions indicate that severe weather is possible, but has not yet occurred (e.g., Hurricane Watch, Flash Flood Watch, Tornado Watch, etc.).
14. Situation Report – A form which, when completed at the end of each day of local EOC operations, will provide the county or city with an official daily summary of the status of an emergency and the local emergency response. A copy should be submitted to the State EOC via fax machine.
15. State of Emergency – The condition declared by the Governor when, in his judgment, a threatened or actual disaster in any part of the state is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the state to supplement local efforts to prevent or alleviate loss of life and property damage.

APPENDIX 4: GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
DAC	Disaster Applications Center
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
IFLOWS	Integrated Flood Observing and Warning System
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MEDEVAC	Medical Evacuation
MSDS	Medical Safety Data Sheet
PIO	Public Information Officer
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SOP	Standing Operating Procedures
VFDA	Virginia Funeral Directors Association, Inc.

APPENDIX 5: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION AND TELEPHONE LISTING

Until the EOC is activated, the Sheriff's Department dispatcher will notify the following officials upon receipt of a severe weather flash flood or tornado watch or warning, or when directed by and on-scene incident commander:

APPENDIX 6: FORMAT SITUATION REPORT

Following are the seven major elements if a SITREP and the types of information that should be reported for each element:

1. Type of Emergency

- a. Identify the type of emergency, by name if it is due to a tropical storm or hurricane.
- b. Describe where and when it happened or is likely to happen.

2. Damage

- a. Casualties; number of dead and injured and location(s) of these.
- b. Type and extent of property damage, especially as this directly affects people (e.g., damage to housing, food supplies, medical resources, and water and sewage service).
- c. Special damage problems, such as damage to key utilities, communications facilities, medical resources, major transportation facilities (e.g., major highways, bridges, rail routes, airports, deep water ports), major military or nuclear facilities.
- d. Any additional damage potential as result of the emergency.

3. State and Local Actions

- a. Major State and local emergency Management actions, such as dissemination of warning, activation and use of EOC's, coordination of rescue operations, management of evacuations, arrangement for needed emergency supplies, working with mass media to get official information to the people, etc.
- b. State and local requests for assistance for Federal civil agencies.
- c. Military support requests, described in mission terms (e.g., search flooded area from A to B for trapped persons), and whether support actions are to be performed by National Guard or Federal active duty forces; make clear whether such requests are anticipated or actually have been made by State or local authorities.

4. FEMA Region III Action

- a. Participation by FEMA regional staff members to assist the affected states or localities; FEMA staff support to other Federal agencies involved.

- b. Use of Federal supported resources, such as NAWAS and other communication nets, State and Local EOC's funded by FEMA, surplus or excess property used by civil defense, radio stations able to remain on the air because of FEMA emergency generators, on-site assistance preparation elements brought to bear in the emergency, etc.

5. Military Action

State National Guard or Federal active forces involved, described in terms of number of troops and type of equipment committed, and the mission (s); actions by Army Corps of Engineers.

6. Other Federal Agencies

Actions by other Federal Government civil agencies in support of State and local operations.

7. Organized Volunteer Action

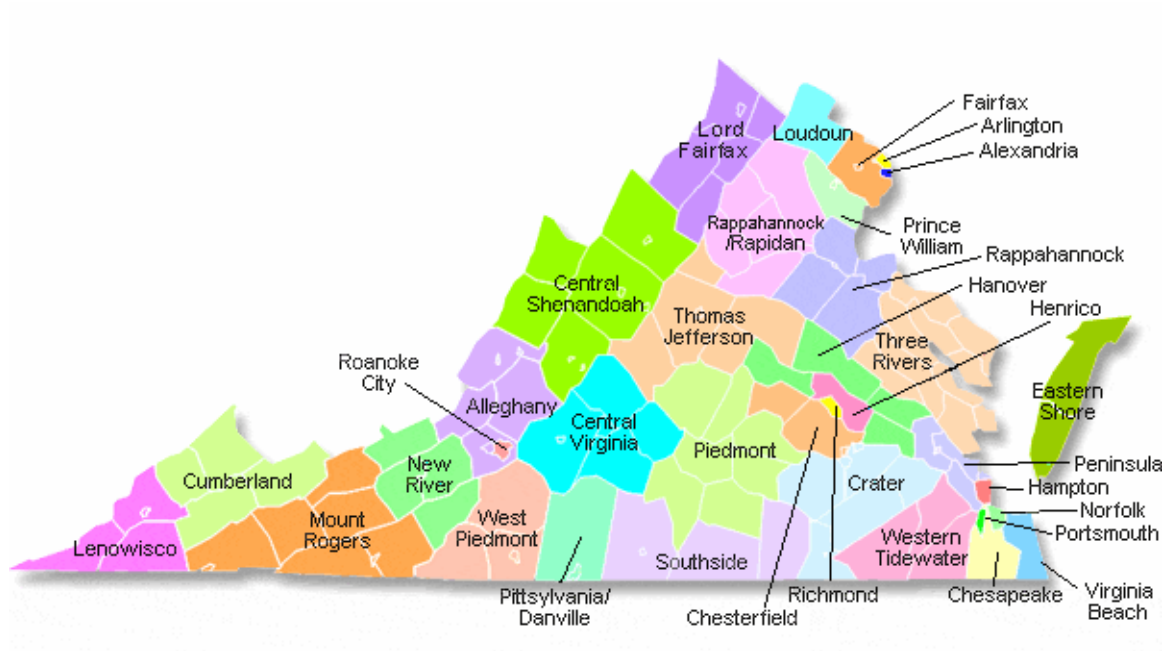
Identify American National Red Cross and other volunteer agency participation in emergency actions and describe major actions they have taken.

APPENDIX 7: SITUATIONAL REPORT

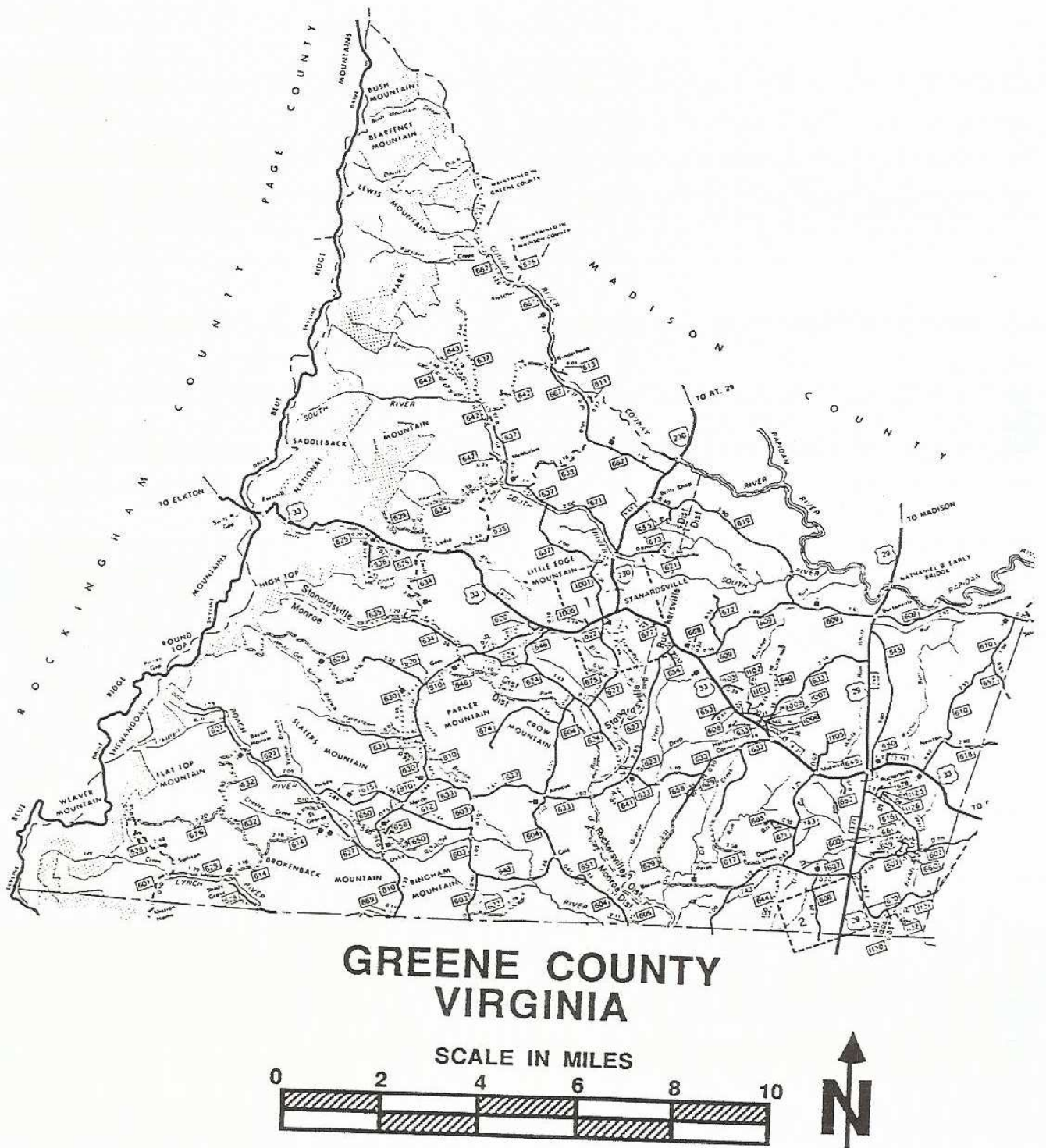
**Use Current State Forms when
completing a Situational Report.**

**State Forms are maintained in
[REDACTED] and the EOC. They are
also available from the Virginia Department
of Emergency Management by calling the
Virginia EOC at (804) 674-2400 or
1-800-468-8892
or on the VDEM web site.**

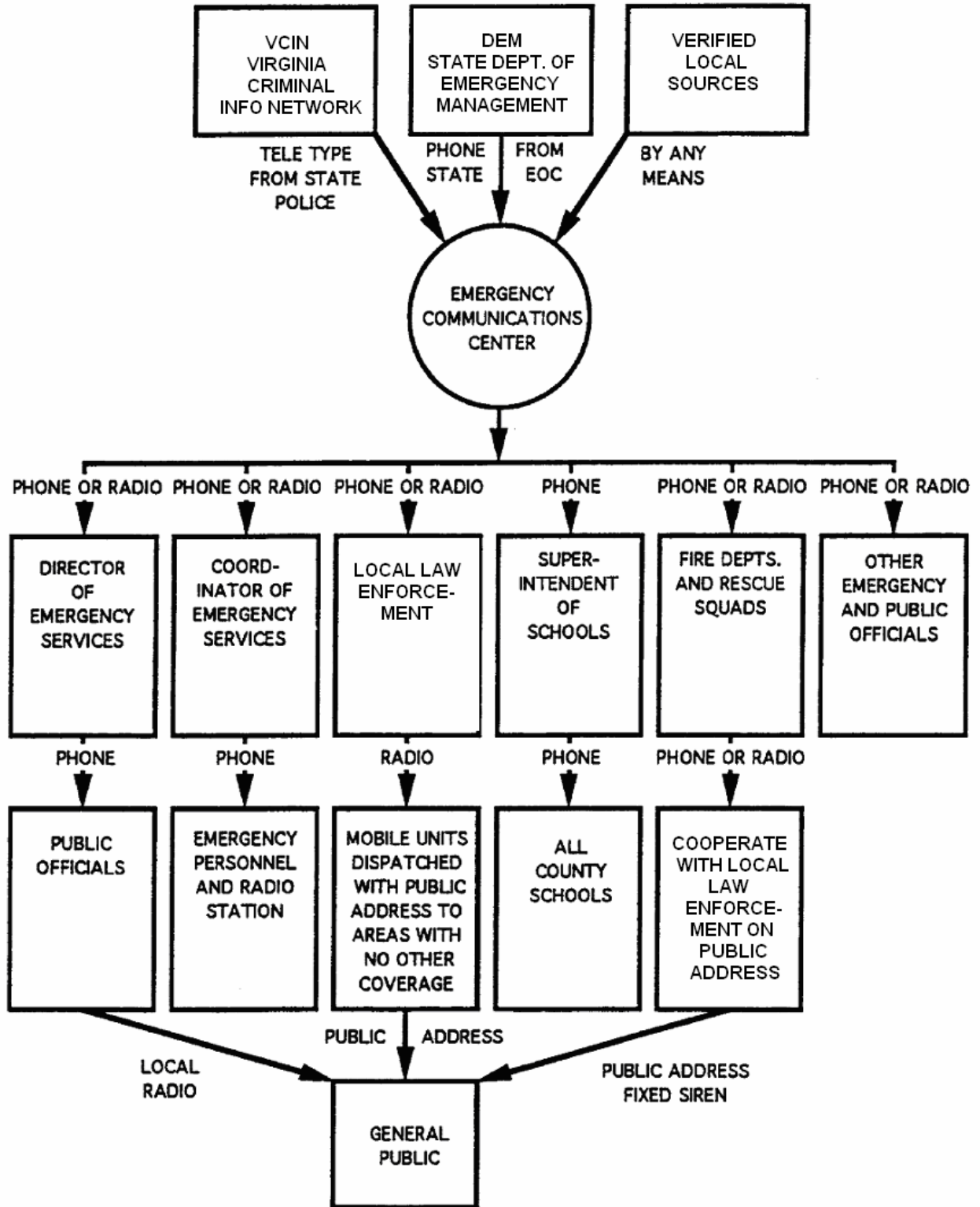
APPENDIX 8: VIRGINIA HEALTH DEPARTMENT DISTRICTS



APPENDIX 13: LOCAL MAP



APPENDIX 14: GENERAL WARNING FAN-OUT SYSTEM



APPENDIX 15: EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

When the EOC is activated, the Communications Center of the Greene County Sheriff's Department will notify the following officials.

*Director of Emergency Management

*Coordinator of Emergency Management

*Local Law Enforcement

*Local Fire Representative

Once operational, the EOC will receive messages directly from the State EOC. It is then the responsibility of the Communications Center of the Greene County Sheriff to monitor message traffic and ensure that messages reach the Director of Emergency Management or his designee.

APPENDIX 16: EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION RESOURCES

NEWSPAPERS

Greene County Record – Standardsville
The Daily Progress – Charlottesville

CURRENT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

434-985-2351
434-978-7200

RADIO STATIONS

WWVW- Charlottesville
WINA – Charlottesville
WUVA - Charlottesville
WCHV – Charlottesville
WCYK – Charlottesville

434-220-2300
434-295-7671
434-924-3194
434-978-4408
434-978-4408

TV STATIONS

WVIR – (Channel 29) – Charlottesville
WADA TV PAX 55
WHTL Charlottesville PBS

434-220-2900
434-817-9232
434-295-7671

APPENDIX 17: PIO PREARRANGED MESSAGES

**Release or Spill
(NO EXPLOSION OR FIRE)**

1. Local – Public Information Notification of an Incident (Fire and/or Explosion Not Imminent)

At _____ (a.m. /p.m.) today, an incident/accident occurred on _____
_____(hwy/street). Certain dangerous materials have been
Released from a tank car/truck. Due to the toxic nature of the material
Released into the atmosphere, all traffic on _____ (hwy/street) is
being rerouted via _____ (hwy/intersection) until further notice.

APPENDIX 18: PIO PREARRANGED MESSAGES

(FIRE AND/OR EXPLOSION IMMINENT)

2. Local – Public Information Notification of an Incident (Fire and/or Explosion Imminent)

At _____ (a.m./p.m.) today, an accident occurred on _____
_____ (hwy/railroad) at _____ (location). All traffic
on _____ (hwy) is being rerouted via _____
_____ (hwy/intersection) until further notice.

Due to the possibility of an explosion and major fire, all residents living within _____ feet of
the site are urged to leave immediately and report to (school, church, etc.).

Follow directions given by emergency workers, State Police, or local law enforcement.

You will be notified when it is safe to return to your homes. Stay tuned to this station for
additional information/instructions.

APPENDIX 19: SAMPLE HEALTH ADVISORY FOR SHELTER CENTERS

DATE: _____

TO: _____

FROM: Greene County Health Department

SUBJECT: Health Risks Resulting from _____
(event, site, & date)

The _____ at _____ in Greene
(event)
County on _____ released chemical particles into the
(date)
environment in concentrations sufficient to cause health problems in some persons.

Individuals suffering from chronic respiratory conditions, the elderly, infants and young children, and other individuals highly sensitive to air pollutants are at increased risk. Although residents were evacuated, it is possible that some evacuees may experience symptoms which are characteristic of over exposure to these chemicals.

Shelter residents should be monitored for symptoms which are characteristic of exposure to the chemicals which necessitated the evacuation. These symptoms are

(enter symptoms from MSDS or other sources)

In addition to specific information on patient's medical condition and treatment, record specific information related to the incident such as patient's location when exposed to contaminants, estimated distance of that location from _____, and
(site of incident)

estimated time of onset of symptoms. Report incidents to the Department of Health.

For additional information contact Greene County Health Department at

(phone number)

APPENDIX 20: SAMPLE PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT HEALTH ADVISORY

Greene County Public Health Department has issued a Public Health Advisory concerning possible chemical contamination by _____ at the _____ (event) _____ in Greene County. _____ (location)

The chemical release occurred at _____ (date & time). Substances released into the environment during this incident can present health risks to susceptible persons. Persons who have been exposed to these chemicals may experience one or more of the following symptoms:

(list symptoms on the MSDS)

Any person who was in the vicinity of _____ (site of event) between _____ (hours) on _____ (day) should be alert to symptoms indicating exposure to the chemicals released. Persons experiencing symptoms of contamination are advised to consult their physician or go to the nearest hospital emergency department for evaluation.

For further information, contact the Greene County Health Department at _____ (phone number).

APPENDIX 21: SAMPLE HEALTH ADVISORY FOR PHYSICIANS

DATE: _____

TO: All Primary Care Physicians in _____
(area, site & date)

FROM: Greene County Health Department

SUBJECT: Health Risks Resulting from _____
(event, site and date)

The _____ at _____
(event) (site)

in Greene County released chemical particles into the environment in concentrations sufficient to cause health problems in some persons. Individuals suffering from chronic respiratory conditions, the elderly, infants and young children, and other individuals highly sensitive to air pollutants are at increased risk. Although precautions were taken, it is possible that some residents in the area may experience symptoms which are characteristic of over exposure to these chemicals. Exposure to _____ with patients
(list name(s) of chemicals involved)
experiencing _____.

In addition to specific information on patient's medical condition and treatment, record specific information related to the incident such as patient's location when exposed to contaminants, estimated distance of that location from _____, and
(site of incident)
estimated time of onset of symptoms. Report incidents to the Greene County Health Department.

For additional information, contact Greene County Department of Health at

(phone number)

APPENDIX 22: SAMPLE HEALTH ADVISORY FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

DATE: _____
TO: All Primary Care Facilities in _____
(area, county, county)
FROM: Greene County Health Department
SUBJECT: Health Risks Resulting from _____
(event, site & date)

The _____ at _____
(event) (site)

in Greene County released chemical particles into the environment in concentrations sufficient to cause health problems in some persons. Individuals suffering from chronic respiratory conditions, the elderly, infants and young children, and other individuals highly sensitive to air pollutants are at increased risk. Although precautions were taken, it is possible that some residents in the area may experience symptoms which are characteristic of over exposure to these chemicals. Exposure to _____
(list name(s) of chemicals involved)
with patients experiencing _____.

In addition to specific information on patient's medical condition and treatment, record specific information related to the incident such as patient's location when exposed to contaminants, estimated distance of that location from _____, and
(site of incident)
estimated time of onset of symptoms. Report incidents to the Greene County Health Department.

For additional information, contact Greene County Department of Health at

(phone number)

APPENDIX 23: LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCES

SHERIFF – Scott Haas

DEPUTIES -19

DISPATCHERS - 15

OTHERS:

EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES:

RADIO EQUIPPED VEHICLES: _____

OTHER VEHICLES: _____

OTHER EQUIPMENT: _____

APPENDIX 24: ENTRY PERMITS TO ENTER RESTRICTED AREAS

- 1. Reason for entry (if scientific research, specify objectives, location, length of time needed for study, methodology, qualifications, sponsoring party, NSF grant number and date on separate page).

- 2. Name, address, and telephone of applicant, organization, university, sponsor, or media group. Also contact person if questions should arise.

- 3. Travel (fill out applicable sections; if variable call information to dispatcher for each entry).

Method of Travel (vehicle, aircraft) _____

Description of Vehicle/Aircraft _____

Route of Travel if by Vehicle _____

Destination by legal location or landmark _____

Alternate escape route if different from above _____

- 4. Type of 2-way radio system to be used and your base station telephone number we contact in emergency (a CB radio or radio telephone will not be accepted).

Entry granted into hazard area.

Authorizing Signature _____/Date _____

The conditions for entry are attached to and made a part of this permit. Any violation of the attached conditions for entry can result in revocation of this permit.

The Waiver of Liability is made a part of and attached to this permit. All persons entering the closed area under this permit must sign the Waiver of Liability before entry.

APPENDIX 25: WAIVER OF LIABILITY

(TO BE SIGNED AND RETURNED WITH APPLICATION FORM)

I, the undersigned, hereby understand and agree to the requirements stated in the application form and in the safety regulations and so further understand that I am entering a high hazard area with full knowledge that I do so at my own risk and I do hereby release and discharge the federal government, the Commonwealth of Virginia and all its political subdivisions, their officers, agents and employees from all liability for any damages or losses incurred while within the Closed Areas.

I understand that the entry permit is conditioned upon this waiver. I understand that no public agency shall have any duty to attempt any search and rescue efforts on my behalf while I am in the Closed Area.

Signature of applicant and members of his field party

Date

Print full name first, then sign.

_____	_____
I have read and understand the above waiver of liability.	
_____	_____
I have read and understand the above waiver of liability.	
_____	_____
I have read and understand the above waiver of liability.	
_____	_____
I have read and understand the above waiver of liability.	
_____	_____
I have read and understand the above waiver of liability.	
_____	_____
I have read and understand the above waiver of liability.	

APPENDIX 26: MEDICAL AND HEALTH RESOURCES

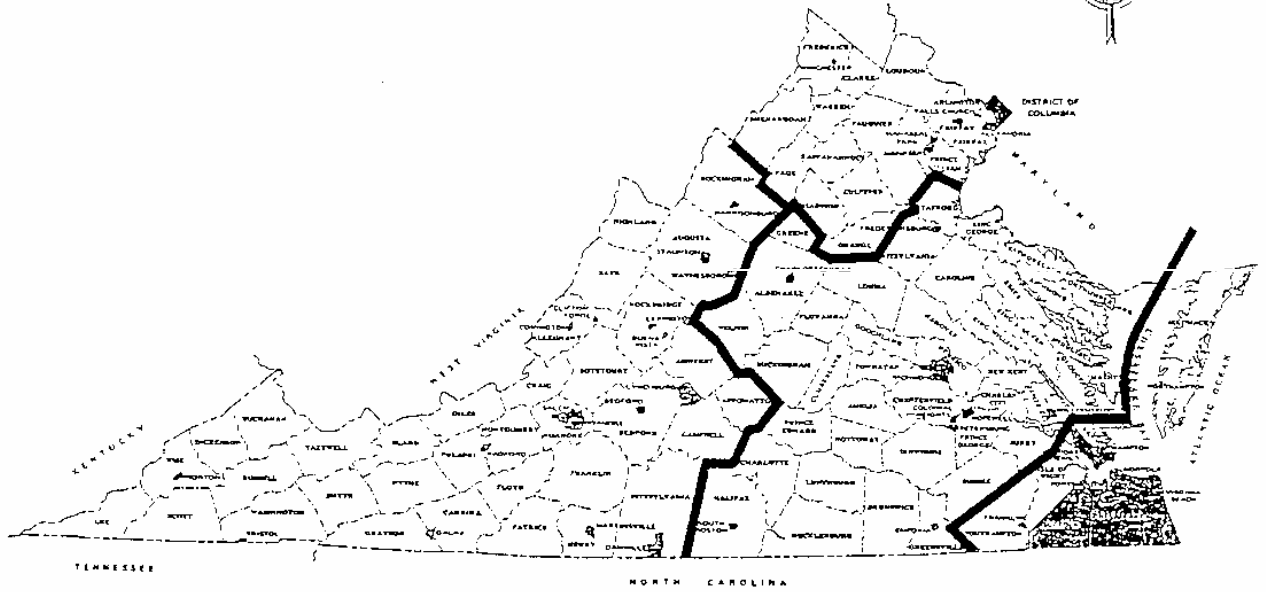
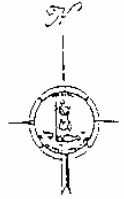
HEALTH DEPARTMENT RESOURCES:

NAME	PHONE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR _____	
DISTRICT DIRECTOR _____	
COUNTY SANITARIAN _____	
SANITARIANS _____	
RNS _____	
COUNTY SUPERVISORY _____	
CLERICAL _____	

APPENDIX 27: VIRGINIA MEDICAL EXAMINER DISTRICTS

**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER**
9 North 14th Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-3174

Office of the Medical Examiner
9797 Braddock Road
Suite 100
Fairfax, VA 22032
(703) 764-4640



Western District (Roanoke)
Carlton Terrace Building
920 South Jefferson Street
Room 301
Roanoke, VA 24006
(703) 857-7290

Central District (Richmond)
9 North 14th Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-3174

Tidwater District (Norfolk)
401-A Colley Street
Norfolk, VA 23507
(804) 683-836

APPENDIX 28: FIRE SERVICES RESOURCES

STANDARDSVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

VOLUNTEER MEMBERS: _____

STATION ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER:

VEHICLES:

EQUIPMENT:

RUCKERSVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

VOLUNTEER MEMBERS: _____

STATION ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER:

VEHICLES:

EQUIPMENT:

DYKE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

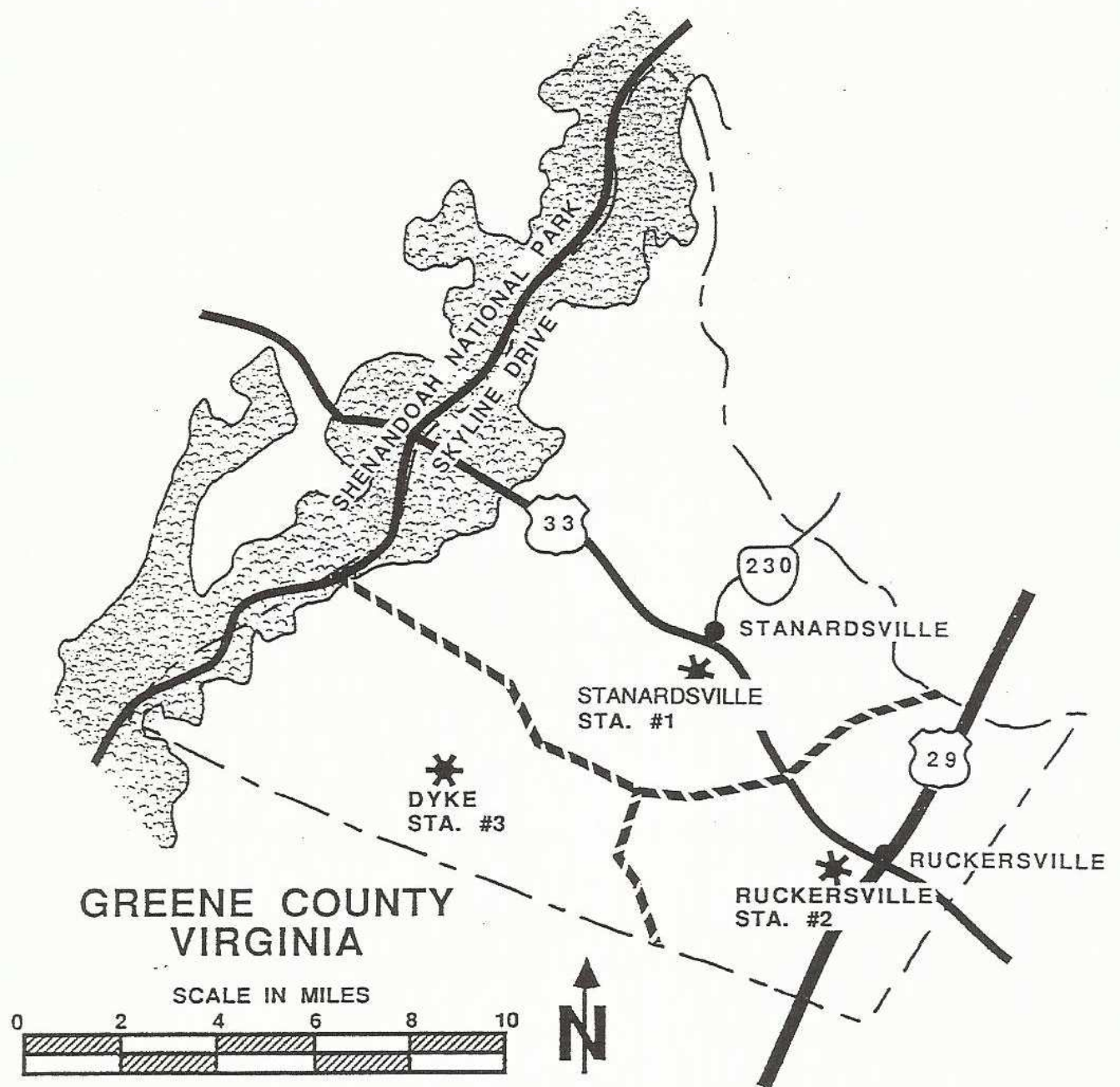
VOLUNTEER MEMBERS: _____

STATION ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER:

VEHICLES:

EQUIPMENT:

VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS
SERVICE AREAS



MUTUAL AID FIRE SUPPRESSION AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this _____ day of _____ 200__, by and between the City/County of _____, hereinafter called the party of the first part and the City/County of _____, hereinafter called the party of the second part,

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, each of the parties hereto maintains equipment and personnel for the suppression of fires within its own jurisdiction and areas; and

WHEREAS, the parties hereto desire to augment the fire protection available in their jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, the lands and areas of the parties hereto are adjacent or contiguous so that mutual assistance in a fire emergency is deemed feasible; and

WHEREAS, it is mutually deemed sound, desirable, practicable, and beneficial for the parties to this agreement to render assistance to one another in accordance with these terms:

THEREFORE, BE IT AGREED THAT:

1. The party of the first part agrees with the party of the second part:
 - a. That the party of the first part shall respond to all requests for mutual aid with a minimum of one engine company.
2. The party of the second part agrees with the party of the first part:
 - a. That the party of the second part shall respond to all requests for mutual aid with a minimum of one engine company.
3. The rendering of assistance under the terms of this agreement shall not be mandatory, but the party receiving the request for assistance shall immediately inform the requesting party if, for any reason, assistance cannot be rendered.
4. Each party to this agreement waives all claims against the other party for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury, or death occurring in consequence of the performance of this agreement.
5. All services performed under this agreement shall be rendered without reimbursement from either party.

6. The Chiefs of the Fire Departments of the parties to this agreement are authorized and directed to meet and draft any detailed plans and procedures of operations necessary to effectively implement this agreement.
7. Supervision and control of joint services shall be in accordance with Section 27-23.9 of the Code of Virginia (1950, as amended).
8. This agreement shall be in effect for a period of one year, beginning on the date hereof, but shall be automatically renewed for successive like periods of one year each.

COUNTY OF:

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Approved as to form:

County Attorney

COUNTY OF:

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Approved as to form:

County Attorney

APPENDIX 29: RESCUE/EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE RESOURCES

GREENE COUNTY RESCUE SQUAD

VOLUNTEER MEMBERS: _____

STATION ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER:

VEHICLES:

EQUIPMENT:

APPENDIX 30: COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA EMERGENCY MEDEVAC SERVICES

<u>HELICOPTER MEDEVAC</u>	<u>ALERT</u>	<u>NON-EMER</u>
ARIES – (Fairfax County Police)	(703) 280-0840/WAWAS	(703) 830-3105
EAGLE – 1&2 (U.S. Park PD, D.C.)	(202) 619-7310/WAWAS	(202) 426-6969
LIFEGUARD 10 (Carilion Health Systems)	(703) 344-4357	(703) 342-7503
MEDEVAC (Ft. Belvoir)	(703) 664-6565	(703) 644-4401
MEDFLIGHT-1 (VSP-Chesterfield)	(800) 468-8892	(804) 674-2089
MEDFLIGHT-2 (VSP-Abington)	(800) 433-1028	(703) 466-3188
MEDFLIGHT-3 (VSP-Lynchburg)	(800-552-0962)	
MEDICAL AIR CARE (INOVA–Fairfax)	(800) 258-8181	(703) 698-2930
MEDSTAR (Com., D.C.)	(800) 824-6814	(202) 877-7234
NIGHTINGALE (Norfolk General)	(800) 572-4354	(804) 628-2435
986 th MEDEVAC (VNG-Richmond)	(804) 222-4580	(804) 222-4580
PEGASUS (UVA-Charlottesville)	(804) 522-1826	(804) 924-9287

APPENDIX 31: EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

APPENDIX 32: SHELTER CENTER REGISTRATION FORM

American Red Cross			DISASTER SHELTER REGISTRATION	
Family Last Name		Shelter Location		
Names	Age	Medical Problem • Killed • Injured • Hospitalized	Shelter Telephone No. Predisaster Address and Telephone No.	Date of Arrival
Man		Referred To Nurse		
Woman (Include Maiden Name)			I <input type="checkbox"/> do, <input type="checkbox"/> do not, authorize release of the above information concerning my whereabouts or general condition.	
Children in Home			Signature	
Family Member not in Shelter (Location if Known)			Date Left Shelter	
			Time Left Shelter	
			Postdisaster Address and Telephone Number	
SHELTER MASTER FILE			AMERICAN RED CROSS FORM 5972 (5-79)	

This "Disaster Shelter Registration" form (#5972) is the standard form used in all American Red Cross Shelter Centers. It is a four-part carbon form with the back copy made of card stock. Copies are distributed within the Shelter Center for various functions such as family assistance and outside inquiry. This form should be kept on hand locally in ready-to-go Shelter Manager Kits. It is available from the American Red Cross National Office through local chapters. They recommend keeping 150 forms for every 100 expected sheltered.

APPENDIX 33: HANDICAPPED AND ELDERLY PERSONS REQUIRING SPECIAL CARE IN TIME OF EMERGENCY

A listing of such persons is maintained by the County Department of Social Services.

Whenever the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is in operation, this listing will be on hand with the Department of Social Services' representative.

APPENDIX 34: RESOURCES FOR PROVIDING SPECIAL CARE TO THE HANDICAPPED AND ELDERLY

The EOC staff will work closely with the handicapped and special needs population to provide any assistance needed to facilitate their evacuation to an EAC. Ambulance services and nursing homes will provide the specialized equipment necessary to complete the relocation of special needs individual.

APPENDIX 35: GREENE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SCHOOL NAME & ADDRESS	PRINCIPAL'S NAME	SCHOOL PHONE #
William Monroe High School # 5 Monroe Drive P. O. Box 8 Standardsville, VA 22973 Grade 8 – 12		
Greene Elementary School #1 Monroe Drive Standardsville, VA 22973 Grades K – 3		
William Monroe Elementary School #3 Monroe Drive Standardsville, VA 22973		
Nathaniel Greene Elementary School P. O. Box 277 Standardsville, VA 22973		
PRIVATE SCHOOLS		
United Christian Academy Route 33 Standardsville, VA 22973		
Blue Ridge School Route 627 Dyke, VA		

APPENDIX 36: GREENE COUNTY SHELTER FLOOR PLAN

***LOCATION OF SHELTER AND FLOOR PLAN.**

APPENDIX 37: UTILITIES/PUBLIC WORKS

Organization: 1 Building Inspector

Equipment: 1 maintenance van
1 Dump Truck
1 4-wheel drive Ford Bronco

Rapidan Service Authority

Personnel:

Equipment:

County Landfill:

Personnel: 3 part-time (contract)

Equipment: 1 pan
1 loader
1 dozer

APPENDIX 38: PLANNING AND ZONING RESOURCES

Personnel:

Vehicles:

APPENDIX 39: SPECIAL FACILITIES

Facilities that may require an EOP due to hazardous materials used, manufactured or stored at site:

FACILITY	CONTACT	TELEPHONE
EVERGREENS		
NIMBUS		
MASTERGEAR		
COMMONWEALTH GAS		

*Facilities that use, store or manufacture hazardous materials are not listed here as the local coordinator has a separate listing of facilities from the Bureau of Toxic Substance.

APPENDIX 40: ELEMENTS OF A RESOURCE LIST

1. IDENTIFICATION OF RESOURCE

- Type of equipment, service, personnel, and facilities

2. COMPANY, ORGANIZATION, OR AGENCY THAT CONTROLS THE RESOURCE

- Address

3. CONTACT ARRANGEMENTS

- 24-hour primary and back-up contact points (work, home, pager, cellular numbers, accessible by radio)

4. ACQUISITION PROCEDURES

- Response time

- Charges for the use of the resources should be identified or pre-arranged as you develop your list

- Resolve any liability issues

- Identify any special training requirements to operate equipment

- Identify personnel or contract personnel to operate equipment

- Develop procedures to receive, inspect, inventory, and return resources

5. DEVELOP THE NECESSARY MEMORANDUMS OF UNDERSTANDING, MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS, AND CONTRACTS

6. BUILD REDUNDANCY INTO RESOURCE LIST

- One provider may lack the capability to provide volume of goods, services, or personnel requested

- Provider may be unable to respond at the time you requested

- Provider may be out of business when you call

7. UPDATE INFORMATION

- Date resource was last verified, date next verification due

- Develop form letters for updating information

APPENDIX 41: RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION CENTERS

*PLEASE LIST

LOCAL

REGIONAL

APPENDIX 42: VOLUNTEER WORKER REGISTRATION FORM

I. Name

Social Security No.

II. Organization (if appropriate)

III. Skill or Specialized Service (i.e., carpenter, heavy equipment operator, medical technician, etc)

IV. Estimated length of time services can be provided in the disaster area

V. Special tools or equipment required to provide services

VI. Billet or emergency shelter assignment in local area

VII. Whether or not the group or individual is self-sufficient with regard to food and clothing

APPENDIX 43: INITIAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT TEAM

CONTACT NUMBER

I. AGRICULTURE
Team Leader

Director – Extension Office

II. BUILDING INSPECTOR
Team Leader
Building Official

III BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
Team Leader

Director of Economic Development

IV. RESIDENCE AND OTHER PRIVATE PROPERTY
Team Leader

Representative, Local Contractor’s Association
Representative, Building Official’s Office

V. WATER CONTROL FACILITIES AND PUBLIC UTILITY SYSTEMS
Team Leader

Assistant Director, Utilities

VI. PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT
Team Leader

Director, Public Works

VII. PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT FACILITIES, PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
AND FACILITIES UNDER CONSTRUCTION
Team Leader

VIII. LOCALLY MAINTAINED ROADS AND BRIDGES
Team Leader

N/A

IX. STATE-MAINTAINED ROADS AND BRIDGES
Team Leader

(to be designated by the State Department of Transportation)

APPENDIX 44: POTENTIAL FACILITIES FOR GREENE COUNTY

*DISASTER FIELD OFFICE LOCATION:

*POINT OF ARRIVAL FOR PERSONNEL LOCATION:

*POINT OF ARRIVAL FOR TRUCKS LOCATION:

*MOBILIZATION CENTER LOCATION:

*LOCAL STAGING AREA LOCATION:

PICK LOCATIONS IN YOUR AREA WHICH MAY BE SUITABLE

APPENDIX 45: HAZARDS ANALYSIS

A Hazards Analysis may be developed using the attached guidance, or through the automated Multi-Year Developmental Plan process.

INSTRUCTIONS

Each of the four criteria identified for describing and assessing potential hazards is to be assigned a descriptive term and number as follows:

Low – 1 – 2
Medium – 3 – 4
High – 5

The criteria for each hazard is assigned one of the five ratings above and then totaled to determine a “score”. All listed situations refer to major disasters causing loss of life, human suffering and property damage. Day-to-day emergencies or accidents that are routinely responded to by local emergency organizations are not included.

1. The HISTORY rating is derived by the number of occurrences of the type of disaster under study over the past 25 years. If it has not occurred and if conditions have not changed to increase the hazard, the rating is “low”; once in 25 years – “medium”; and two or more times – “high”.
2. Estimates of VULNERABILITY can be derived by comparing the area at risk to the population and property density. For example, thinly populated rural jurisdictions near nuclear power plants are considered less “vulnerable” than more heavily populated urbanized ones.
3. The MAXIMUM THREAT is the greatest destruction that could occur for the disaster under study. For example, with a nuclear attack, jurisdictions within a high-risk or target area receive a “high” rating; those within 30-40 miles – “medium”; and other, more remote jurisdictions – “low”.
4. The PROBABILITY of a disaster is a subjective judgment to be made primarily by local officials.

The following guide may be used:

- A. Chances per year greater than 1 in 10 = “high”.
- B. Chances per year between 1 in 10 and 1 in 1000 – “medium”
- C. Chances per year less than 1 in 1000 – “low”