

CLARION COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



Volume 1: Basic Plan February 2024

The plan can be available in alternate formats, upon request, to the Clarion County Department of Public Safety to maintain compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

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RELATED SUPPORTING PLANS (Published Separately)

The following plans are maintained by Clarion County Emergency Management Agency

1. Continuity of Government/Operations Plan
2. Hazardous Materials Plan
3. SARA Plans (17)
4. Dam Plan
5. County Dam Plans (5)
6. Radiological Response Plan
7. Hazard Mitigation Plan
8. Special Events Plan
9. Pandemic Influenza Plan
10. Debris Management Plan
11. Donations/Volunteer Management Plan
12. Terrorism Incidents Plan
13. Hazard Vulnerability Analysis
14. Unconventional Well Sites Plan
15. Severe Weather Plan
16. Extreme Temperature Plan
17. 9-1-1 Plan
18. Cyber Plan
19. Recovery Plan
20. Medical Counter Measures Appendix
21. Distribution Management Plan
22. County Animal Response Team
23. County Autumn Leaf Festival
24. EMS System Response Plan

The following plans are maintained by their owners, but are coordinated with the County:

1. Prison Plan
2. School Plans (11)
3. Strategic National Stockpile Plan

4. Regional Task Force Plans (3)
5. Mass Casualty Plan
6. Mass Fatality Plan
7. Municipal Plans (34)
8. Health Care Plans (9)
9. Dam Plans (5)
10. Unconventional Well Site Plans (23)
11. Day Care Centers (20)
12. Special Event Plans (6)
13. EMMCO West Regional EMS Council's Plans

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

General: This plan reflects the structure of emergency management throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the nation. The Plan outlines how the County Government and Local Government complies with and implements the requirement of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code to protect the lives and property of the citizens of the County. This plan serves as an emergency management link to the Commonwealth government while reflecting the federal organizational concepts of the National Response Framework (NRF).

All emergency response activities within the County will utilize the National Incident Management System (NIMS). This includes prescribed incident command structures that will be used by local emergency responders at the scene of emergencies, and at the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

This plan employs a functional, all-hazards approach that manages the assistance that the County/municipality is likely to need or provide by defining 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). These functions are basically the same as those at the Commonwealth and federal levels.

Organization: The plan is divided into four volumes.

Volume 1 contains:

- The Basic Plan which describes procedures and principles for organizing emergency response throughout the County. It contains overarching structures and assigns responsibilities to various organizations in the County.
- A listing of Related Supporting Plans that:
 - * depend on this plan for assignment of responsibilities and operational principles and may supplement this plan during specific emergencies;
 - * because of regulatory requirements or the specific nature of the hazards they address, should stand alone;
 - * are published separately, and incorporated into this plan by reference;
 - * some of the related plans contain personal or sensitive information and are exempted from the provision of the Right-to-Know act, and from release to the public.
- Appendices that provide additional information (definitions, explanation of terms, maps, etc.) that will be helpful during emergency response.

Volume 2 contains: ESF Annexes that describe the fifteen emergency support functions and how they will be accomplished.

Volume 3 contains: Functional Checklists that provide suggested tasks for each of the principal positions in the County/Municipal EOC. These are maintained in the EMA office and are not published.

Volume 4 contains: Notification and Resource Manual (NARM) is maintained in a computer data base and is not published.

RECORD OF CHANGES

Revision Number	Date of Revision	Date Entered	Change Made By (Signature)
1	Added level of incident severity	Aug. 4, 2021	<i>Brett Whitling</i>
2	Reorganized Section 3	Dec. 21, 2022	<i>Brett Whitling</i>

CERTIFICATION OF BIENNIAL REVIEW

This Emergency Operations Plan has been reviewed by the Clarion County Emergency Management Agency and municipalities

Date	Signature
January 2022	<i>Brett Whitting</i>
December 2022	<i>Brett Whitting</i>
December 2023	<i>Brett Whitting</i>

Promulgation

THIS PLAN IS PROMULGATED AS THE CLARION COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN. THIS PLAN IS DESIGNED TO COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE COMMONWEALTH AND COUNTY LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND PROVIDES THE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED IN DEALING WITH NATURAL OCCURRING OR HUMAN CAUSED EVENTS OR DISASTERS. THIS PLAN SUPERSEDES ALL PREVIOUS PLANS.

PROMULGATED THIS ____ DAY OF JANUARY 2024

Wayne R. Brosius, Commissioner

Theodore W. Tharan, Commissioner

Braxton White, Commissioner

Jeff L. Smathers, Public Safety Director

William D. Logue, EMA Coordinator

Mindy Frampton, County Administrator

(OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE COUNTY)

1. PURPOSE and SCOPE

A. Purpose

This plan is to prescribe those activities to be taken by County and local government officials to coordinate emergency response activities, provide support to their citizens, and interface with other political subdivisions and the Commonwealth government for protecting lives and property in the event of a natural occurring or human-caused disaster. This plan serves to satisfy the requirements of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code. This plan is designed as an “All-Hazards” plan. Its organization into Emergency Support Functions allows it to be used for disasters and emergencies of all types.

B. Scope

The plan will apply to all emergencies that require County and local level response and occur within the geographic boundaries of the County and to the use of County emergency response assets for response to emergencies in other counties and jurisdictions. The plan is applicable to all assets of County and local governments supporting emergency response organizations within the County.

2. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

- 1). County Location and Description: Clarion County is a rural sixth-class County located in the west central portion of Pennsylvania and encompasses a land area of 607 square miles. Per the 2020 Census of the United States, the population of the County is 37,701. However, during the months of May 1st – October 31st the population increase by 6,000 as people arrive at their summer homes. Clarion Borough, the County seat, is in the central portion of the County. Approximately 248 square miles, or 41%, of the County is forest; 158 square miles, or 26%, is agriculture; 477 square miles, or 78.6%, is considered rural; and 130 square miles, or 21.4%, is considered urban. There are 648 miles of state and federal highways and 659 miles of secondary and municipal roads in the County. The County is comprised of 34 local municipalities, and has seven School Districts, one Career & Technical Education Center, PennWest University Clarion, three private schools and many Amish schools.
- 2). County Capabilities and Resources:
 - a). The County 9-1-1 Center serves as an emergency communications hub for Clarion County and parts of Armstrong and Forest Counties.
 - b). Clarion EMA and municipalities maintain their resources available from County, local municipal and private assets in a computer data base system.
 - c). Mutual Aid and Support: Clarion County is a member of the Northwest Central Pennsylvania Emergency Response Group (regional task force) and participates in the Pennsylvania Intrastate Mutual Aid System.
- 3). County Hazard Vulnerability: The County is subject to a variety of hazards. Per the County hazard vulnerability analysis (HVA), the most likely and damaging of these are:

- a). Flash Flood/Flooding
- b). Winter Storms
- c). Windstorms
- d). Fires
- e). Transportation Accidents
- f). Utility Emergencies

4). Support County: Clarion County could see an influx of population between 10% to 15% if there was a major disaster in other areas of the Commonwealth or other States.

B. Assumptions:

- 1). A major disaster, emergency or terrorism event may cause numerous fatalities and injuries, property loss, and disruption of normal life-support systems, and will have an impact on the regional economic, physical, and social infrastructures.
- 2). The extent of casualties and damage will depend on factors such as the time of occurrence, severity of impact, weather conditions, population density, building construction, and the possibility of cascading events such as fires, explosions, structural collapse, contamination issues, loss of critical infrastructure and floods.
- 3). A major disaster or emergency will overwhelm the capabilities of the local municipal governments along with their emergency response agencies.
- 4). The County will coordinate and support the activities of multiple political subdivisions in accordance with the provisions of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code. The County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) may need to respond on short notice to provide timely and effective assistance.
- 5). Using the tiered response system, resources and capabilities of the regional task force may be requested by the County or municipality to provide additional coordination and support, in accordance with The Counterterrorism Planning, Preparedness and Response Act of 2002.
- 6). Upon a determination that resource requests exceed or may exceed locally available resources, the County (or municipality through the County) will request assistance from the regional task force or the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA).
- 7). The occurrence of a major disaster or emergency may result in the declaration of a disaster emergency by the Governor. Depending upon the severity of the event, the Governor may request a Declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster from the President, or a declaration of Economic Emergency from the administrator of the Small Business Administration.
- 8). The Pennsylvania Intrastate Mutual Aid System (PIMAS) will make aid available to the County and all its political subdivisions that have not opted out of the system. PIMAS will be utilized in response to emergencies and disasters that require actions beyond the capacity of the local municipality or the County in which the incident occurs.

- 9). The County/municipalities must comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act, which requires that emergency policies be modified to enable people with disabilities to evacuate, use emergency transportation, stay in shelters, and participate in all emergency and disaster-related programs together with their service animals.

3. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General:

- 1). NIMS: All emergency response within the County will follow the National Incident Management System (NIMS) that has been specified by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. This includes:
 - a). The designation of an Incident Commander, and, if necessary, an Incident Management structure;
 - b). The use of resource definitions specified by NIMS; and
 - c). Communication and planning protocols used in NIMS.
- 2). Phasing: All disasters start and end at the local level. Response will start there as well and will escalate with the scope of the incident.
 - a). Initial response to disasters, emergencies and other related incidents is normally handled by local responders, dispatched by County 9-1-1.
 - b). If it appears that the incident will grow beyond the capabilities of the locality, or if more than one local municipality will be involved in response, the County EMA will assist with coordination of the efforts.
 - c). If local resources become overwhelmed, the County will provide supplemental assistance.
 - d). If County resources are not adequate, the County EMA will turn to other counties, the Regional Task Force and/or the Commonwealth for assistance.

B. Intergovernmental Assistance

The County participates in the Emergency Management Assistance Compact to obtain needed resources from other counties and support from Commonwealth government. Non-routine requests for out-of-County support will be processed through the County EOC or EMA office.

- 1). The regional task force will provide materials and equipment as well as assistance.
- 2). Adjacent Counties and other governments will render assistance in accordance with the provisions of mutual aid or intergovernmental support agreements in place at the time of the emergency.
- 3). The provisions of the Regional Task Force Plan, the County 9-1-1 plan and the associated mutual aid agreements will also apply.

- 4). The County EMA and other agencies will establish regular communication with Commonwealth agency offices supporting the County (Pennsylvania Departments of Agriculture and Transportation, Pennsylvania State Police, etc.)
- 5). Requests for unmet needs will be forwarded to the Commonwealth Response Coordination Center (CRCC) through the PEMA Western Area Office.

C. Direction, Control, Coordination and Support

- 1). The County Commissioners and the Local Elected Officials are responsible for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens and they may exercise control of emergency activities within their borders.
- 2). The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be used for decision-makers to exercise direction, control of County/municipal operations and to gather information.
 - a). The EOC is not normally activated but will be activated as needed.
 - b). Clarion County maintains a primary and alternate EOC. Each municipality will attempt to open an EOC but may request help from the County. The County will not take over the operation but will assist the local EMA.
- 3). The Emergency Management Coordinator/designee may act on behalf of the County and help Local elected officials. The County/municipal EOC may be activated by the EMA Coordinator/designee or the elected officials/local EMA during an emergency.
- 4). The County/municipal EOC will use an operational structure that is based on the Incident Command System defined in the National Incident Management System. This mirrors the structure used at the Commonwealth and outlined in the National Response Framework (NRF).

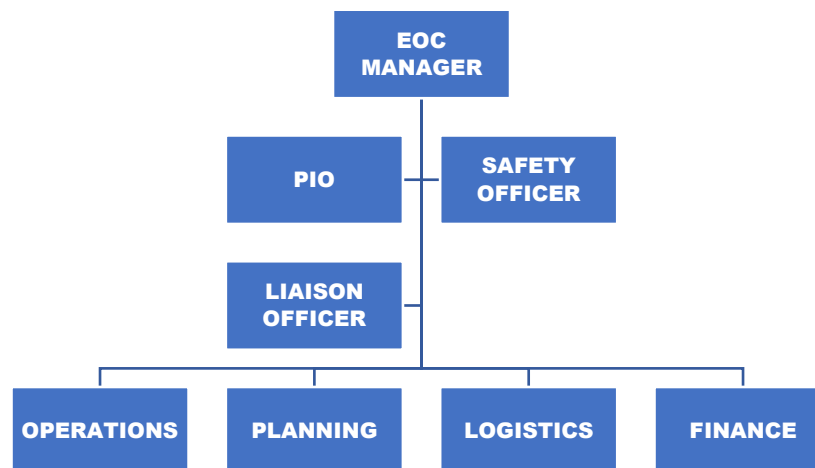


Figure 1 – EOC Incident Management Structure

- 5). The initial Incident Commander/Unified Command (IC/UC) at an incident site will be from the service having primary jurisdiction (fire, police, emergency medical services, etc.) As an incident progresses, the primary jurisdiction may change. If it becomes unclear, a unified command may be formed.
- The on-site IC will coordinate with the respective municipal emergency management coordinator as much as possible.
 - If the County/municipal EOC is operational, it will coordinate with the scene through the local EMC (if available). If the local EMC is unavailable, EOC Manager may appoint IC/UC Liaison to respond to IC/UC to coordinate/communicate with the County EOC.
 - The EOC Manager in the EOC will NOT assume command of those resources on-scene. The EOC will support the efforts of the on-site IC/UC.
- 6). The County/municipal EMA will monitor local events through media outlets, internet sites, the County 9-1-1 Center, reports from PEMA, or from the National Weather Service (NWS) and other sources. Based on impending events, the EMA Coordinator/LEMC will consider a partial or full activation of the EOC.
- 7). Emergency Support Functions (ESF): Emergency response will be managed through the fifteen ESFs outlined in Table 1. The actual functions of the ESFs are detailed in Volume 2 of this plan.

Table 1: Emergency Support Functions

ESF #	FUNCTION	PRINCIPAL DUTY
	Emergency Support Functions	Emergency response will be managed through the fifteen Emergency Support Functions outlined in Table 1. The actual functions of the ESFs are detailed in Section II of this plan. ESF
1	Transportation	Provide/control transportation resources and infrastructure.
2	Communications	Provide/maintain telecommunications and Information Technology (IT) resources.
3	Public Works & Engineering	Provide engineering and heavy equipment support.
4	Firefighting	Suppress fires and assist local firefighting efforts.
5	Emergency Management	Coordinate emergency response functions; collect/share/analyze/disseminate information; track resources; arrange for the reception and distribution of goods; coordinate debris management.
6	Mass Care, Shelter, & Human Services	Provide human service support and coordinate with Red Cross for shelter and feeding operations.
7	Logistics Management and Resource Support	Provide equipment and supplies.
8	Public Health & Medical Services	Coordinate medical care, public and crisis counseling and mortuary services.

9	Search & Rescue	Coordinate search and rescue missions including urban, wilderness and underground.
10	Oil & Hazardous Materials Response	Respond/assist in incidents involving release of petroleum or other hazardous materials that may harm humans or the environment.
11	Agriculture & Natural Resources	Provide bulk food supplies; monitor animal feed and food production facilities and the health of livestock and food crops; coordinate animal safety/sheltering, protect natural, cultural and historic resources.
12	Energy	Maintain and restore the supply of energy.
13	Public Safety & Security	Provide physical security for citizens and their property: suppress criminal activity.
14	Long Term Community Recovery and Mitigation	Protect and restore human services, infrastructure and business environment in the disaster areas.
15	External Affairs	Provide information to the public through direct means and through the public media. Manage Rumor Control and community outreach.

8). Within the EOC, the ESFs have been assigned to the general staff sections of the incident command structure (Figure 2). This provides for better coordination and control. As situations require, direct collaboration between ESFs will be conducted.

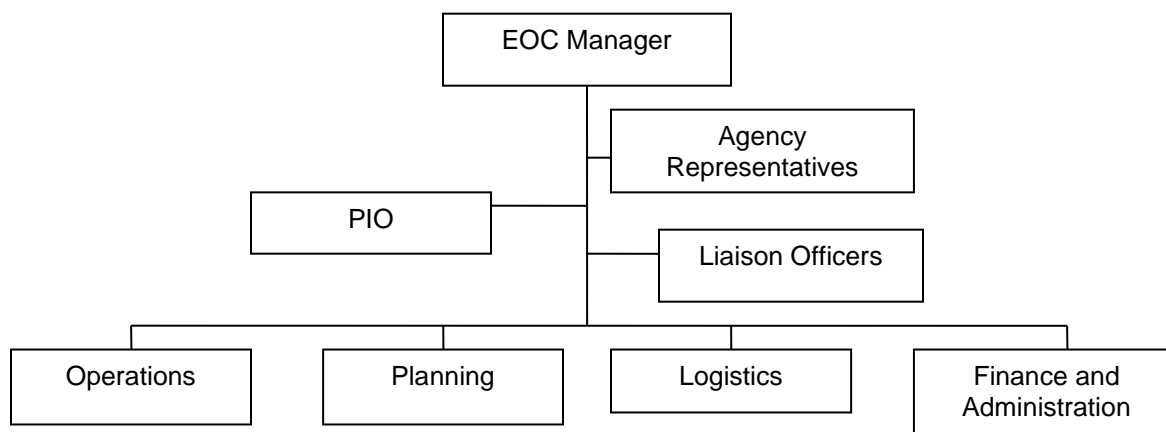


Figure 2 – Sample County/Municipal EOC Organization

9). Other Emergency Plans may be applicable and provide detail to supplement this plan:
 a). An incident involving hazardous substances, weapons of mass destruction may involve response prescribed by incident specific plans (Regional Task Force Response Plan, SARA Plan, High Hazard Dam Plan, etc.). These plans provide additional information or details, but do not supersede or replace the procedures outlined in this EOP.

b). If the incident involves implementation of response plans at various levels, the County and Commonwealth Emergency Management Agencies shall serve to coordinate to the maximum extent practical to ensure effective actions.

10). Integration of Response, Recovery and Mitigation Actions:

- a). Following a disaster, immediate response operations to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs have precedence over recovery and mitigation. Recovery actions will be coordinated and based upon availability of resources.
- b). Mitigation opportunities will be considered throughout disaster operations.

11). Activation of the County/municipal Emergency Operations Center (EOC):

- a). The EMA Coordinator will determine which staff positions are needed in the EOC and will contact the staff.
- b). Activation of the EOC may be phased in five levels, with Level V being normal operations, and Level I involve a maximum effort on the part of County/municipal EMA and both paid and volunteer staff.

PHASE	EVENT	SCOPE	EXAMPLES
LEVEL V	Normal Operations, routine, localized events with relatively minor damages, event lasts several hours	Event has minimal effects to population immediately surrounding the event, local EMA called	Vehicle fire, medical response to injured/sick person, 5k event
LEVEL IV	Threats that require situational awareness, planning or possible County-level response, events last from several hours to 24 hours	9-1-1 center monitoring the situation, EOC activation may be necessary, elected officials may need to be notified	HAZMAT incidents, large commercial fires, localized flooding, festival, fair or parade event
LEVEL III	Incidents that may extend from several days to over one week and include multiple operation periods from ICS units, evacuated population may require shelter during mitigation	County/municipal EMA staff reports to the EOC or incident site to monitor needs for County/municipal are out of County resources, IAP may be necessary for each operational period	Hazard damages a small section of a town, major HAZMAT requiring evacuation, water main break, active shooter, county fair
LEVEL II	Threats that require increased situational awareness lasting up to two weeks, coordination or damage assessment	Partial mobilization of EOC Staff, & ESFs as required, over 1,000 personnel/responders are required	Significant flooding, severe storm damage or winter weather, VIP visit or large demonstration

LEVEL I	Catastrophic damage involving the entire County or neighboring counties	Full mobilization of EOC Staff with all available ESFs, numerous kinds and types of resources required and will likely remain on scene for several weeks	Severe winter storm, hurricane, pandemic, widespread flooding/fire, presidential visit
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Table 2 – Levels of EOC Activation (The examples suggest possible scenarios only and are not fixed)

D. Community Lifelines

The seven community lifelines represent only the most basic services a community relies on and which, when stable, enable all other activity within a community. The lifelines are designed to enable emergency managers, infrastructure owners and operators, and other partners to analyze the root cause of an incident impact and then prioritize and deploy resources to effectively stabilize the lifeline. Community lifelines provide a common language to facilitate unity of purpose among the whole community (federal, state and local governments, and private sector and non-governmental entities) to prioritize, sequence, and focus response efforts towards maintaining or restoring the most critical services and infrastructure. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. Community Lifeline components/subcomponents can be found in Appendix 6. There are seven Community Lifelines.

1). Safety and Security

The Safety and Security lifeline supports responder and survivor safety and the continuity of government (including basic services, firefighting and law enforcement). This community lifeline provides critical actions that enable the other lifelines to function. Law enforcement and government services, as well as the associated assets that maintain communal security, provide search and rescue and firefighting capabilities and promote imminent hazard mitigation and responder safety.

2). Food, Water, Sheltering

The Food, Water, Sheltering lifeline supports current and projected community needs for food, water, durable goods, and shelter capacity, as well as evacuations and agricultural infrastructure. Support systems that enable the sustainment of human life, such as water treatment, transmission, and distribution systems; durable goods; food retail and distribution networks; and evacuations, sheltering, and temporary housing, among other components.

3). Health and Medical

The Health and Medical lifeline provides medical care, public health support, pre-hospital care, fatality management services, behavioral health services, and support to the medical industry to ensure lifesaving and sustaining services are adequate to meet the needs of the impacted area. Infrastructure and service providers for medical care, public health, patient

movement, fatality management, behavioral health, veterinary support, and the medical industry.

4). Energy (Power & Fuel)

The Energy lifeline provides electric power, gas, and liquid fuel to support the needs of the whole community. It includes electric power generation, transmission, and distribution systems, as well as gas and liquid fuel processing, transportation, and delivery systems. This lifeline supports the whole community's response efforts by enabling all other community lifelines. Service providers for electric power infrastructure, composed of generation, transmission, and distribution systems, as well as gas and liquid fuel processing, transportation, and delivery systems. Disruptions can have a limiting effect on the functionality of other community lifelines.

5). Communications

The Communications lifeline supports the transmission of information through mechanisms such as broadband internet, ethernet, cellular networks, cable television, and radio broadcast networks. It covers all types of communications necessary to effectively respond to and help survivors, including alerts and warnings, 9-1-1 and dispatch, and responder communications. This lifeline supports the whole community's response efforts by enabling all other community lifelines. Infrastructure owners and operators of broadband Internet, cellular networks, landline telephony, cable services (to include undersea cable), satellite communications services, and broadcast networks (radio and television). Communication systems encompass a large set of diverse modes of delivery and technologies, often intertwined but largely operating independently. Services include elements such as alerts, warnings, and messages, as well as 9-1-1 and dispatch. Also includes accessibility of financial services.

6). Transportation

The Transportation lifeline enables the movement of goods and services to support the whole community. Transportation infrastructure generally includes highway/roadways, mass transit, rail, aviation, shipping, pipeline, and intermodal systems. This lifeline supports the whole community's response efforts by enabling all other community lifelines. Multiple modes of transportation that often serve complementary functions and create redundancy, adding to the inherent resilience in overall transportation networks. Transportation infrastructure generally includes highway/roadways, mass transit, railway, aviation, maritime, pipeline, and intermodal systems.

7). Hazardous Material

The Hazardous Material lifeline covers the management (including containment and removal) of all hazardous materials. It focuses on ensuring that hazardous substance facilities, conveyance assets, wastewater systems, and incident debris, pollution, and contaminants do not require ongoing emergency responses to mitigate imminent or substantial threats to public health and welfare or the environment. Systems that mitigate threats to public health/welfare or the environment. This includes facilities that generate or

store hazardous substances, as well as specialized conveyance assets and efforts to identify, contain, and remove incident debris, pollution, contaminants, oil, or other hazardous substances.

E. Continuity of Government/Operations Planning (COG/OP)

The Continuity of Government/Operations Plan (published as a separate, related plan) contains procedures to ensure that County/municipal government continues to provide services to the citizens.

- 1). Lines of succession specify replacements for principal elected officials should the incumbents be unable to perform the responsibilities of their office. The line of succession should be at least three deep, i.e., it should specify at least two replacements for principal officials.
- 2). Emergency Authority: The County Commissioners and the local elected officials have the authority, under emergency conditions, to:
 - a). Declare a state of emergency;
 - b). Proclaim and enforce curfews;
 - c). Permit local government personnel and property to be used outside of the jurisdiction, but within the County, unless inter-County agreements exist with neighboring counties;
 - d). Shut down nonessential government operations; and
 - e). Issue emergency executive orders, proclamations, and regulations that have the full force and effect of law in coordination with Commonwealth authorities.
- 3). An Alternate EOC (AEOC) that has the basic minimum capabilities of the EOC has been designated.
- 4). Vital Records Safeguarding: Each governmental agency, whether County or municipal, is responsible for identifying, selecting and protecting vital records, both paper and automated, that are essential for continued public well-being.

F. Political Subdivisions adopting the County Plan as their own

To satisfy the requirements of the Emergency Management Services Code (35 Pa C.S., §7101-7707), each political subdivision must have an Emergency Operations Plan. PEMA has encouraged regionalization of local emergency management programs, including adoption of the County plan as their own.

- 1). Within Clarion County, all 34 political subdivisions have passed resolutions that adopt the County plan as their own (Appendix 5).
- 2). Accordingly, for those municipalities:
 - a). The requirement for a local Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) remains. The local EMC will coordinate preparedness, especially logistical preparedness in the municipality.

- b). If there is an emergency in the affected township/borough, there may be no local EOC, or the local EOC may be co-located with the County EOC. Incident coordination will rely on the County. The County Incident Manager will determine whether to activate the County EOC in support of the local incident.
- c). The political subdivision will maintain a Notification and Resource Manual in WEBEOC and Functional checklists for local reaction to emergencies.
- d). The local EMC will also coordinate public disaster awareness and individual preparedness for the citizens of his/her municipality.

- 4. RESPONSIBILITIES:** ESF responsibilities in this plan mirror those in the National Response Framework and Commonwealth Emergency Operations Plan. As listed below, they are broken into the Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases (before the disaster strikes) and the Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases (after the disaster).

Prevention: Avoiding, preventing, or stopping a threatened or actual act of terrorism. Within the context of national preparedness, the term “prevention” refers to dealing with imminent threats.

Protection: Securing the homeland against acts of terrorism and human-caused or natural disasters.

Mitigation: Reducing loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.

Response: Saving lives, protecting property and the environment, and meeting basic human needs after an incident has occurred.

Recovery: Assisting impacted communities with restoration and revitalization.

A. Command Group:

- 1). Elected Officials
 - a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Responsible for establishing an emergency management organization;
 - (2) Provide for continuity of operations;
 - (3) Establish lines of succession for key positions;
 - (4) Prepare and maintain this EOP in consonance with the Commonwealth Emergency Operations Plan;
 - (5) Establish, equip and staff a primary and alternate EOC; and
 - (6) Recommend for appointment by the governor an EMC who may act on their behalf, if necessary.
 - b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Issue Protective Action Recommendations (PAR) (to evacuate or to shelter in place) as needed;
 - (2) Issue declarations of disaster emergency if the situation warrants; and
 - (3) Apply for federal post-disaster funds, as available.

- 2). EMA Coordinator/Designee
 - a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Prepare and maintain an EOP for the County/municipality subject to the direction of the elected officials, review and update as required;
 - (2) Maintain coordination with the County/municipal EMA as well as PEMA, and provide prompt information in emergencies, as available;
 - (3) Identify hazards and vulnerabilities that may affect the County or its political subdivisions in coordination with the municipal EMAs;
 - (4) Identify resources within the County that can be used to respond to a major emergency or disaster situation and request needed resources from PEMA;
 - (5) Recruit, develop, train and maintain personnel to staff the EOC and for other disaster needs;
 - (6) Attend training and workshops provided by County/PEMA and other sources to maintain proficiency and currency in emergency management and emergency response planning and procedures; and
 - (7) County EMA Coordinator serves on the executive committee of the Regional Task Force.
 - b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Maintain emergency response checklists appropriate for the emergency needs and resources of the community;
 - (2) Mobilize the EOC and act as or designate the EOC Manager (command function) within the EOC during an emergency;
 - (3) Make recommendations to the elected officials regarding PAR; and
 - (4) Compile cost figures for the conduct of emergency operations above normal operating costs.
 - (5) Decide whether an Initial Damage Assessment is warranted and ensure that results are forwarded to County/PEMA.
 - (6) County will prepare for Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment teams, if needed.
- 3). Public Information Officer (External Affairs ESF #15)
 - a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Advise elected officials and the EMC about Public Information activities;
 - (2) Work with local EMAs to develop and maintain a list of diverse cultural sub-communities, with points of contact and of advocacy groups for special needs populations,
 - (3) Develop and maintain the checklist for the Public Information function; and
 - (4) Assist in the development, review and maintenance of the EOP.
 - b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Respond to the EOC, the field, or Joint Information Center as needed;
 - (2) Advise elected officials and the EOC Manager/EMC about Public Information activities;
 - (3) Coordinate the activities of the JIC; and
 - (4) Develop and release emergency public information before and during and after an emergency.

- 4). County Department Heads/County Agency Directors
 - a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Provide staff support and resources;
 - (2) Assist in the development and maintenance of the EOP; and
 - (3) Develop, review and approve the EOC checklists specific to their agency.
 - b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Respond to the EOC or field location as needed; and
 - (2) Provide guidance, direction and authority to agency/department personnel who support the EOC.

- 5). Liaison Officers
 - a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Identify agencies and other organizations that may be needed during disaster response; and
 - (2) Prepare to integrate agency representatives into the EOC.
 - b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Respond to the EOC or the field, as needed;
 - (2) Work with agency representatives to the EOC; and
 - (3) Establish communication with affected local municipalities and with other agencies that are affected by the emergency.

- 6). Agency Representatives (from PEMA, PSP, PennDOT, National Guard, Schools, local municipalities, etc.)
 - a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases
Work with County EMA to identify resources that may be available from their organization.
 - b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Respond to the EOC or the field, as needed;
 - (2) Serve as the liaison between their respective agencies and the County/municipal EOC;
 - (3) Serve as members of ESF Branches if needed;
 - (4) Interface with their respective agencies to request/coordinate resources; and
 - (5) Advise elected officials through the EOC Manager.

- 7). Safety Officer
 - a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Identifies, monitors and assesses hazardous and unsafe situations;
 - (2) Develop measures to ensure personnel safety; and
 - (3) Correct unsafe acts or conditions as warranted.
 - b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Identifies, monitors and assesses hazardous and unsafe situations;
 - (2) Develop measures to ensure personnel safety;
 - (3) Correct unsafe acts or conditions;

- (4) Stop or prevent unsafe acts when immediate action is warranted;
- (5) Attend planning meetings to advise on safety matters;
- (6) Investigate accidents and prepare accident report; and
- (7) Incorporate lessons learned during emergencies or exercises into the existing plan and procedures.

B. Operations Section:

1). EOC Operations Section Chief

Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:

- (1) Serve as the coordinator of all activities within the Operations Section;
- (2) Function as the interface between the Operations Section and Command;
- (3) Ensure that all personnel operating within the Operations Section receive up to date information regarding the situation and the event;
- (4) Solicit periodic update briefings from the individual staff of the Operations functions; and
- (5) Provide periodic updates and briefings to Command.

2). Communications (ESF # 2)

a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:

- (1) Develop and maintain the checklist for the Communications function;
- (2) Assist in the development, review and maintenance of the EOP;
- (3) Train staff members on the operation of communications systems; and
- (4) Ensure ability to communicate among the County EOC, field operations and the local municipal EMAs.

b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:

- (1) Respond to the EOC or the field, as needed;
- (2) Assist with notification of key staff;
- (3) Train staff members on the operation of communications systems;
- (4) Ensure ability to communicate among the County EOC, field operations and the local municipal EMAs; and
- (5) Advise the Operations Section Chief about Communications activities.

3). Firefighting (ESF # 4)

a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:

- (1) Develop and maintain the checklist for the Firefighting function; and
- (2) Assist in the development, review and maintenance of the EOP.

b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:

- (1) Respond to the EOC or the field, as needed;
- (2) Coordinate fire services activities;
- (3) Coordinate route alerting of the public;
- (4) Assist, as appropriate, with evacuation of affected citizens, especially those who are institutionalized, immobilized or injured;
- (5) Coordinate the emergency shutdown of light and power;

- (6) Coordinate the provision of emergency lights and power generation;
 - (7) Assist schools with evacuation, if they decide to do so; and
 - (8) Advise the Operations Section Chief about fire and rescue activities.
- 4). Public Health and Medical Services (ESF # 8)
- a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Develop and maintain the checklist for the Health/Medical Services function;
 - (2) Maintain a listing of hearing and visually impaired, handicapped and other special needs residents, based upon input received from the local EMAs, County service providers and other advocacy groups;
 - (3) Coordinate emergency medical activities within the County;
 - (4) In conjunction with the Pennsylvania Department of Health and its Medical Countermeasures (MCM) Plan, plan for, staff and train workers for Points of Dispensing (PODs) for the emergency distribution of vaccines and medication in case of bioterrorism or epidemic; and
 - (5) Assist in the development, review and maintenance of the EOP.
 - b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:
 - 1) Respond to the EOC or the field, as needed;
 - 2) Coordinate specialized transportation if evacuation or relocation becomes necessary for hospitals, nursing homes, day care and adult care facilities;
 - 3) Coordinate medical services as needed to support shelter operations;
 - 4) Assist as appropriate search and rescue operations;
 - 5) Execute mortuary services in accordance with the Coroner's plan;
 - 6) Coordinate provision of inoculations for the prevention of disease; and
 - 7) Advise the Operations Section Chief about Health/Medical Services activities.
- 5). Search and Rescue (SAR) (ESF # 9):
- a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Develop and maintain the checklist for the Search and Rescue (SAR) function;
 - (2) Assist in the development, review and maintenance of the EOP;
 - (3) Maintain a list of all SAR/US&R teams and resources available to the County; and
 - (4) Advise elected officials and the EOC Manager about SAR incidents and activities.
 - b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Respond to the EOC or the field, as needed;
 - (2) Maintain a list of all SAR/US&R teams and resources available to the County;
 - (3) Coordinate search and rescue activities within the County;
 - (4) Interface with the Commonwealth US&R representative;
 - (5) Refer to PEMA, Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Deep Mine Safety for assistance with Underground Search and Rescue;
 - (6) Refer to PEMA for assistance in identifying available swift water rescue teams;
 - (7) Serve as an information resource regarding SAR incidents;
 - (8) Assist as appropriate SAR/US&R components; and
 - (9) Advise the Operations Section Chief about SAR incidents and activities.

- 6). Oil and Hazardous Materials (ESF # 10):
 - a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Develop and maintain the checklist for the Hazardous Materials function;
 - (2) Assist in the development, review and maintenance of the EOP; and
 - (3) Maintain a listing of SARA Sites within the County/municipality along with facility emergency plans based upon input received from the facilities and municipal EMAs.
 - b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Respond to the EOC or the field, as needed;
 - (2) Maintain a listing of SARA Sites within the County/municipality along with facility emergency plans based upon input received from the facilities and municipal EMAs;
 - (3) Coordinate hazardous materials activities within the County;
 - (4) Interface with the Commonwealth Certified - County Hazardous Materials team;
 - (5) Notify and Coordinate with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) as required;
 - (6) Serve as an information resource regarding hazardous materials incidents;
 - (7) Coordinate decontamination and monitoring of affected citizens and emergency workers after exposure to chemical or radiological hazard;
 - (8) Assist as appropriate with hazardous materials operations; and
 - (9) Advise the Operations Section Chief about Hazardous Materials incidents and activities.

- 7). Public Safety and Security: (ESF #13)
 - a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Develop and maintain the checklist for the Law Enforcement/Police Services function; and
 - (2) Assist in the development, review and maintenance of the EOP.
 - b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Respond to the EOC or the field, as needed;
 - (2) Coordinate security and law enforcement services;
 - (3) Establish security and protection of critical facilities, including the EOC;
 - (4) Coordinate traffic and access control in and around affected areas;
 - (5) Assist as appropriate with route alerting and notification of threatened populations;
 - (6) Assist as appropriate with the evacuation of affected citizens, especially those who are institutionalized, immobilized or injured;
 - (7) Coordinate the installation of emergency signs and other traffic movement devices;
 - (8) Assist as appropriate in search and rescue operations;
 - (9) Assist schools in evacuation or shelter in place, if they decide to do so; and
 - (10) Advise the Operations Section Chief on public safety and security concerns.

C. Planning Section:

1. EOC Planning Section Chief
 - a). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Serve as the coordinator of all activities categorized under the Planning Section;

- (2) Function as the interface between the Planning Section and Command;
- (3) Ensure that all personnel operating within the Planning Section receive up to date information regarding the situation and the event;
- (4) Solicit periodic update briefings from the individual staff of the Planning function;
- (5) Design and implement programs/procedures to increase situational awareness among all EOC workers;
- (6) Incorporate GIS to provide graphical representations of the extent of the emergency and to provide information on affected facilities;
- (7) Assist the EOC Manager with long-range planning; and
- (8) Provide periodic updates and briefings to Command.

2). Emergency Management (ESF #5)

a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:

- (1) Develop and maintain the checklist for the Emergency Management function; and
- (2) Assist in the development, review and maintenance of the EOP.

b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:

- (1) Using whatever sources available, collect, and evaluate information regarding affected facilities and properties throughout the County;
- (2) County will consolidate damage information received from political subdivisions on the Initial Damage Report (IDR) and forward that information to PEMA;
- (3) Provide information about the incident to elected officials, other ESFs and other agencies in the EOC;
- (4) Determine status of resources;
- (5) Establish information requirements and reporting schedules;
- (6) Supervise preparation of an Incident Action Plan;
- (7) Assemble information on alternative strategies; and
- (8) Advise the Planning Section Chief about the incident and anticipated events or consequences.

D. Logistics Section:

1). EOC Logistics Section Chief

a). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:

- (1) Serve as the coordinator of all activities categorized under the Logistics Section;
- (2) Function as the interface between the Logistics Section and Command;
- (3) Ensure that all personnel operating within the Logistics Section receive up to date information regarding the situation and the event;
- (4) Solicit periodic update briefings from the individual staff of the Logistics functions; and
- (5) Provide periodic updates and briefings to Command.

2). Transportation (ESF #1)

a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:

- (1) Develop and maintain the checklist for the Transportation Services function;

- (2) Assist in the development, review and maintenance of the EOP;
 - (3) Maintain a listing of Transportation Resources and contact information including capacities in the County; and
 - (4) Develop and maintain a list of transportation-dependent citizens in the County.
- b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:
- (1) Respond to the EOC or the field, as needed;
 - (2) Maintain a listing of Transportation Resources and contact information including capacities in the County;
 - (3) Coordinate the supply of transportation resources within the County/municipality during an emergency; and
 - (4) Advise the Logistics Section Chief about transportation-related activities.
- 3). Public Works and Engineering (ESF # 3)
- a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:
- (1) Develop and maintain the checklist for the Public Works function;
 - (2) Assist in the development, review and maintenance of the EOP; and
 - (3) Maintain a listing of Public Works assets and resources.
- b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:
- (1) Respond to the EOC or the field, as needed;
 - (2) Maintain a listing of Public Works assets and resources;
 - (3) Serve as a liaison between municipal public works and the County;
 - (4) Coordinate the assignment of Public Works resources;
 - (5) Provide information on water, sewerage, road construction and repair, engineering, building inspection and maintenance;
 - (6) Coordinate debris management; and
 - (7) Advise the Logistics Section Chief about Public Works and Engineering activities.
- 4). Mass Care, Shelter and Human Services (ESF # 6):
- a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:
- (1) In coordination with the Red Cross ensure that a checklist is developed and maintained for the Mass Care/Shelter Services function;
 - (2) Assist in the development, review and maintenance of the EOP; and
 - (3) Red Cross maintains a listing of Mass Care – Shelter facilities including capacities in the County.
 - (4) Assist the Clarion County VOAD/COAD, as required.
- b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:
- (1) Respond to the EOC or the field, as needed;
 - (2) Coordinate with American Red Cross and other appropriate agencies;
 - (3) Coordinate County human service agencies and Clarion County VOAD response
 - (4) Monitor status of Mass Care – Shelter facilities including capacities in the County/municipality;
 - (5) Coordinate with ESF # 1 (Transportation) and ESF # 7 (Resource Management) regarding evacuation issues; and
 - (6) Advise the Logistics Section Chief about Mass Care, Evacuation and Shelter activities.

- 5). Logistics Management and Resource Support (ESF # 7)
 - a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Develop and maintain the checklist for the Resource function;
 - (2) Assist in the development, review and maintenance of the EOP;
 - (3) Maintain a listing of resources with contact information; and
 - (4) Develop procedures for rapidly ordering supplies and equipment and to track their delivery and use.
 - b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Respond to the EOC or the field, as needed;
 - (2) Maintain a listing of resources with contact information;
 - (3) Coordinate the provision of materials, services and facilities in support of the emergency;
 - (4) Coordinate the establishment of and operation of Customer Support Centers to hand out emergency water and supplies to victims; and
 - (5) Advise the Logistics Section Chief about resource acquisition activities within the County.

- 6). Agriculture and Natural Resources (ESF # 11)
 - a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Develop and maintain the checklist for the Agriculture and Natural Resources function;
 - (2) Assist in the development, review and maintenance of the EOP;
 - (3) Work with County Animal Response Team (CART), and other volunteer and municipal resources to provide for the welfare of production and domestic animals, and
 - (4) Maintain a listing of food and animal care and control assets within the County.
 - b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Respond to the EOC or the field, as needed;
 - (2) Maintain a listing of food and animal care and control assets within the County;
 - (3) Serve as a liaison between the County and the food community;
 - (4) Serve as a liaison between the County EMA and the Extension Office;
 - (5) Coordinate the dissemination of information and supplies to the food and animal care and control community within the County;
 - (6) Coordinate the distribution of food to emergency workers and disaster victims;
 - (7) In coordination with ESF #6, provide for shelters for household pets and service animals; and
 - (8) Advise the Logistics Section Chief regarding food and animal care and control issues.

- 7). Energy (ESF # 12):
 - a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Develop and maintain the checklist for the energy function;
 - (2) Assist in the development, review and maintenance of the EOP; and
 - (3) Maintain a listing of energy and utility assets within the County.
 - b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:

- (1) Respond to the EOC or the field, as needed;
- (2) Maintain a listing of energy and utility assets within the County;
- (3) Serve as a liaison between the County and the energy suppliers;
- (4) Coordinate the dissemination of information to the energy suppliers within the County;
- (5) Assist the County EMC (EOC Manager) and elected officials in administering the fuel set-aside program (if implemented); and
- (6) Advise the Logistics Section chief regarding energy utility issues.

E. Finance and Administration Section:

- 1). EOC Finance and Administration Section Chief
 - a). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Serve as the coordinator of all activities categorized under the Finance and Administration Section;
 - (2) Function as the interface between the Finance and Administration Section and Command;
 - (3) Ensure that all personnel operating within the Section receive up to date information regarding the situation and the event;
 - (4) Solicit periodic update briefings from the individual staff of the Finance and Administration functions; and
 - (5) Provide periodic updates and briefings to Command.
- 2). Finance
 - a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Develop and maintain the checklist for the Finance function; and
 - (2) Assist in the development, review and maintenance of the EOP.
 - b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:
 - (1) Maintain oversight of all financial, cost and reimbursement activities associated with the emergency;
 - (2) Track costs and personnel time records and other costs incurred by the County/municipality to support possible claims for federal reimbursement;
 - (3) Administer the financial aspects of the emergency/disaster per County/municipal policies and procedures;
 - (4) Consolidate equipment and personnel costs incurred by political subdivisions
 - (5) Following the declaration of an emergency by the County/Municipal Elected Officials, or the Governor, initiate emergency purchasing/acquisition procedures;
 - (6) At the County serve as an interface with the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regarding recovery operations; and
 - (7) Advise the EOC chain of command regarding the financial aspects and implications of the event.

3). Administration

a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:

- (1) Develop and maintain the checklist for the Administration function; and
- (2) Assist in the development, review and maintenance of the EOP.

b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:

- (1) Maintain oversight of all administrative activities associated with the emergency;
- (2) Ensure that all functional areas receive administrative support as appropriate;
- (3) Provide support to the financial element about documentation, verification and related matters; and
- (4) Advise the EOC chain of command regarding the administrative aspects and implications of the event.

Long Term Community Recovery and Mitigation (ESF # 14):

a). Prevention, Protection and Mitigation Phases:

- (1) Develop and maintain the plan and checklist for the recovery function;
- (2) Identify the membership of the Long-Term Recovery Committee; and
- (3) Assist in the development, review and maintenance of the Recovery Plan and this EOP.

b). Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases:

- (1) Respond to the EOC or the field, as needed;
- (2) Collect, compile, and report information and data, as appropriate;
- (3) Coordinate damage assessment activities;
- (4) Conduct Initial Damage Assessment utilizing the County Damage Assessment Teams
- (5) Support the Commonwealth/Federal Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment teams, if needed.
- (6) Coordinate the activation of and meetings of the County Long-Term Recovery Committee;
- (7) Activate a County Recovery Task Force, if needed
- (8) Designate and assist with operation of Disaster Recovery Centers;
- (9) Serve as a liaison with Commonwealth disaster recovery personnel;
- (10) Coordinate with ESF #15 to disseminate recovery information to disaster victims and the public; and
- (11) Advise the EOC chain of command regarding recovery programs and needs.

5. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration: County and Municipal Reports

- 1). Local municipal governments will submit situation reports, requests for assistance and damage assessment reports to the County EMA.
- 2). The County EMA will forward reports and requests for assistance to the PEMA western area office.

- 3). Municipal and County governments will utilize pre-established bookkeeping and accounting methods to track and maintain records of expenditures and obligations.
- 4). Narrative and written log-type records of response actions will be kept by County and municipal emergency management agencies (WebEOC). The logs and records will form the basis for status reports to PEMA.
- 5). The County EMA will request reports from other agencies, relief organizations and nongovernmental organizations when deemed appropriate.
- 6). The County EMA will make reports to PEMA by the most practical means, generally within one hour. Reports will be constructed in accordance with PEMA requirements.

B. Logistics: Coordination of unmet needs:

- 1). When local municipal resources are committed, the County EMA will coordinate assistance to satisfy unmet needs.
- 2). If the County requires additional assistance, it will call on mutual aid from adjacent counties, its Regional Task Force (RTF), or from the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA).
- 3). PEMA will turn to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for assistance in dealing with a major disaster or emergency.

6. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

A. Policy

The EMA Coordinator is responsible for the overall preparedness of all persons and agencies involved in the County's/municipalities response to emergencies. As such, the EMA Coordinator should conduct or administer training and should activate this plan as required to evaluate and maintain the readiness posture of County resources.

B. Exercise Requirements

Exercises will be conducted following the Homeland Security Exercise & Evaluation program (HSEEP). As a minimum:

- 1). The EMC will activate this plan at least annually in the form of a drill;
- 2). An all-hazards functional exercise that involves the entire County EOC staff will be conducted every two years;

- 3). The County EMA Coordinator and staff may participate annually in a PEMA-directed weather exercise, at least as a Tabletop Exercise. Municipalities are also encouraged to participate;
- 4). The County will prepare a five-year exercise plan and submit it to the PEMA area office; and
- 5). An After-Action Report (AAR) will be prepared and a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) administered for every exercise (see paragraph D below).

C. Training Requirements

Elected/appointed officials, all emergency management/response personnel, schools, health care facilities and human service agency staff will be trained to meet the minimum requirements specified in applicable legislation (Title 35, Pa C.S.A.), federal NIMS requirements and PEMA training and exercise directives.

- 1). County and Local Emergency Management Agencies will keep records and ensure that needed training is available through on-line sources, community colleges or scheduled training sessions in the County.
- 2). The County EMA will conduct quarterly trainings for local coordinators and local elected officials.
- 3). Exercises, as indicated above, will be used as a training vehicle for public officials, County emergency staff and emergency services personnel who are assigned emergency responsibilities in this plan.
- 4). EMA staff officers responsible for functional annexes are charged with ensuring that personnel who implement the respective annexes are competent.
- 5). Other Commonwealth and federal training: EMA staff will participate in Commonwealth and federal training programs as prescribed internally and by PEMA.

D. After Action Reports

- 1). An After-Action Report that incorporates comments from all participants will be prepared.
 - a. After every activation of the EOC; and
 - b. After every exercise of the EOC.
- 2). All After Action Reports must include a CAP or Improvement plan and the corrective actions are to be incorporated into this plan as well as other plans and implementing instructions.

7. PLAN DEVELOPMENT, MAINTENANCE AND DISTRIBUTION

A. Development and Maintenance Responsibilities

- 1). The County EMA Office, along with municipal input, will coordinate development and maintenance of the plan. Writing, review and update of specific portions of the plan will be accomplished in coordination with those staff members/agencies with the best knowledge of the subject matter.
- 2). Based upon legislation, regulation or PEMA directive, incident-specific annexes require an annual review. All other plan components will be reviewed and updated at least biennially.
- 3). Whenever portions of this plan are implemented in an emergency event or exercise, a review will be conducted to determine necessary changes.
- 4). Whether used in an actual event, a review of each volume of the plan will be conducted at least biannually, and a report will be provided to the EMA Coordinator.
- 5). After each biennial review, the EMA Office will:
 - a). If the biennial review indicates a need to change the plan, page changes will be published, approved by the County Commissioners, and distributed as below.
 - b). If the biennial review indicates so many changes that a revised plan should be published, it should be approved by the County Commissioners and municipalities and distributed as below.
 - c). If the biennial review indicates that no changes are necessary, document the review on the "Certificate of Biennial Review" and forward a copy of the certificate to the PEMA area office. The original of the certificate will be maintained with the "master" copy of the plan.
- 6). This plan will be executed upon order of the elected officials or their authorized representative.

B. Distribution:

- 1). Volumes 1 and 2 will be posted on the Clarion County website. Volume 3 is distributed based upon a regulatory or functional "need to know" basis.
- 2). Copies of this plan are distributed per an approved list (Appendix 3).
- 3). Revisions are documented on the "Record of Changes".

APPENDICES:

1. Authority and References
2. Terms and Definitions
3. Plan Distribution
4. Map of the County
5. Municipalities Adopting the County Plan

APPENDIX 1 AUTHORITY AND REFERENCES

1. The authority for this Plan and County emergency management programs comes from the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code and the Counter-terrorism Planning, Preparedness and Response Act.

2. References

A. Federal

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. § 5121 et. seq.)

The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (6 U.S.C § 7101 et. seq.)

US Small Business Administration (13 CFR Part 123)

Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5 (HSPD-5)

Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 8 (HSPD-8)

Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation program, Vols. I-III

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, 42 U.S.C. Chapter 103

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA or Superfund), 42 U.S.C. Chapter 103

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 as amended by the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008, Public Law 110-325.

National Response Framework

B. Commonwealth

The Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code (35 PaCSA § 7101 et. seq.)

The Pennsylvania Right-to Know Law (65 P.S. §§ 67.101, et seq.)

The Pennsylvania Intrastate Mutual Aid System (PIMAS) (Act 93 of 2009)

Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 (PL 109-308)

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Cyber Incidents Annex to EOP

Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency, “Pennsylvania Evacuation Planning and Implementation Guidebook”

Pennsylvania Act 165 Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning and Response Act

Counter-Terrorism Planning, Preparedness and Response Act, 35 P.S. §§ 2140.101 – 2140.303 (Act 227 of 2002)

C. County

Clarion County, Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

Appendix 2 Terms and Definitions

Activate - To start or place into action an activity or system.

After Action Review – A review of activities after an exercise or actual event to determine lessons learned, areas of success, and areas needing improvement. This will result in a written After Action Report with recommendations for improvement.

Agency Representative – An individual assigned to an incident from an assisting or cooperating agency that has been delegated authority to make decisions on matters affecting the agency’s participation in the incident. Agency representatives will report to the liaison officer or to the incident commander/EOC Manager in the absence of a Liaison Officer.

All-Hazards Emergency Planning – A system of planning for response to an emergency that is based on emergency support function(s), not the emergency itself, thus allowing one plan to be applicable to all hazards.

ARES - Amateur Radio Emergency Service – An American Radio Relay League sponsored emergency organization of amateur radio operators that provides communications resources outside the provisions of Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES).

CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act – An act which regulates hazardous substances released into the environment, and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites. Commonly referred to as “Superfund.”

CISM - Critical Incident Stress Management – A system of peer counselors who provide emergency counseling for emergency responders.

Communications Interoperability – The ability of public safety and emergency services agencies to share information using voice and data signals within and across disciplines and jurisdictions on demand, in real time, as needed, and as authorized.

Commonwealth Response Coordination Center (CRCC)– is a multi-agency center that coordinates the overall Commonwealth support for major disasters and emergencies, including catastrophic 49 incidents and emergency management program implementation.

Continuity of Government/Operations Plan (COG/OP) - Planning to ensure that essential services and Government functions continue during, or as soon as possible after a disaster or emergency vent.

Coordination - Arranging in order, activities of equal importance to harmonize in a common effort. (For use in context with this document: authorizing and/or providing for coordination of activities

relating to emergency disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery by Commonwealth, local governments and Federal agencies.)

County Damage Assessment – (Also called Initial Damage Assessment) A damage assessment, conducted by the County damage assessment team(s), that uses PEMA-developed procedures to assign a damage category to emergency-caused damages.

County Recovery Task Force – A type of Local Recovery Task Force (LTRC) formed from local assets to coordinate and administer voluntary contributions to short-term and long-term recovery

Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) – A system developed and published by the International Critical Incident Stress Foundation to head off the psychological effects of certain types of particularly traumatic incidents on emergency responders. The system involves trained teams of practitioners who conduct peer debriefings for affected responders. Teams in Pennsylvania are independent, and are managed and dispatched locally, or through the Department of Health, Bureau of Emergency Medical Services.

Deploy - To move to the assigned location to start operations.

DCORT - Disaster Crisis Outreach Team – A team of disaster behavioral health professionals and paraprofessionals organized at the County level to provide emergency crisis counseling to disaster victims and their families in accordance with standards established in the Commonwealth Emergency Behavioral Health Plan.

Declaration of Disaster Emergency

Local disaster emergency – The condition declared by the governing body of a political subdivision 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 the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering threatened or caused thereby. A local emergency arising wholly or substantially out of a resource shortage may be declared only by the Governor, on petition of the governing body of that political subdivision, when he deems the threat or actual occurrence of a disaster to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant coordinated local government action to prevent or alleviate the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering threatened or caused thereby.

Governor's proclamation of disaster emergency – The Governor is empowered to declare a state of disaster emergency when finding that a disaster has occurred or that the occurrence or the threat of a disaster is imminent. This proclamation or declaration authorizes Commonwealth agencies and political subdivisions to exercise vested powers without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (excepting mandatory constitutional requirements). Emergency powers include, but are not limited to, the employing of temporary workers; entering

into various types of contracts; purchasing materials and supplies; and the appropriation and expenditure of public funds.

Presidential declaration of emergency – Emergency means any occasion or instance when in the determination of the President, federal assistance is needed to supplement Commonwealth and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a severe disaster.

Presidential declaration of major disaster – Major disaster means any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood or explosion in any part of the United States, that in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to supplement the efforts and available resources 50 of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused thereby.

Disability - According to the Americans with Disabilities Act, the term “individual with a disability” refers to “a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person who has a history or record of such an impairment, or a person who is regarded by others as having such an impairment.” The term “disability” has the same meaning as that used in the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008, P.L. 110-325, as incorporated into the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Disaster – A human-caused or natural occurring incident.

Natural occurring (Geological/Meteorological) disaster – Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, earthquake, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other catastrophe that results in substantial damage to property, hardship, suffering, or possible loss of life.

Human-caused (Accidental/Intentional) disaster – Any condition, including an attack on the United States by a hostile foreign state or by a domestic or foreign terrorist, or any industrial, nuclear or transportation accident, explosion, conflagration, power failure, natural resource shortage, or other condition resulting from failure of industrial or transportation systems such as oil spills and other injurious environmental contamination, that threatens or causes substantial damage to property, human suffering, hardship, or loss of life.

Disaster Emergency – Those conditions that by investigation may be found, actually or likely, to:

1. Affect seriously the safety, health or welfare of a substantial number of citizens of the Commonwealth or preclude the operation or use of essential public facilities.

2. Be of such magnitude or severity as to render essential Commonwealth supplementation of municipal efforts or resources exerted or used in alleviating the danger, damage, suffering, or hardship faced.
3. Have been caused by forces beyond the control of man; by civil disorder, riot, terrorism or disturbance; or by factors not foreseen or not known to exist when technological processes were put into place.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) Announcements - Official announcements made at the County or Commonwealth level for the specific purpose of providing information, instructions or directions to the residents of the County. Announcements are made over the legally designated EAS network. EAS announcement does not preclude appropriate use of newspapers, radio and television for public information statements.

Emergency Management - The judicious planning, assignment and coordination of all available resources in an integrated program of prevention, mitigation, Protection, response and recovery for emergencies of all kinds, whether from enemy attack, human-caused or natural occurring sources.

Emergency Services - Services provided for the protection or preservation of persons or property in circumstances of immediate and significant threat of injury or harm, including firefighting, law enforcement, ambulance, and medical.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) Coordinating Agency – The department/agency responsible for ensuring that the various departments/agencies and individuals assigned responsibilities for accomplishment of an ESF operate in an efficient and effective fashion to alleviate suffering and mitigate the effects of a disaster.

Evacuation – Evacuation is a protective action—moving people from a place of danger to a place of relative safety. During an emergency, spontaneous evacuations involve a temporary mass movement of people that collectively emerges in coping with community threats, damages, or disruptions.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) - A specialized component of the U. S. military tasked with the retrieval and disposal of military ordnance. EOD Teams are available to assist civilian authorities in life threatening situations dealing with other explosive devices

Governor's Proclamation of "Disaster Emergency" – A proclamation by the Governor upon finding that a disaster has occurred or that the occurrence or the threat of a disaster is imminent. This proclamation authorizes municipalities (including counties) to exercise certain powers without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (excepting mandatory constitutional requirements).

Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) - Any substance or material in a quantity or form that may be harmful or injurious to humans, domestic animals, wildlife, economic crops or property when

released into the environment. Hazardous materials may be chemical, biological, radiological, or explosive.

Hazards Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) - A compilation of natural occurring or/and human caused hazards and their predictability, frequency, duration, intensity and risk to population and property.

Household Pet – A domesticated animal, such as a cat, dog, bird, rabbit, rodent or turtle that is traditionally kept in a home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes; can travel on commercial carriers and be housed in temporary facilities. Household pets do not include reptiles (except turtles), amphibians, fish, insects/arachnids, farm animals (including horses), and animals kept for racing purposes.

Human-Caused (Accidental/Intentional) Disaster - Any industrial, nuclear or transportation accident, explosion, conflagration, power failure, natural resource shortage or other condition, including enemy action, weapons of mass destruction or overt paramilitary actions, or other acts such as sabotage resulting from human causes. This includes oil spills and other injurious environmental contamination which threatens or causes substantial damage to property, human suffering, hardship or loss of life.

IFLOWS - The Integrated Flood Observation and Warning System – A system used to gather rainfall data from remote sites and assemble it for predicting flash floods or other related conditions. The system has the capability to send and receive text message traffic between IFLOWS terminals and is also used as a backup system to Pennsylvania Statewide Telecommunications Alerting and Reporting System for sending traffic between PEMA and County EMAs that participate in the IFLOWS program.

Incident Command System (ICS) – An organizational structure with responsibility for the management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to an incident or event. ICS is defined in NIMS.

Initial Damage Assessment – (Also called County Damage Assessment) A damage assessment, conducted by the County damage assessment team(s) that uses PEMA-developed procedures to assign a damage category to emergency-caused damages.

Initial Damage Report – Reports compiled during the response phase of an emergency that list numbers of damaged facilities, and other essential information. The IDR information is originated at the local level, compiled at the County and forwarded on to PEMA. IDR data should be submitted as soon as possible since it is used to determine operational needs and to identify the location and scope of damages for more formal damage assessments that come in the recovery phase of the emergency.

Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment – A damage assessment conducted by Commonwealth and federal personnel to verify that sufficient damage has occurred to justify a Presidential Declaration of Major Disaster or Emergency

Liaison Officer – The Liaison Officer is the IC/UC point of contact for representatives of other governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations and/or the private sector (with no

jurisdiction or legal authority) to gain input on the agency’s policies, resource availability and other incident-related matters.

Local Emergency Planning Committee – The LEPC is responsible for preparing hazardous material incident off-site response plans and reports in accordance with SARA Title III and Act 165.

Local Recovery Task Force (County Recovery Task Force) - A group established to oversee the recovery and reconstruction process and serve as an advisory committee to local government officials responsible for recovery activities. The Local/County Recovery Task Force should have representatives from all facets of the community (school, faith-based, business, and volunteer, etc.)

Long Term Recovery Committee (LTRC) – A group of volunteer organizations established to provide recovery assistance to victims of a disaster or emergency beyond those services available from government sources. The LTRC should work in coordination with County and local government to ensure maximum utility from all available resources.

Mass Care Centers - Fixed facilities suitable for providing emergency lodging for victims of disaster left temporarily homeless. Mass Care centers can provide all essential social services. Feeding may be done within a mass care center (in suitable dining facilities) or nearby.

Municipality - As defined in the Pennsylvania Constitution, “a County, city, borough, incorporated town, township or similar unit of government” (Article IX, Section 14, The Constitution of Pennsylvania).

Natural Occurring Disaster - Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, earthquake, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion or other catastrophe which results in substantial damage to property, hardship, suffering or possible loss of life.

NIMS – National Incident Management System – Provides a systematic, proactive approach to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment.

Notification – The act of making known or informing. For use in context with this document: to transmit emergency information and instructions: (1) to Emergency Management Agencies, staff and associated organizations; (2) over the Emergency Alert System or by other means to the public immediately after the sirens have been sounded.

Operational - Capable of accepting mission assignments at an indicated location with partial staff and resources

Pennsylvania Intrastate Mutual Aid System (PIMAS) – A system between participating political subdivisions that have agreed to share physical resources under protocols developed by the Intrastate Mutual Aid Committee. The system was established by Act 93 of 2008.

Political Subdivision - Any County, city, borough, township or incorporated town within the Commonwealth, as well as school districts, and water, sewer and other authorities that have governmental or taxing authority.

Point of Dispensing (Pharmaceutical POD or SNS POD) – A facility established for the mass dispensing of pharmaceuticals. Operation of these PODs is described in the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) plan.

Point of Distribution (Commodities POD) – A facility where disaster victims can come to receive emergency food, water and ice and perhaps tarps or cleaning supplies. These are normally located in an open parking lot providing drive-through service and a very limited variety of essential goods.

Preliminary Damage Assessment – See Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (above)

Protective Action - Any action taken to eliminate or avoid a hazard or eliminate, avoid or reduce its risks.

Public Information Statements - Public announcements made by PEMA or County official spokespersons via newspapers, radio or television to explain government actions being taken to protect the public in the event of any public emergency.

Public Inquiry – (Formerly known as Rumor Control) A place where the public can call for information during an emergency. The public inquiry center is normally only activated during an emergency. Operators track calls, locate previously unknown pockets of damage and identify misperceptions that the PIO should try to dispel.

RACES – (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service) – An organization of licensed amateur radio operators that provides radio communications for federal, state, and municipal governments in time of emergency.

Reentry - The return to the normal community dwelling and operating sites by families, individuals, governments, and businesses once the evacuated area has been declared safe for occupancy.

Route Alerting - Route alerting is a supplement to siren systems accomplished by pre-designated teams traveling in vehicles along pre-assigned routes delivering an alert/warning message.

Service Animal – Any guide dog, signal dog or other animal individually trained to provide assistance to an individual with a disability, including, but not limited to, guiding individuals with impaired vision,

alerting individuals with impaired hearing to intruders or sounds, providing minimal protection or rescue work, pulling a wheelchair or fetching dropped items.

Special Needs Population: Populations whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; who live in institutionalized settings; who are elderly; who are children; who are from diverse cultures; who have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking; or who are transportation disadvantaged.

Standby - To be ready to perform but waiting at home or other location for further instructions.

Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) – A program headed by the federal Centers for Disease Control that maintains large stocks of medications for distribution to the public during emergencies. The SNS relies on the state and County governments to have plans and play a major part in the distribution of the medications. This is done through a series of PODs (Points of Dispensing) that are located throughout the County.

Support - To act in a secondary or subordinate role to a primary activity by providing a means of maintenance or subsistence to keep the activity from failing under stress. (For use in context to this document: providing "unmet" needs, unforeseen requirements for supplies, equipment, services, training, etc.)

United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) – The department of the federal government that is responsible for protection against and response to threats to the citizens of the United States. The USDHS is the parent agency of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Unmet Needs - Capabilities and/or resources required to support emergency operations but neither available nor provided for at the respective levels of government.

Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) – A specific type of search and rescue that deal in urban settings, especially with collapsed building rescue. Pennsylvania has one team (PA Task Force-1) that is sponsored and certified by FEMA and managed by PEMA. Additionally, there are a series of US&R components in the nine Regional Task Forces.

Volunteer Emergency Communications – Any or all those volunteer organizations such as RACES, ARES, CAP, and Coast Guard Auxiliary which may provide emergency telecommunications services to responders or victims within the County.

Warning – The dissemination to government officials and the public of a forecast of impending disaster or emergency. It includes the signal, or attention aspects, as well as the notification message

describing the nature of the hazard and the actions to be taken. The warning signal means to turn on EAS to receive instructions.

Weather Warning - Previously expected severe weather is occurring or is about to occur.

Weather Watch - Indicates that conditions and ingredients exist to trigger severe weather.

**Appendix 3
Plan Distribution**

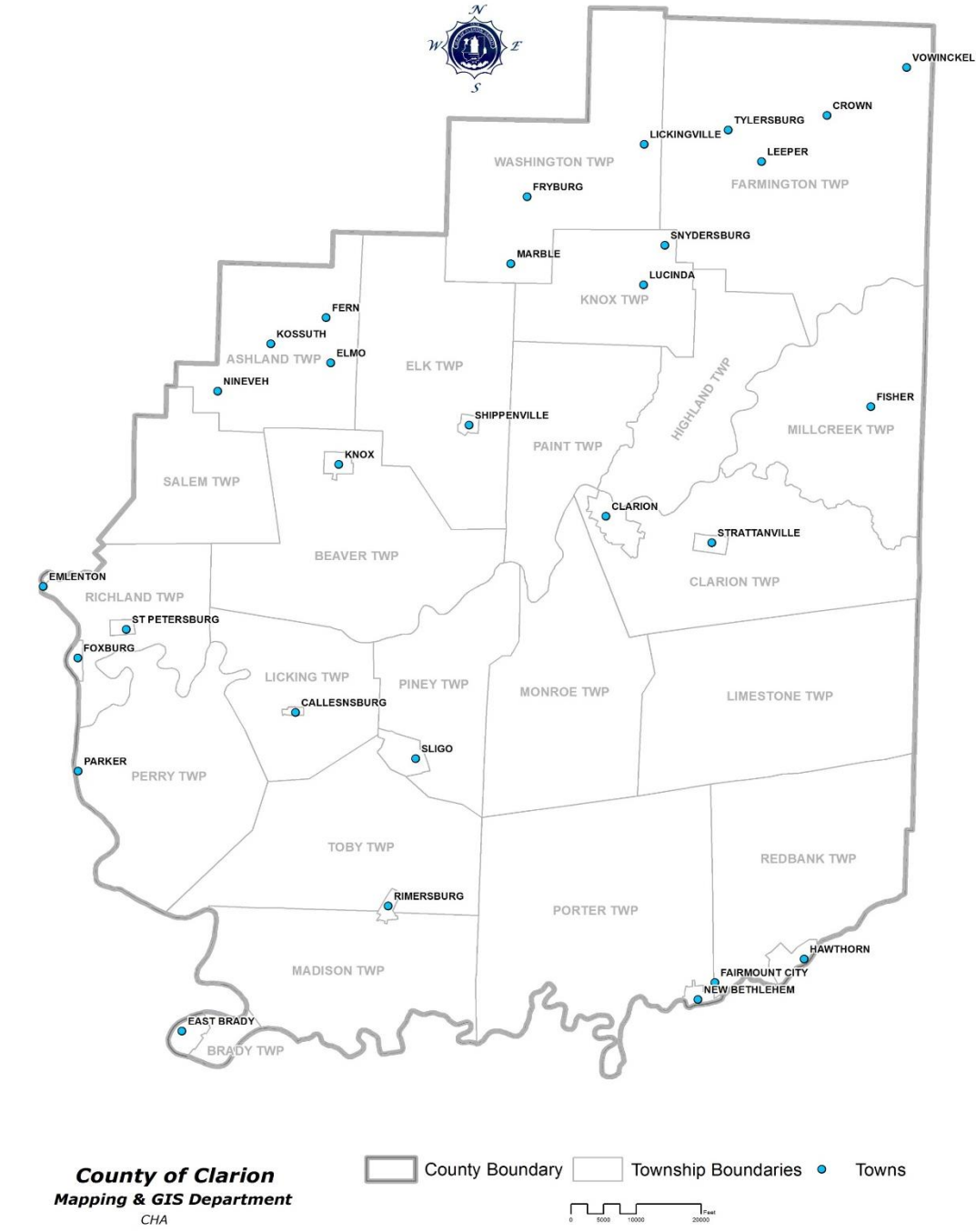
1. The plan will be provided primarily by electronic version (posted on Clarion County website) with hard copies provided on an as needed basis.
2. Electronic or hard copies of this plan will be distributed to appropriate agencies as follows:

Name of Recipient/Office	Electronic or Hard Copy
Clarion County EMA	Electronic
Clarion County Commissioners	Hard
PEMA Western Area	Electronic

3. Municipalities and schools will be notified when revised plan is placed on the County website for them to download.

Appendix 4
Map of the County

Clarion County, Pennsylvania



**Appendix 5
Municipalities Adopting the County Plan**

MUNICIPALITY	REVIEWED CO. EOP	ADOPTED COUNTY PLAN	OWN PLAN
Ashland Township			
Beaver Township			
Brady Township			
Callensburg Borough			
Clarion Borough			
Clarion Township			
East Brady Borough			
Elk Township			
Farmington Township			
Foxburg Borough			
Hawthorne Borough			
Highland Township			
Knox Borough			
Knox Township			
Licking Township			
Limestone Township			
Madison Township			
Millcreek Township			
Monroe Township			
New Bethlehem Borough			
Paint Township			
Perry Township			
Piney Township			
Porter Township			
Redbank Township			
Richland Township			
Rimersburg Borough			
Salem Township			
Shipperville Borough			
Sligo Borough			
St. Petersburg Borough			
Strattanville Borough			
Toby Township			
Washington Township			

NOTE: Copies of municipal resolutions are maintained at the EMA office.

Appendix 6 Community Lifeline Components

1. Safety and Security
 - a. Law Enforcement/Security
 - Police Stations
 - Law Enforcement
 - Site Security
 - Correctional Facilities
 - b. Fire Service
 - Fire Stations
 - Firefighting Resources
 - c. Search and Rescue
 - Local Search and Rescue
 - d. Government Service
 - Emergency Operations Centers
 - Essential Government Facilities
 - Government Offices
 - Schools
 - Public Records
 - Historic/Cultural Resources
 - e. Community Safety
 - Flood Control
 - Other Hazards
 - Protective Actions

2. Food, Water, Shelter
 - a. Food
 - Commercial Food Distribution
 - Commercial Food Supply Chain
 - Food Distribution Programs
 - b. Water
 - Drinking Water Utilities (intake, treatment, storage and distribution)
 - Wastewater Systems
 - Commercial Water Supply Chain
 - c. Shelter
 - Housing (homes, shelters)
 - Commercial Facilities (hotels, campgrounds, cabins)
 - d. Agriculture
 - Animals and Agriculture

3. Health and Medical
 - a. Medical Care
 - Hospitals
 - Dialysis
 - Pharmacies
 - Long-Term Care Facilities
 - VA Health Systems
 - Urgent Care Facilities
 - Home Care
 - Veterinary Services
 - b. Public Health
 - Health Surveillance
 - Human Services
 - Behavioral Health
 - Vector Control
 - Labs
 - c. Patient Movement
 - Emergency Medical Services
 - d. Medical Supply Chain
 - Blood/Blood Products
 - Manufacturing
 - Pharmaceutical Devices
 - Medical Gases
 - Distribution
 - Critical Clinical Research
 - Sterilization
 - Raw Materials
 - e. Facility Management
 - Mortuary and Post-Mortuary Services
4. Energy
 - a. Power Grid
 - Generation Systems
 - Transmission Systems
 - Distribution Systems
 - b. Fuel
 - Refineries/Fuel Processing
 - Fuel Storage
 - Pipelines
 - Fuel Distribution (gas stations, fuel points)

5. Communications
 - a. Infrastructure
 - Wireless
 - Cable Systems and Wireline
 - Broadcast (TV and Radio)
 - Satellite
 - Data Centers/Internet
 - b. Responder Communications
 - LMR Networks
 - c. Alerts, Warnings, and Messages
 - Local Alert/Warning Ability
 - Access to IPAWS (WEA, EAS, NWR)
 - NAWAS Terminals
 - d. Finance
 - Banking Services
 - Electronic Payment Processing
 - e. 9-1-1 and Dispatch
 - Public Safety Answering Point
 - Dispatch

6. Transportation
 - a. Highway/Roadway/Motor Vehicle
 - Roads
 - Bridges
 - b. Mass Transit
 - Bus
 - Ferry
 - c. Aviation
 - General

7. Hazardous Material
 - a. Facilities
 - Oil/HAZMAT Facilities (chemical, nuclear)
 - Oil/HAZMAT/Toxic Incidents from Facilities
 - b. HAZMAT, Pollutants, Contaminants
 - Oil/HAZMAT/Toxic Incidents from Non-Fixed Facilities
 - Radiological or Nuclear Incidents