

BASIC PLAN

Introduction

Isle of Wight County is vulnerable to a variety of hazards such as flash flooding, major river flooding, hurricanes, winter storms, tornadoes, hazardous materials incidents, resource shortages and terrorism. To respond effectively to any emergency of a size or complexity beyond routine response systems, it is critical that all Isle of Wight County public officials, departments and agencies, non-governmental emergency organizations and the public understand their roles and responsibilities. These non-routine responsibilities begin as the incident is recognized and response ensues, and become particularly important as command organizes beyond the initial reactive phase of first responders.

A planned-for and coordinated response on the part of state and local officials in support of in-the-field emergency responders can save lives, protect property, and more quickly restore essential services. The foundation for this coordinated response is established through the Isle of Wight County Emergency Operations Plan. The “Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Services and Disaster Laws of 2000” (Code of Virginia, 44-146.13 to 44-146.29:2 requires that state and local governments develop and maintain current Emergency Operations Plans (EOP) in order to be prepared for such events. The Isle of Wight County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) consists of a Basic Plan followed by the Emergency Support Functions, Support Annexes, and finally Incident Annexes.

Purpose

The purpose of the Basic Plan is to establish the legal and organizational basis for operations in Isle of Wight County to effectively respond to and recover from all-hazards disasters and/or emergency situations. It assigns broad responsibilities to local government agencies and support organizations for disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. These responsibilities are generally extensions of normal, day-to-day functions involving the same personnel and material resources. Supporting plans for all-hazards 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 an emergency or disaster situation.

Scope and Applicability

The Emergency Operations Plan identifies a range of disasters that could possibly occur in or near this locality. The EOP works to anticipate the needs that the jurisdiction might experience during an incident and provides guidance across County Departments, agencies, and response organizations by describing an overall emergency response system:

- How County Departments/agencies will be organized during response to an event, including command authorities
- Critical actions and interfaces during response and recovery
- How the interaction between the jurisdiction and its private partner organizations (Hospitals, non-governmental emergency organizations and others) is managed during the emergencies
- How the interaction between the jurisdiction and regional, state and federal authorities is managed
- How to handle and manage needs with the resources available.

The plan is applicable to all local agencies that may be requested to provide support.

Incident Management Activities

This plan addresses the full spectrum of activities related to local incident management, including prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. This plan focuses on those activities that are directly related to an evolving incident or potential incident.

Examples of incident management actions include:

- Increasing public awareness;
- Coordinating protective measures across jurisdictions;
- Increasing countermeasures such as inspections, security, and infrastructure protections;
- Conducting public health assessments and conducting a wide range of prevention measures to include, but not limited to immunizations;
- Providing immediate and long-term public health and medical response assets;
- Coordinating support in the aftermath of an incident;
- Providing strategies for coordination of resources;
- Enabling immediate recovery activities, as well as addressing long-term consequences in the impacted area.

Key Concepts

A. Systematic and coordinated incident management, including protocols for:

- Incident reporting;
- Coordinated action;

- Alert and Notification;
- Mobilization of resources;
- Operating under differing threats; and
- Integration of crisis and consequence management functions.

B. Proactive notification and deployment of resources in anticipation of or in response to catastrophic events in coordination and collaboration with Federal, State, private entities and other local governments when possible.

C. Organizing interagency efforts to minimize damage, restore impacted areas to pre-incident conditions if feasible, and/or implement programs to mitigate vulnerability to future events.

D. Coordinate incident communication, worker safety and health, private-sector involvement, and other activities that are common to the majority of incidents.

E. Organizing Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to facilitate the delivery of critical resources, assets, and assistance. Departments and agencies are assigned to lead or support ESFs based on authorities, resources, and capabilities.

G. Facilitating support to departments and agencies acting under the requesting departments or agency's own authorities.

H. Developing detailed supplemental operations, tactical, and hazard-specific contingency plans and procedures.

I. Providing the basis for coordination of interagency and intergovernmental planning, training, exercising, assessment, coordination, and information exchange.

Planning Assumptions and Considerations

- A. Incidents are typically managed at the lowest possible level of government.
- B. Incident Management activities will be initiated and conducted using the principles contained in the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- C. The combined expertise and capabilities of government at all levels, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations will be required to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.
- D. Incidents require local government to coordinate operations and/or resources and may:
 - Occur at any time with little or no warning;
 - Require significant information sharing across multiple jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors;
 - Involve single or multiple geographic areas;
 - Have significant impact and/or require resource coordination and/or assistance;
 - Span the spectrum of incident management to include prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery;
 - Involve multiple, highly varied hazards or threats on a local or regional scale;
 - Result in numerous casualties; fatalities; displaced persons; property loss; disruptions of normal life support systems, essential public services and basic infrastructure; and significant damage to the environment;
 - Attract a sizeable influx of independent, spontaneous volunteers and supplies;
 - Require short notice State and Federal asset coordination;
 - Require prolonged, sustained incident management operations and support activities.
- E. The top priorities for the jurisdiction are to:
 - Save lives and protect the health and safety of the public, responders, and recovery workers;
 - Ensure security of the jurisdiction;
 - Prevent an imminent incident from occurring;
 - Protect and restore critical infrastructure and key resources;
 - Ensure local government continues to function throughout the incident;
 - Protect property and mitigate damages and impacts to individuals, communities, and the environment; and
 - Facilitate recovery of individuals, families, businesses, government, and the environment.

Roles and Responsibilities

Local Chief Executive Officer

The Isle of Wight County Administrator, serving as the jurisdiction's chief executive, is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of Isle of Wight County. The County Administrator:

- Is responsible for coordinating local resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents involving all hazards including terrorism, natural disasters, accidents, and other contingencies;
- Dependent upon state and local laws, has extraordinary powers to suspend local laws and ordinances, such as to establish a curfew, direct evacuations, and in coordination with the local health authority to order a quarantine;
- Provides leadership and plays a key role in communicating to the public, and in helping people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of incident within the jurisdiction.

Local departments and agencies participate in the Emergency Support Function (ESF) structure as coordinators, primary response agencies, and/or support agencies and/or as required to support incident management activities.

Emergency Support Functions

The Emergency Support Function is a grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide support, resources, program implementation, and emergency services that are most likely to be needed during incidents.

Each ESF is composed of primary and support agencies. The jurisdiction identifies primary agencies on the basis of authorities, resources, and capabilities. Support agencies are assigned based on resources and capabilities in a given functional area. ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective roles and responsibilities. Additional discussion on roles and responsibilities of ESF coordinator, primary agencies, and support agencies can be found in the introduction to the ESF annexes.

Note that not all incidents result in the activation of the ESFs. It is possible an incident may be addressed without activating the ESFs.

Nongovernmental and Volunteer Organizations

Nongovernmental organizations collaborate with first responders, governments at all levels, and other agencies and organizations providing relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote recovery of disaster victims when assistance is not available from other sources. For example, a local American Red Cross chapter provides relief at the local level and also provides staffing of ESF #6 – Mass Care. The Virginia Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VVOAD) is a group of recognized local, state and national organizations that provide disaster relief. VVOAD provides significant capabilities to incident management and response efforts.

Local Disaster Recovery Task Forces also provide for individuals, families, and businesses who have applied for available state and federal assistance but who may still have unmet needs.

Private Sector

Primary and support agencies coordinate with the private sector to effectively share information, form courses of action, and incorporate available resources to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.

The roles, responsibilities and participation of the private sector during disaster vary based on the nature of the organization and the type and impact of the disaster. The roles of the private sector organizations are summarized below.

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	ROLE
Impacted Organization or Infrastructure	Private sector organizations may be affected by direct or indirect consequences of the incident, including privately owned critical infrastructure, key resources, and those main private sector organizations that are significant to local economic recovery. Examples of privately owned infrastructure include transportation, telecommunications, private utilities, financial institutions, and hospitals.
Response Resources	Private sector organizations provide response resources (donated or compensated) during an incident—including specialized teams, equipment, and advanced technologies—through local public-private emergency plans, mutual aid agreements, or incident specific requests from local government and private sector volunteered initiatives.
Regulated and/or Responsible Party	Owners/operators of certain regulated facilities or hazardous operations may bear responsibilities under the law for preparing for and preventing incidents from occurring, and responding to an incident once it occurs.
Local Emergency Organization Member	Private sector organizations may serve as an active partner in local emergency preparedness and response organizations and activities, such as membership on the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).

Private sector organizations support emergency management by sharing information with the local government, identifying risks, performing vulnerability assessments, developing emergency response and business continuity plans, enhancing their overall readiness, implementing appropriate prevention and protection programs, and donating government purchases to assist in response and recovery activities.

Private sector organizations are encouraged to develop and maintain capabilities to respond and to manage a complete spectrum of incidents and emergencies. Isle of Wight County maintains ongoing interaction with the critical infrastructure and key resources and industries to provide coordination of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery activities. Private sector representatives should be included in planning and exercises.

Citizen Involvement

Strong partnerships with citizen groups and organizations provide support for incident management prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

The Citizen Corps brings these groups together and focuses efforts of individuals through education, training, and volunteer services to help make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to address all-hazards incidents. The Citizens Corps works through a national network of state and local Citizen Corp Councils, which bring together leaders from law enforcement, fire, emergency medical, and other emergency management volunteer organizations, local elected officials, the private sector, and other community stakeholders.

The Citizen Corps Council implements the Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), Medical Reserve Corps (MRC), Neighborhood Watch, Volunteers in Police Service, and the affiliate programs and provide opportunities for special skills and interests. These programs develop targeted outreach for special needs groups and organize special projects and community events.

Concept of Operations

General

This section describes the local coordinating structures, processes, and protocols employed to manage incidents. These coordinating structure and processes are designed to enable execution of the responsibilities of local government through the appropriate departments and agencies, and to integrate State, Federal, nongovernmental organizations and private sector efforts into a comprehensive approach to incident management.

1. The Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Services and Disaster Law of 2000, as amended, provide that Emergency Management organizations and operations will be structured around existing constitutional government. The Isle of Wight County organization for emergency operations consists of existing government departments and private emergency response organizations.
2. The County Administrator is the Director of Emergency Services. The day-to-day activities of the emergency preparedness program have been delegated to the Coordinator of Emergency Management. 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 Director of Emergency Services, assisted by the 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 in the County Administration Building. The alternate EOC is located in the Fire Station.
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, maintaining the County EOC in a constant state of readiness, and other responsibilities as outlined in local and state regulations.
5. The County Administrator/Director of Emergency Services is the constituted legal authority for approving Emergency Operations Plans and declaring a local state of emergency, with the consent of the Board of Supervisors.

6. A local emergency may be declared by the Director or the Coordinator 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 Services 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. The Sheriff's Department 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.
8. Succession to the County Administrator/ Director of Emergency Services will be the Assistant County Administrator, followed by the Coordinator of Emergency Management.
9. The Director of Emergency Services 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 Services 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.

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.

15. Declaration of a Local Emergency
 - a. The County Administrator/ Director of Emergency Services with the consent of 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 cannot convene due to the disaster, the Director of Emergency Services, or any other Emergency Management staff in his absence, may declare a local emergency to exist subject to

confirmation of the entire Board, within five days. The Director of Emergency Services 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 Director of Emergency Services, by letter to the State Coordinator of Emergency Management, will indicate that a local emergency has been declared, the local Emergency Operations Plan has been implemented, available resources have been committed, state assistance is being requested and, if appropriate, it is recommended that the Governor declare a state of emergency. A copy of the resolution declaring a local emergency to exist should accompany this letter (**see Appendix 10**).
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. Damage Assessment Report
 - c. After-Action Report
 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 Services or his designated representative, mission-type requests to include objectives, priorities, and other information necessary to accomplish missions.
 19. Emergency assistance may be made available from neighboring jurisdictions in accordance with mutual aid agreements. Emergency forces may be sent from Isle of Wight 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 Services 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 Services, 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 Management and Disaster Law of 2000, as amended.
 - b. A state of emergency is declared by the Governor.
22. The Director of Isle of Wight County Department of Emergency Services, assisted by the Coordinator of Emergency Management, has overall responsibility for maintaining and updating this plan. It will be updated based on lessons learned, experiences in emergencies, deficiencies identified through drills / exercises and changes in government structure. The Coordinator will have the EOP readopted every four years. Guidance and assistance is provided by the Virginia Department of Emergency Management. A plan distribution list must be maintained. (See Appendix 6.) Responsible individuals and officials should recommend to the Director of Emergency Services or the Coordinator of Emergency Management appropriate improvements and changes as needed.

Concurrent Implementation of Other Plans

Local Emergency Operations Plan is the core plan for managing incidents and details the local coordinating structures and processes used during incidents. Other supplemental agency and interagency plans provide details on the authorities, response protocols, and technical guidance for responding to and managing specific contingency situations (such as hazardous materials spills, wild land fires, etc.). In many cases these local agencies manage incidents under these plans using their own authorities. The supplemental agency or interagency plans may be implemented concurrently with the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) but are subordinated to the overarching core coordinating structures, processes, and protocols detailed in the EOP.

Organizational Structure

In accordance with NIMS process, resource and policy issues are addressed at the lowest possible organizational level. If issues cannot be resolved at that level, they are forwarded up to the next level. Reflecting the NIMS construct and in alignment with the National Response Plan, the Emergency Operations Plan includes the following command and coordination structures:

- Incident Command Posts, on scene using the Incident Command System;
- Area Command (if needed);
- Emergency Operations Centers;
- Joint Field Office, which is responsible for coordinating Federal Assistance and supporting incident management activities locally;
- Local Department of Emergency Services;
- Director of Emergency Services;
- Coordinator of Emergency Management /Deputy Coordinator; and
- Incident Command

Incident Management Actions

Actions

This section describes incident management actions ranging from initial threat notification to early coordination efforts to assess and disrupt the threat, to preparatory activation of the ESF structure, to deployment of resources in support of incident response and recovery operations. These actions do not necessarily occur in sequential order; many may be undertaken concurrently in response to single or multiple threats or incidents.

Notification and Assessment

Isle of Wight County and nongovernmental organizations report threats, incidents, and potential incidents using established communications and reporting channels. Once a threat or incident has occurred, local government, through the Director of Emergency Services, makes an initial determination to initiate the coordination of information-sharing and incident management activities.

Reporting Requirements

Isle of Wight County Emergency Management is required to report a Declaration of Emergency to the Virginia EOC and encouraged to report all incidents of significance to the VEOC. In most situations, incident information is reported using existing mechanisms to the VEOC. This information may include:

- Implementation of an incident management or emergency response plan or action to prevent, respond to, or recover from an incident; and
- Activation of local and state mutual-aid agreements in response to incidents resulting in emergency proclamation or declarations, or requiring Federal assistance,

Dissemination of Warnings and Bulletins

Watches, warnings, and other emergency bulletins are issued by various agencies based on their statutory missions and authorities. Information on dissemination of public information can be found in the Public Affairs Support Annex and ESF #15. A variety of communications systems may be used at the Federal level to disseminate information, such as:

- National Warning Systems (NAWAS): NAWAS is the primary system for emergency communications from the Federal Government to both State and local warning points;

- Washington Area Warning System (WAWAS): Although not directly tied to the NAWAS circuits, WAWAS is a mechanism for providing emergency communications to Washington, D.C. area officials in the event of an emergency;
- National Emergency Alert System (National EAS): Formerly known as the Emergency Broadcast System, the National EAS is a nationwide network of readily available and reliable means to communicate emergency information to the American people; and
- State and local EAS: State and local authorities have their own EAS which may be used to broadcast information on major disasters or emergencies.

Pre-Incident Actions

The majority of initial actions in the threat or hazard area is taken by first responders and Isle of Wight County authorities, and includes efforts to protect the public and minimize damage to property as follows:

- **Public Health and Safety:** Initial Safety efforts focus on actions to detect, prevent, or reduce the impact to public health and safety. Such actions can include environmental analysis, plume modeling, evacuations, emergency sheltering, air monitoring, decontamination, emerging infectious disease tracking, emergency broadcasts, etc. These efforts may also include public health education; site and public health surveillance and testing procedures; and immunizations; prophylaxis, and isolation or quarantine for biological threats.
- **Responder Health and Safety:** The safety and health of responders is also a priority. Actions essential to limit their risks include full integration of deployed health and safety assets and expertise; risk assessments based upon timely and accurate data, and situational awareness that considers responder and recovery worker safety.
- **Property and Environment:** Responders may also take incident management actions to protect public and private property and the environment. Such actions may include sandbagging in anticipation of a flood, or booming of environmentally sensitive areas in response to a potential oil spill.

Response Actions

Once an incident occurs, the priorities shift from prevention, preparedness, and incident mitigation to immediate and short-term response activities to preserve life, property, the environment, and the social, economic, and political structure of the community.

Response actions include immediate law enforcement, fire, emergency medical services, emergency flood fighting, evacuations, transportation system detours,

emergency public information, actions taken to minimize additional damage, urban search and rescue, the provision of public health and medical services, food, ice, water and other emergency essentials, debris clearance, the emergency restoration of critical infrastructure, control, containment, and removal of environmental contamination, and protection of responder health and safety.

In the context of a single incident, once immediate response missions and life-saving activities conclude, the emphasis shifts from response to recovery operations, and if applicable, hazard mitigation. The Planning Section develops a demobilization plan for the release of appropriate resources.

Recovery Actions

Recovery involves actions needed to help individuals and communities return to normal when feasible. The Joint Field Office (JFO) is the central coordination point among Federal, State and Isle of Wight County and voluntary organizations for delivering recovery assistance programs.

The JFO Operations Section includes the Human Services Branch, the Infrastructure Support Branch, and the Community Recovery and Mitigation Branch. The Human Services and Infrastructure Support Branches assess state and local recovery needs at the outset of an incident and develop relevant timeframes for program delivery. The Community Recovery and Mitigation Branch works with other Operation branches and state and local officials to assess the long-term impacts of an incident, define available resources, and facilitate the development of a course of action to most efficiently apply available resources to restore and revitalize the community as well as reduce the impact from future disasters.

The above branches coordinate with one another to identify appropriate agency assistance programs to meet applicant needs. Hazard Mitigation measures are identified in concert with congressionally mandated locally developed plans. Hazard Mitigation Risk Analysis; technical assistance to state and local governments, citizens and businesses; and grant assistance are included with the mitigation framework. These branches work in tandem to track overall progress of the recovery effort, particularly noting potential program deficiencies and problem areas.

Long-term environmental recovery may include cleanup and restoration of public facilities, businesses, and residences; re-establishment of habitats and prevention of subsequent damage to natural resources; protection of cultural or archeological sites; and protection of natural resources; protection of cultural or archeological sites; and protection of natural, cultural, and historical resources from intentional damage during other recovery operations.

Mitigation Actions

Hazard Mitigation involves reducing or eliminating long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their side effects. The JFO is the central coordination point among Federal, State and Isle of Wight County agencies and nongovernmental organizations for beginning the process that leads to the delivery of mitigation assistance programs.

The JFO's Community Recovery and Mitigation Branch are responsible for coordinating the delivery of all mitigation programs within the affected area, including hazard mitigation for:

- Grant programs for loss reduction measures (if available);
- Delivery of loss reduction building –science expertise;
- Coordination of Federal Flood Insurance operations and integration of mitigation with other program efforts;
- Conducting flood recovery mapping to permit expedited and accurate implementation of both recovery and mitigation programs;
- Predictive modeling to protect critical assets;
- Early documentation of losses avoided due to previous hazard mitigation measures; and
- Community education and outreach necessary to foster loss reduction.

The Community Recovery and Mitigation Branch works with the infrastructure and Human Services Branches and with state and local officials to facilitate the development of a long-term recovery strategy for the impacted area.

Ongoing Plan Management and Maintenance

Coordination

Isle of Wight County should conduct a comprehensive plan review and revision, and exercise prior to formal adoption by the Board of Supervisors every five years in order to maintain plan currency. It is also suggested that plans be updated and reviewed following a training exercise.

- The Virginia Emergency Services and Disaster Law of 2000*, as amended, requires that each city and county prepare and keep current an Emergency Operations Plan.
- The Coordinator of Emergency Management will update the Emergency Operations Plan annually. The Coordination will coordinate with each emergency resource organization and assure the development and maintenance of an appropriate emergency response capability.

In the event an incident exceeds local emergency response capabilities, outside assistance is available, either through mutual support agreements with nearby jurisdictions and volunteer emergency organizations or, through the Virginia Emergency Operations Center (VEOC). A local emergency must be declared and local resources must be fully committed before state and federal assistance is requested.