



WOOD COUNTY

Emergency Operations Plan

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

**RELEASED DECEMBER, 2012
COVERING ALL JURISDICTIONS IN WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA**

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

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WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

PROMULGATION STATEMENT

WHEREAS preparedness to cope with disasters requires many diverse but interrelated elements which must be woven into an integrated system involving local government, private support agencies as well as the individual citizen, and planning is necessary to coordinate all of these elements;

WHEREAS disasters necessitate an escalation in the material needs of a community and a reorganization of resources and personnel to address those needs.

WHEREAS a lack of planning results in disorganized, "salvage-type" activities instead of a coordinated response.

WHEREAS planning for population protection must be a cooperative effort to avert or minimize the effects of an emergency and be based on a standard set of incident management guidelines to allow for seamless interoperability and cooperation to restore the stricken area to its pre-disaster condition with as little social or economic disruption possible.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT this plan is a statement of policy regarding emergency management and assigns tasks and responsibilities to county officials and department heads, specifying their roles during an emergency or disaster situation. It is developed pursuant to Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, the National Incident Management System, Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-8, and Chapter 15, Article 5 of the West Virginia Code.

Signed this ____ day of _____, 20__.

Commission President

Commissioner

Commissioner

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

This plan provides Wood County, West Virginia the basis for a systematic approach to the solution of problems created by the threat or occurrence of emergencies. It identifies the responsibilities, functions, operational guidelines and working relationships between and within governmental entities and their various departments, private support groups, and individual citizens.

Implementation

The *Wood County Emergency Operations Plan* has been developed and maintained by the Wood County Office of Emergency Management (WCOEM) and Wood-Wirt Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). Originally, the WCOEM coordinated with county government departments as well as in-county and neighboring jurisdictions to ensure an overall compatibility of operations. Recently, Wood County has complied with national standards to facilitate an effective, coordinated response regardless of the jurisdictions involved.

The first step in the planning process identified each potential hazard, either natural, technological, or man-made, to serve as the basis for the basic plan and the functional annexes. This hazard analysis has been continually updated and its latest version is contained in the *Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Mid-Ohio Valley Region*. Other documents, such as the *Wood County Commodity Flow Study*, also explain a variety of hazards (in more detail than the mitigation plan). The second step assessed the resources of each governmental entity and the third step was to develop response procedures based solely on the resources.

Regular review of this plan as well as emergency exercises and actual emergencies serve to refine and clarify these emergency responsibilities and contribute to the ongoing planning process. The WCOEM and/or LEPC have, at times, employed the services of a consultant to assist in the review of the plan. Such consultants have provided objective, third-party analysis and encouraged continued participation by all organizations involved in the planning process. The WCOEM ensures that all

revisions to the plan are coordinated with the original planning partners.

Approval

This document has been officially adopted by the Wood County Commission. As the head of the primary custodial agency, the WCOEM Director's signature below verifies that this is the current version of the document (dated 2012) and confirms that agency's commitment to supporting its implementation.

Date

WCOEM Director

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

This section serves as documentation of the agencies to which this plan has been distributed. It can also be used as the plan is updated to ensure that all authorized copies are kept current.

Copy Number	Recipient Agency	Date Delivered
1	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region III	
2	West Virginia Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management	
3	Wood County Office of Emergency Management	
4	Wood-Wirt County Local Emergency Planning Committee	
5	Wood County Commission	
6	Wood County Emergency Communications Center/E9-1-1	
7	Law Enforcement Agencies: Municipal, & County	
8	Wood County Volunteer Fire Department	
9	Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department	
10	Wood County Emergency Medical Services	
11	Vienna City Hall	
12	Parkersburg City Hall	
13	Williamstown City Hall	
14	North Hills Town Hall	
15	Pleasants County Office of Emergency Management	
16	Wirt County Office of Emergency Services	
17	Jackson County Office of Emergency Services	
18	Ritchie County Office of Emergency Services	
19	Washington County, OH Offices of Emergency Services	
20	All Volunteer Agencies listed in EOP	

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN RECORD OF CHANGES

This document serves as a record of the changes and revisions made to the *Wood County Emergency Operations Plan*. All significant revisions should be logged in this section (with the exception of the correction of typographical and other such errors).

Date	Description of Change	Initials
N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Regular updates per EMPG compliance	WCOEM
Nov. 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Update <i>Wood County Emergency Operations Plan</i> per CPG 101Include elements from the National Incident Management SystemIncorporate the use of planning committees for various annexesUpdate references to other planning documents completed by MOVHD, MOVCERT, Wood County EComms, etc.	JH Consulting, LLC; WCOEM; Wood-Wirt LEPC

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

BASIC PLAN

Related Federal ESFs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NRF Base Plan (Roles and Responsibilities, Concept of Operations)
Related State Annexes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• EOP Basic Plan
Primary Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wood County Commission• Wood County Office of Emergency Management
Support Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WV Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (WVDHSEM)• US Department of Homeland Security (USDHS)
Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• See VIII. Authorities for more details.• WV Code, Chapter 15, Article 5, as amended.• WV Executive Order 20-04, December 23, 2004.
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• United States Department of Homeland Security. (December, 2008). <i>National Incident Management System</i>, Washington, D.C.• United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). <i>National Response Framework</i>. Washington, D.C.• United States Department of Homeland Security. (2005). <i>Local and Tribal NIMS Integration: Integrating the NIMS Into Local and Tribal Emergency Plans and Standard Operating Procedures</i>, Version 1.0. Washington, D.C.• United States Environmental Protection Agency. (n.d.). <i>National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan</i>. Washington, D.C.• United States Department of Homeland Security. (November, 2010). <i>Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101: Guide to Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans</i>. Washington, D.C.• United States Department of Transportation. (2012). <i>Emergency Response Guidebook</i>. Washington, D.C.• National Response Team. (2001). <i>Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide</i>, NRT-1. Washington, D.C.• National Response Team. (1991). <i>Developing a Hazardous Materials Exercise Program</i>. Washington, D.C.• West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2010). <i>West Virginia State Hazard Mitigation Plan</i>. Charleston, WV.• West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). <i>West Virginia Emergency Operations</i>

	<p><i>Plan. Charleston, WV.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Council. (2011). <i>Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Mid-Ohio Valley Region.</i>
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I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A. Purpose

This plan provides an efficient, standardized response capability for Wood County during emergencies and major disasters. It predetermines, where possible, actions to be taken by the responsible elements of the governments within Wood County and its municipalities. The plan outlines an effective response to actual disaster occurrences and provides for recovery in the aftermath of an emergency.

B. Scope

This plan applies to all Wood County agencies that are assigned tasks in the document. To ensure an understanding of these tasks, these agencies have been involved in the planning process. The plan serves as a guideline to enhance the effectiveness of emergency responses in Wood County. The document does not direct tasked agencies as to “how” they should fulfill their responsibilities; it functions on the assumption that the agencies tasked herein will individually maintain a capability to fulfill those responsibilities.

To ensure an understanding of these tasks, the Wood County Office of Emergency Management, including the Director, and 9-1-1 Center Assistant Director within the Office of Emergency Management, have been designated the Planning Committee for the Basic Plan, and have been involved in the planning process.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Appraisal of the Threat

- a. Wood County's Hazard Mitigation Plan, located within the *Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Mid-Ohio Valley Region* contains a detailed risk assessment outlining how the following hazards threaten the county.
 - i. Winter Storms
 - ii. Severe Winds
 - iii. Flooding
- b. Additional man-made and technological hazards that could affect Wood County include:
 - i. Hazardous Materials Incidents
 - ii. Infrastructure Failure
 - iii. Biological Events (Pandemic Flu, Novel Disease Outbreaks, etc.)
 - iv. Terrorism
- c. Industrial sites which could be a source for Emergency Incidents include:
 - i. DuPont - Washington Bottom
 - ii. Sabic - Washington Bottom
 - iii. Coldwater Creek - Parkersburg
 - iv. Hino Motors - Williamstown.

2. Geographic and Demographic Characteristics

- a. The land area of Wood County is 365 square miles with a population of 86,965 (2010 data).
- b. The City of Parkersburg is the county seat and has a population of 31,492 (2010 data).
- c. Incorporated Municipalities
 - i. Parkersburg
 - ii. Williamstown
 - iii. Vienna
 - iv. North Hills

d. Other unincorporated communities within the county are:

- i. Boaz
- ii. Waverly
- iii. Red Hill
- iv. Davisville
- v. Mineral Wells
- vi. Pettyville
- vii. Lubeck
- viii. Washington Bottom

e. Education

- i. Elementary
 - Blennerhassett Elementary
 - Criss Elementary
 - Emerson Elementary
 - Fairplains Elementary
 - Franklin Elementary
 - Gihon Elementary
 - Greenmont Elementary
 - Jefferson Elementary
 - Kanawha Elementary
 - Lubeck Elementary
 - Madison Elementary
 - Martin Elementary
 - McKinley Elementary
 - Mineral Wells Elementary
 - Neale Elementary
 - Vienna Elementary
 - Waverly Elementary
 - Williamstown Elementary
 - Worthington Elementary

- ii. Middle Schools
 - Blennerhassett Middle School
 - Edison Middle School
 - Hamilton Middle School
 - Jackson Middle School
 - Van Devender Middle School
- iii. High School
 - Caperton Center for Applied Technology Wood County Technical Center
 - Parkersburg High
 - Parkersburg South High
 - Williamstown High
 - Wood County Technical Center
- f. The economy of Wood County can be classified into the following primary employment categories:
 - i. Education and Health Services
 - ii. Retail Trade
 - iii. Government
 - iv. Leisure and Hospitality
- g. Transportation
 - i. **Interstate:** Interstate-77
 - ii. **US Routes:** 50
 - iii. **State Routes:** 2, 14, 31, 47, 68, 95, 618, 892
 - iv. **Railway:** CSX
- h. Climatology
 - i. Temperature
 - Mean Annual Average: 54 °F
 - January: 22.°F (low), 38 °F (high)
 - July: 65 °F (low), 84 °F (high)

ii. Precipitation

- Annual Average Total – 41.5 in
- Annual Snowfall Range – 25-30 in

(http://www.wvcommerce.org/app_media/assets/pdf/counties/wood.pdf)

3. Other situations are included in each functional annex relevant to the subject being addressed.

B. Assumptions

1. Emergencies and disasters will occur in Wood County.
2. In addition to hazards listed above, catastrophic events, including but not limited to a large plane crash, school shooting, hostage situation, etc. may occur.
3. When required, a local “State of Emergency” will be declared by local officials who will activate the provisions of this plan and the county Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
4. Assistance may be provided by higher levels of government if local resources are exhausted or overwhelmed.
5. Depending on the severity and magnitude of the situation, the affected area may be able to cope effectively with the situation. However, it may be necessary to request assistance from volunteer organizations, private enterprises, mutual aid organizations, or state and/or federal sources.
6. Some incidents may occur after implementation of warning and other preparedness and public protection measures, but others may occur with little or no warning.
7. During large incidents or events encompassing several separate incidents, the response activities of differing functional areas will overlap. Incident command and resource management must be completed with this overlap in mind.
8. Additional assumptions are addressed in each functional annex that are relevant to the subject of the annex.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Basic Policies

1. The responsibility of the Wood County Commission and the Wood County Office of Emergency Management is to protect life and property from the effects of hazardous events.
 - a. The ultimate authority to activate this plan rests with the Wood County Commission. Such activation will most likely be based on recommendations from the Wood County Office of Emergency Management or other emergency services providers.
 - b. The Chief Executive Official (CEO) of incorporated areas is ultimately responsible for protecting lives and property within their jurisdiction. During events contained entirely within the boundaries of incorporated areas, these CEOs may request the activation of this plan for support purposes.
 - c. Based on recommendations from the Wood County Office of Emergency Management, the county commission may declare a “State of Emergency” and activate this plan and the county EOC. **In order for assistance from a higher level of government to be rendered, a “State of Emergency” should be declared.**
 - d. Municipalities may also declare a “state of emergency” for their jurisdiction which would activate any emergency plans or procedures they may have in place. It is assumed that a municipality will request resource assistance from neighboring municipalities and/or the county emergency management structure **prior** to requesting assistance from the state or federal level. For this reason, **all requests for state (and subsequently federal) assistance in Wood County should be channeled through the WVOEM.**
2. This plan is activated for major county emergencies, not for minor local emergencies. If a minor local emergency escalates to the point that external resources, public information, or operational support is necessary, then the appropriate portions of this plan should be activated.

3. When the emergency exceeds the county's capability to respond, assistance may be requested from the West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM). Federal assistance may be requested and coordinated by the WVDHSEM. (See VIII.C.3.b. below.)
 - a. While assistance can be requested from the state and federal government, emergency response is primarily a local endeavor. The *National Response Framework* (NRF), from which the *West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan* and this plan are derived, is based on the concept that incident management activities should take place with the "lowest" jurisdictional level possible.
 - b. Requests from higher levels of government should conform to National Incident Management System (NIMS) criteria.
4. Resources, such as the American Red Cross (ARC), Salvation Army, the Mid-Ohio Valley Community Emergency Response Team (MOVCERT), Wood County, WCEC, the Arc, hospitals, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOADs), and other private enterprises may be called upon to supplement local government resources.
5. When appropriate, services for special needs populations (e.g., handicapped, elderly, non-English speaking, children, incarcerated, etc.) should be considered and implemented.
6. From an operational standpoint, the NIMS outlines the management of an emergency response with three (3) components: the Incident Command System (ICS), a Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS), and a Joint Information System (JIS).
 - a. The ICS is used to manage activities on-scene. The ICS is detailed in Annex A: Direction and Control.
 - b. The Wood County EOC is an example of a MACS. EOC operations are detailed in Annex A: Direction and Control.
 - c. Emergency public information and some notification/warning information, as well as media relations, are managed by a JIS. The county's JIS is detailed in Annex D: Public Information.

7. Several agencies throughout Wood County offer training opportunities, such as
 - a. The WVU Extension Office
 - b. WVU-Parkersburg
 - c. The Wood County LEPC
 - d. MOV CERT
8. Individual agencies' Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) detail other training requirements.
9. Emergency services organizations should conduct periodic exercises to confirm the effectiveness of training received and responsibilities in this plan as well as overall NIMS implementation. The WCOEM maintains an exercise schedule with the appropriate sections of the WVDHSEM.
10. The Wood County LECP shall maintain a 5-year exercise plan.

IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

- A. The Wood County Commission is responsible for the policy making, coordination, and direction and control over all emergency management activities within Wood County that occur outside of municipal jurisdictions. Policy decisions may be based on recommendations or other information provided by the WCOEM, the MOVHD, Emergency Responders, and law enforcement including the Sheriff's Department.
- B. Emergency response to an incident takes place under the direction and control of the local government having jurisdiction. If an incident occurs within municipal boundaries, the affected municipality has direction and control. Incidents occurring in the unincorporated portions of the county are under the direction and control of the county commission.
- C. If an incident expands to include multiple jurisdictions, direction and control still remains with the local governments having jurisdiction. In other words, local governments retain control over their own resources throughout the response. On-scene command transitions to a unified or area command structure, with the lead likely coming from the jurisdiction in which the incident originated. County government and resources from higher levels of government, through the WCOEM, is available to support the operation.
- D. In basic terms, Wood County responders utilize the ICS to manage on-scene activities. The ICS, including how an Incident Commander (IC) is selected, is detailed in Annex A: Direction and Control.
- E. The Wood County EOC is an example of a MACS that facilitates policy and decision-making, coordination, and overall direction and control of emergency responders when an incident exceeds the capabilities of the ICS organization. The Wood County EOC is the primary and centralized location for multi-jurisdictional direction and control of emergency response activities in the county. EOC capabilities are further detailed in Annex A: Direction and Control.
- F. Public information is managed through a JIS to ensure consistency from release to release. A physical Joint Information Center (JIC) may be established within or near the EOC to coordinate and manage the JIS.

V. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

- A. General information collection and analysis are discussed throughout the remainder of this document.
- B. Information sharing and communications are based on plain English principles as outlined by the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as well as the use of appropriate Incident Command System (ICS) forms.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS: See Annex B: Communications.

VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. Most departments within local government have emergency functions in addition to their normal duties. Each department is responsible for developing and maintaining its own emergency management protocols and SOGs.
2. Specific agency roles and responsibilities are addressed in the annexes of this plan. Responsibilities for certain organizations that are not a part of local government are also presented.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. Primary

a. Wood County Commission

- i. Appropriate funds for emergency management.
- ii. Ensure that personnel, equipment, and supplies are available for emergency operations.
- iii. Delegate appropriate authorities to the Wood County Office of Emergency Management Director to ensure efficient emergency management.
- iv. Establish a local EOC to support emergency operations and officially activate it during times of emergency.
- v. Establish and reference mutual aid agreements with public and private agencies.
- vi. If appropriate and upon recommendation from experts at the local level, declare a "State of Emergency".

b. Wood County Office of Emergency Management

- i. Advise county and municipal governments on matters of emergency management.
- ii. Prepare and maintain a plan for emergency response and management activities.
- iii. Design and conduct exercises to ensure the plan is current and effective.
- iv. During emergencies, activate, and manage the EOC.

- v. Serve as liaison to state and federal officials during local states of emergency.
- vi. Offer training, as applicable and in accordance with NIMS criteria, to ensure that local responders are qualified and prepared to undertake emergency operations.
- vii. Develop and maintain a properly categorized and typed resource manual (per NIMS requirements) to assist in the emergency procurement of necessary resources.

2. Support

- a. West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
 - i. Develops, tests, and maintains the *West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan*.
 - ii. Receives local resource requests.
 - iii. Coordinates state agency response to an incident.
 - iv. Activates and staffs the State EOC, if appropriate.
 - v. Requests and coordinates federal assistance to an emergency.
- b. United States Department of Homeland Security
 - i. As per Executive Order #12148, the USDHS coordinates all federal disaster assistance, including military support provided to state and local governments.
 - ii. Coordinates ESF #5 (of the NRF) operations with all other activated ESFs to ensure the federal response is integrated with state and local objectives.

C. Extraordinary Responsibilities Listed in the NRF

- 1. The local CEO requests state and, if necessary, federal assistance through the governor of West Virginia (accessed through the State EOC) when all local capabilities have been exhausted.
- 2. In some instances when federal agencies maintain local offices, the resources of that local federal agency office may be utilized during the response. The WCOEM, upon direction by the county commission,

negotiates mutual aid agreements with those offices. Federal agency office personnel respond under their appropriate Emergency Support Function (ESF) of the NRF.

3. Specific interactions between local agencies and the federal government (as outlined in the NRF) are discussed in the individual annexes of this plan.

D. Preservation of Records

1. Each agency/department is responsible for maintaining and recording all legal documents affecting the organization and administration of emergency management functions, as well as all records and documents necessary for the continued operation of the local government. It is further the responsibility of all Wood County and municipal officials to ensure that all records are secured and protected from damage or destruction at all times.
2. Elected officials shall ensure that all legal documents of a public and private nature recorded by the designated official (i.e., clerks, assessors, tax collectors) be protected and preserved in accordance with state law. An alternate location for safeguarding vital records has been designated and is presently not at risk; also, essential records have been prioritized by all governmental offices throughout Wood County.
3. Responsibilities of Local Governments
 - a. Identify, in advance, priority categories of essential records. Categories should include records necessary to continue critical government functions, records required to protect the rights and interests of citizens, records that may be needed during an emergency response, etc.
 - b. Label all records within the priority categories with identifiable markings, TO INCLUDE PRIORITY OF EVACUATION.
 - c. Assess the vulnerability of stored records to direct and secondary damage from various hazards.
 - d. Evaluate and designate alternate storage locations with respect to potential hazards.
 - e. Make arrangements for the transport of records to the alternate storage location(s).
 - f. Safeguard vital computer information and records.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. Administration of emergency management activities in Wood County is conducted on a daily, non-emergency basis by the WCOEM.
2. During the response and recovery phases, the emergency management program is coordinated by the Wood County Office of Emergency Management Director with responders and CEOs at the scene (via the ICS) and in the activated EOC in accordance with the written procedures set forth in this plan and in organizational Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs).
3. General Resource Management Administrative Requirements
 - a. **Resource Procurement Actions before a Declaration of Local “State of Emergency”:** Every effort should be made to meet requirements with local government resources. County/municipal officials should be contacted without regard to normal business hours to assist in obtaining those necessary items that are not readily available in the stocks of committed local governments. Unless specifically authorized by the appropriate municipal/county official, normal procurement guidelines should prevail.
 - b. **Resource Procurement Actions after a Declaration of Local “State of Emergency”:** See II.A.3. and II.C.
4. Continuity of Government
 - a. General
 - i. Each element of Wood County's government is responsible to have taken or take actions to:
 - Pre-designate lines of succession.
 - Pre-delegate authorities for the successors to key personnel.
 - Make provisions for the preservation of records.
 - Develop plans and procedures for the relocation of essential departments.
 - Develop specific procedures to deploy essential personnel, equipment, and supplies to maximize their survival.

- ii. Each jurisdiction should include continuity of government in its emergency operations plan.

b. Lines of Succession

Lines of succession are developed to ensure that decisions can be made to direct response and recovery efforts. If the responsible individual is, for whatever reason, unable to fulfill his/her duties, the backups identified herein are notified and assume applicable responsibilities.

i. County Commission

- President
- President ProTemp
- Commissioners in order of seniority
- County Administrator

ii. Wood County Office of Emergency Management

- Director
- Deputy Director
- Deputy Director II
- Wood County 9-1-1 Director

iii. County Departments

- Lines of succession for county departments are specified in individual Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs).

5. After-Action Critique

- a. See Appendix 2 of the Basic Plan

6. All legal issues regarding emergency preparedness, response, and recovery are addressed by the county's legal counsel.

B. Finance

1. Required reports should be submitted to the appropriate authorities in accordance with individual annexes.

2. Each participating department/agency is required to submit an after-action report to the Wood County Commissioners/WVOEM within 10 days after the termination of emergency response activities. Records of expenditures and obligations in emergency operations must be maintained by local governments and agencies employing their own bookkeeping procedures (including personnel overtime, equipment used, contracts initiated, etc.). Emphasis must be placed on meeting applicable audit requirements. (See Appendix 2 of this Basic Plan.)
3. Various programs, such as the USDHS' (FEMA) Public Assistance (PA) and Individual Assistance (IA), loans/grants through the Small Business Administration (SBA), etc. may be available to recover disaster-related costs.

C. Logistics

1. In the event that the county's resources prove to be inadequate during a response, requests can be made for assistance from other jurisdictions, higher levels of government, and other agencies.
 - a. Resource requests should be in accordance with existing mutual aid agreements.
 - b. Requests to higher levels of government should include NIMS resource types and categories (see Annex I: Resource Management).
2. Guidelines have been identified to ensure that authorized personnel are in-place at all times to approve emergency resource procurement and expenses.
3. State and Federal Involvement
 - a. State
 - i. For emergency situations that exceed the combined capabilities of all local emergency response organizations, the State of West Virginia, through the WVDHSEM, can provide direct services and assistance to the affected county and can act as a channel of obtaining and providing additional resources from outside the state and from the federal government.

- ii. When the WVDHSEM provides emergency assistance, which may include on-site representation, the overall command and control authority remains with the local jurisdiction, unless local control is otherwise relinquished or if state or federal law requires the transfer of authority to a specified state or federal agency.
- iii. The West Virginia EOP calls for all state departments and agencies with emergency responsibilities to provide direct assistance to local jurisdictions where possible and to participate in local EOP activities.
- iv. The West Virginia EOP expects local jurisdictions to have fully committed and depleted all locally available resources before requesting assistance from a higher level of government.

b. Federal

- i. **Requests for federal assistance should come from the State EOC (SEOC).**
- ii. Federal to local coordination is most likely to be through state representatives.
- iii. During incidents for which a federal response may be necessary, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with other federal departments and agencies, initiates actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the incident. These actions are taken in conjunction with state and local authorities and may occur regardless of whether federal assistance is requested.
 - Federal representatives should coordinate with state and local jurisdictions to establish the Joint Field Office (JFO) if federal assistance has been requested or deployed.
 - Local and state representatives may be invited to participate in the JFO to manage the integration of on-going local and state incident management objectives/operations into the federal response.
- iv. Overall federal support to the incident command structure on-scene is coordinated through the JFO.

IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. This plan has been developed by the WCOEM in accordance with guidance provided by the WVDHSEM and the United States Department of Homeland Security.
- B. The WCOEM Director should ensure that this plan is periodically updated.
 - 1. After an exercise
 - 2. After a real event
 - 3. At least 1 annex per quarter per EMPG requirements
 - 4. No less than once every 5 years
- C. The WCOEM is responsible for distributing plan updates.
- D. Training
 - 1. The following training (most recent course versions), at a minimum, should be completed by all new employees, recruits, and first responders who have a direct role in emergency preparedness, incident management, or response for NIMS compliance.
 - a. IS-100 (Introduction to ICS)
 - b. IS-200 (Basic ICS)
 - c. IS-700 (NIMS: An Introduction)
 - d. IS-800 (NRF)
 - 2. Emergency responders with the potential to hold command positions (e.g., officers, etc.) should also take IS-300 (Intermediate ICS) and IS-400 (Advanced ICS).
 - 3. More detailed courses may also be completed as part of an on-going training program. Such courses include:
 - a. IS-402 (ICS for Local Elected Officials),
 - b. IS-702 (Public Information), and
 - c. IS-703 (Resource Management).

X. AUTHORITIES

A. Federal

1. *The Homeland Security Act of 2002*, Public Law 107-296, 6 USC 101 et. seq., November 25, 2003.
2. *The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act*, as amended, 42 USC Section 5121, et. seq.
3. *The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002*, Public Law 107-188, 42 USC 247d.
4. National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies.
5. Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments, 44 CFR Part 13.
6. *The Price-Anderson Amendments Act*, Public Law 100-408, 102 Stat. 1066, 1988.
7. *The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liabilities Act (CERCLA)*, as amended by *The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986*, 42 USC 9601, et. seq., and *The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act)*, as amended, 33 USC 1251, et. seq.
8. *The National Emergencies Act*, 50 USC §1601-1651, as amended.
9. *Emergencies Involving Chemical or Biological Weapons*, 10 USC § 382, as amended.
10. *Emergencies Involving Nuclear Materials*, 18 USC 831(e), as amended.
11. *The Occupational Safety and Health Act*, 29 USC § 651-658, as amended.
12. *The Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978*, 16 USC § 2101-2114, as amended.
13. Executive Order 12148, Designation of the USDHS as the Primary Agency for Coordination of Federal Disaster Relief, Emergency Assistance, and Emergency Preparedness.
14. Executive Order 12333, United States Intelligence Activities.
15. Executive Order 12382, President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC).
16. Executive Order 12472, Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions.
17. Executive Order 12580, Superfund Implementation.

18. Executive Order 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities.
19. Executive Order 12742, National Security Industrial Responsiveness.
20. Executive Order 12777, Implementation of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
21. Executive Order 12919, National Defense Industrial Resources Preparedness.
22. Executive Order 13284, Amendment of Executive Orders and Other Actions in Connection with the Establishment of the Department of Homeland Security.
23. Executive Order 13286, Amendment of Executive Orders and Other Actions in Connection with the Transfer of Certain Functions to the Secretary of Homeland Security.
24. Executive Order 13295, Revised List of Quarantinable Communicable Diseases.
25. Executive Order 13354, National Counterterrorism Center.
26. Executive Order 13356, Strengthening the Sharing of Terrorism Information to Protect Americans.
27. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 1: Organization and Operation of the Homeland Security Council.
28. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 2: Combating Terrorism through Immigration Policies.
29. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 3: Homeland Security Advisory System.
30. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 4: National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction.
31. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5: Management of Domestic Incidents.
32. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 6: Integration and Use of Screening Information.
33. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 7: Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection.
34. Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness.

- 35. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 9: Defense of United States Agriculture and Food.
- 36. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 10: Biodefense for the 21st Century.
- 37. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 11: Comprehensive Terrorist-Related Screening Procedures.
- 38. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 12: Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors.
- 39. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 13: Maritime Security Policy.
- 40. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 14: Domestic Nuclear Detection.
- 41. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 15: *[on the war on terrorism]*

XI. AUTHORIZATION

_____	_____
Commission President	Date
_____	_____
Commissioner	Date
_____	_____
Commissioner	Date

XII. LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Sample Emergency Proclamation

Appendix 2: After-Action Report

Appendix 3: Glossary

APPENDIX 1 TO THE BASIC PLAN

SAMPLE EMERGENCY PROCLAMATION

The following sample emergency proclamation can be used if the need to declare a “state of emergency” arises in Wood County. These instructions will assist in preparing the proclamation and notifying applicable agencies/organizations that a proclamation has been made.

I. INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE PROCLAMATION

- A. Date the proclamation where indicated.
- B. Indicate the type of hazard threatening the community (i.e., natural/technological/man-made).
- C. Formally adopt the proclamation in accordance with normal local governmental protocols.
- D. Sign where indicated.

II. NOTIFICATION OF PROCLAMATION DECLARATION

- A. The governmental body declaring the state of emergency should notify neighboring jurisdictions (including those within Wood County) and the state.
 1. As the agency to which emergency management tasks have been delegated, the Wood County Office of Emergency Management (WCOEM) will notify neighboring jurisdictions and the West Virginia Department of Homeland Security Management and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM) if a “State of Emergency” (via Eteam) is declared by the County Commission.
 2. If the governing body of an incorporated area declares a state of emergency, it is the responsibility of the chief executive of that jurisdiction to notify neighboring jurisdictions and the WCOEM. That municipality should first notify the Wood County government in order to obtain resource assistance that is available at the **jurisdiction** level.

EMERGENCY PROCLAMATION

Wood County, West Virginia _____, 20_____

WHEREAS Wood County, West Virginia has been or is immediately threatened by a natural/technological/man-made hazard, and

WHEREAS a state of emergency has been declared by the County Commission of Wood County.

NOW, THEREFORE, we, the County Commission of Wood County, declare that a state of emergency exists in the county and that we hereby invoke and declare those portions of the West Virginia Code which are applicable to the conditions and have caused the issuance of this proclamation be in full force and effect in the county for the exercise of a necessary emergency authority for protection of the lives and property of the people of Wood County and the restoration of local government with a minimum of interruption.

Reference is hereby made to all appropriate laws, statutes, ordinances and resolutions, and particularly to Chapter 15, Article 5 of the West Virginia Code

All public offices and employees of Wood County are hereby directed to exercise the utmost diligence in the discharge of duties required by them for the duration of the emergency and in execution of emergency laws, regulations, and directives.

All citizens are called upon and directed to comply with necessary emergency measures, to cooperate with public officials and emergency management forces in executing emergency operations plans and to obey and comply with the lawful direction of properly-identified officers.

All operating forces will direct their communications and requests for assistance and new operations directly to the Emergency Operations Center.

In witness, we have hereunto set our hand this _____ day of _____, 20_____ A.D.

Wood County Commission President

Wood County Commissioner

Wood County Commissioner

APPENDIX 2 TO THE BASIC PLAN

AFTER-ACTION REPORT

The documentation of activities taken during an exercise or actual response is critical to ensuring improvement during the next response. This plan supports standardized document of events in a format that is consistent with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (USDHS, 2007). This appendix provides an overview of that format.

After-action reports should contain the following sections:

- Administrative handling instructions,
- Table of contents,
- Executive summary,
- Exercise/event overview,
- Exercise design summary (if applicable),
- Analysis of capabilities,
- Conclusion,
- Improvement plan,
- Lessons learned (if applicable),
- Participant feedback (if applicable),
- Exercise/event major actions, and
- Acronyms.

The following general notes are meant to assist in understanding why certain sections should be included in the report.

Executive Summary

“The Executive Summary should be intended as a quick review for an executive audience and as such should be two pages or less in length and provide a brief overview of the exercise [event] and include: (1) why the exercise [event] was conducted; (2) the exercise objectives [or response objectives]...; (3) what missions, capabilities, and scenario(s) were used to achieve...learning objectives; (4) a list of the most notable strengths that were learned from the exercise [event]; and (5) a list of the key areas that

require further development or improvement. In general, the major strengths and primary areas for improvements should be limited to three each to ensure the Executive Summary is high-level and concise. In addition, the Executive Summary may be used to summarize any high-level observations that cut across multiple capabilities” (USDHS, HSEEP Volume III, 2007).

Exercise/Event Overview

This section is a “structured data” overview of the exercise or event. Specifically, this section should contain the following information.

- Name or description of the exercise/event
- Type of event (i.e., actual response, seminar, workshop, drill, game, tabletop, functional exercise, or full-scale exercise)
- Exercise/event start and end dates
- Exercise/event duration
- The location of the event
- The sponsor of the exercise or the agency/organization serving in the command role,
- The program funding recipient (if applicable)
- The applicable mission area (i.e., common target capabilities, response, or recover)
- The capabilities tested by the exercised or actual response
- A list of the participating agencies
- The number of participants

Exercise Design Summary

If the report is being compiled for an exercise, this section should contain an overview of the process used to design the exercise. For example, what was its purpose? The objectives? What capabilities were identified for demonstration? Finally, a summary of the scenario as well as planned simulations should be included.

Analysis of Capabilities

This section presents the observed action items from the exercise or response and offers analysis on those observations. Analyses should contextualize the observations as strengths or areas for improvement and include a detailed explanation as to why. This

section also contains lists of general recommendations for improving a response.

Conclusion

The conclusion summarizes everything about the design, conduct and evaluation of an exercise or all of the events from the initial notice of an incident through deactivation and the start of recovery operations.

Improvement Plan

Along with the analysis of capabilities, this is the most important section of the after-action report. This section takes all recommendations identified in the analysis of capabilities and suggests corrective actions necessary to implement those recommendations. Proper improvement plans also assign coordinating agencies and timeframes to the completion of corrective actions.

APPENDIX 3 TO THE BASIC PLAN

GLOSSARY

DEFINITIONS

A

Advisory – Information concerning potential disaster-causing destructive forces giving details on locations, intensity, and precautions that should be taken.

Agency – A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

Agency Representative – A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating federal, state, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

American Red Cross (ARC) – A quasi-governmental agency largely for relief of suffering and welfare activities during war and disaster. The ARC operates under a Congressional charter and is supported by the people. Internationally, it operates under the Treaty of Geneva.

Applicant – A state or local government-making request for Federal assistance under the Disaster Relief Act.

Area Command (Unified Area Command) – An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several incident management teams have been assigned. Area command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are

met and strategies followed. Area command becomes unified area command when incident are multi-jurisdictional. Area command may be established at an emergency operations center facility or at some location other than an incident command post.

Assessment – The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making.

Assignments – Tasks given to resources to perform within a given operational period that are based on operational objectives defined in the incident action plan.

Assistant – Title for subordinates or principal command staff positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be assigned to unit leaders.

Assisting Agency – An agency or organization providing personnel, services, or other resources to the agency with direct responsibility for incident management. See also “Supporting Agency”.

Available Resources – Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for a mission assignment, normally located in a staging area.

Avoidance – To eliminate a hazard through measures such as relocation or prohibition of construction within an area susceptible to risk or danger or by other means.

B

Biological Agents – The FBI WMD Incident Contingency Plan defines biological agents as microorganisms or toxins from living organisms that have infectious or noninfectious properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

Branch – The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A branch is organizationally situated between the section and the division or group in the operations section, and between the section and units in the logistics section. Branches are identified by the use of Roman numerals or

by functional area.

C

Categorical Grant – A project-by-project grant for debris removal, repairs, reconstruction, etc., after a major disaster.

Census Tract - A nonpolitical geographical subdivision of no standard size, but within a city, town, country, or other political jurisdiction. It is used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as a convenient and flexible unit for surveying and aggregating population, housing, and other demographic or economic statistics. In most instances, a tract corresponds to a Standard Location Area (SLA).

Chain of Command – A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

Check-In – The process through which resources first report to an incident. Check-in locations include the incident command post, resources unit, incident base, camps, staging areas, or directly on the site.

Chemical Agents – The FBI WMD Incident Contingency Plan defines chemical agents as solids, liquids, or gases that have chemical properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

Chief – The ICS title for individuals responsible for management of functional sections: operations, planning, logistics, finance/administration, and intelligence (if established as a separate section).

Civil Air Patrol – Corporation created by Federal statute and established by law as a voluntary, civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force. CAP has the major task of performing search and rescue missions.

Code of Federal Regulations – Title 44, refers to Emergency Management and Assistance and Homeland Security.

Command – The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

Command Staff – In an incident management organization, the command staff consists of the incident commander and the special staff positions of command staff public information officer, safety officer, liaison officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the incident commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Common Operating Picture – A broad view of the overall situation as reflected by situation reports, aerial photography, and other information or intelligence.

Communications Unit – An organizational unit in the logistics section responsible for providing communication services at an incident or an EOC. A communications unit may also be a facility (e.g. a trailer or mobile van) used to support an incident communications center.

Comprehensive Emergency Management – An all-inclusive approach in combining the four phases of management. Mitigation: those activities, which eliminate or reduce the possibility of disaster. Preparedness: those activities which governments, organizations, and individuals develop to save lives and minimize damage. Response: to prevent the loss of lives and property and emergency assistance. Recovery: short and long-term activities, which return all systems to normal or improved standards.

Congregate Care Facilities – Public or private building in the host area that may be used to lodge and care for evacuees. Assigned space is approximately 40 square feet per person. The facility may or may not meet criteria for designation as “fallout shelter”.

Consequence Management – Addressing the effects of terrorist threats or incidents on people, property, and communities. It includes measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. In a WMD/NBC incident, consequence management includes emergency management

missions as described in the National Response Plan (NRP).

Construction Practices – Codes, standards and specifications applicable to repairs, or to alterations or new construction of a facility or structure.

Contamination, Radiological – The deposit of radioactive material on the surfaces of structures, areas, objects or personnel following a nuclear explosion.

Contributions – Federal Financial Assistance, also called Matching Funds. These funds are provided by the Federal Government to match those provided by the State or Local government. They are used for the purchase of supplies, equipment, emergency operating centers, and training, and for the payment of personnel salaries, administrative expenses, and reimbursement of student expenses while attending authorized courses.

Cooperating Agency – An agency supplying assistance other than direct operational or support functions or resources to the incident management effort.

Coordinate – To advance systematically an analysis and exchange of information among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities.

Counterforce Targets – Places, which contain strategic offensive military forces. Such as, SAC Bomber Bases, ICBM Fields, Missile Submarine Support Bases.

Credible Threat – The FBI conducts an interagency threat assessment that indicates that the threat is credible and confirms the involvement of a WMD in developing terrorist incidents.

Crisis Management – “The law enforcement response to the causes of terrorist incidents, terrorists and their weapons.” It includes measures to identify, acquire, and plan for the use of resources needed to anticipate, isolate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. In an incident, a crisis management response may include traditional law enforcement missions (i.e. intelligence, surveillance, negotiations, forensics, investigations relating to apprehending the terrorist, etc.) and technical

support missions (i.e. agent identification, search, disablement, transfer and disposal, and limited decontamination relating to the weapons.)

D

Damage Assessment – The appraisal or determination of the actual effects resulting from conventional or nuclear bombs or weapons.

Damage Classification – For the purpose of reporting damage assessments, damage to structures, or objects, (it) has been divided into three categories: **Severe Damage** – A degree of damage that precludes further use of the structure or object for its intended purposes without essentially complete reconstruction. **Moderate Damage** – A degree of damage to principal members that precludes effective use of the structure or objects for the intended purpose unless major repairs are made. **Light Damage** – A degree of damage to buildings resulting in broken windows, slight damage to roofing and siding, blowing down light interior partitions, and slight cracking of curtain walls. Damage, which does not prevent the use of equipment or installations for the purposes intended.

Damage Estimation – Forecasting the probable effects of enemy attack upon the human and material resources located in a specified area.

Decontamination, Radiological – The reduction or removal of contaminating radioactive material from a structure, area, object, or person.

Deputy – A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, can be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy can act as relief for a superior and, therefore, must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the incident commander, general staff, and branch directors.

Disaster – An occurrence threatening the health, safety, or property of a community or larger area. Types include manmade, natural, or war-related; such as nuclear attack, earthquakes, floods, drought, mine cave-ins, landslide, tornado, severe winter storm, wildfire, civil disorder, dam failure, hazardous materials incident (fixed facility or

transportation), power failure, radiological incident (fixed facility or transportation), power failure, radiological incident (fixed facility or transportation), and urban fire, as well as many others.

Disaster Assistance Center – A local center following a major disaster, staffed by various state and federal agencies to provide assistance to individuals.

Dispatch – The ordered movement of a resource or resources to an assigned operational mission or an administrative move from one location to another.

Division – The partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the operations chief. A division is located within the ICS organization between the branch and resources in the operations section.

Dose – A quantity (total or accumulated) of ionizing (or nuclear radiation experienced by a person or an animal).

Dose Rate – The amount of ionizing (or nuclear) radiation to which an individual would be exposed, or which he/she would receive per unit of time.

Dosimeter – An instrument for measuring and registering total accumulated exposure to ionizing radiations.

E

Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) – Energy radiated by nuclear detonation, which may affect or damage electronic components and equipment.

Emergency – Absent a Presidentially declared emergency, any incident(s), human-caused or natural, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) – Consists of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities, which have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in a controlled manner during a war, state of public peril or disaster, or other national emergency.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) – The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g. fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g. federal, state, regional, county, city, tribal), or some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) – The “steady-state” plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

Emergency Public Information – Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.

Emergency Response Provider – Includes federal, state, local, and tribal emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, agencies, and authorities. See Section 2 (6), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002). Also known as “Emergency Responder”.

Evacuation – Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

Evacuee – The individual who is moved to a less hazardous area. Also, may be called a relocatee.

Event – A planned, non-emergency activity. ICS can be used as the management system for a wide range of events, e.g. parades, concerts, or sporting events.

Executive Order – A rule or order having the force of law, issued by an executive authority of a government.

F

Federal – Of or pertaining to the federal government of the United States of America.

Function – Function refers to the five (5) major activities in ICS: command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration. The term “function” is also used when describing the activity involved, e.g. the planning function. A sixth function – intelligence – may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.

G

General Staff – A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the incident commander. The general staff normally consists of the operations section chief, planning section chief, logistics section chief, and finance/administration section chief.

Grant-in-Lieu – In a major disaster, the scope of work may include improvements.

Greenwich Mean Time - The solar time at the Greenwich Meridian. Also called ZULU time or Coordinated Universal Time.

Group – Established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. Groups, when activated, are located between branches and resources in the operations section. See “Division”.

H

Hazards – Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Hazardous Material – Any substance or material a quantity or form which may be harmful or injurious to humans, domestic animals, wildlife, economic crops or property when released into the environment. Hazardous materials are classified as chemical, biological, radiological or explosive. **Chemical** – Toxic, corrosive or injurious substance because of inherent chemical properties and includes but is not limited to such items as petroleum products, paints, plastics, acids, caustics, industrial chemicals, poisons, drugs, mineral fibers (asbestos). **Biological** – Microorganisms of associated products which may cause disease in humans, animals, or economic crops and includes pathogenic wastes from medical institutions, slaughterhouses, poultry processing plants, and the like; imported unprocessed wool fibers. **Radiological** – Any radioactive substance emitting ionizing radiation at a level to produce a health hazard. **Explosive** – Material capable of releasing energy with blast effect in a split second upon activation the released energy usually damages or destroys objects in close proximity to the blast.

Host Area – A specified area unlikely to experience direct weapons effects (blast of 2 psi or more, heat and initial nuclear radiation) from a nuclear attack and designate for reception and care of risk area evacuees.

I

Incident – An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Incident Action Plan (IAP) – An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Command Post (ICP) – The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed, the ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

Incident Command System (ICS) – A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Incident Commander – The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Management Team (IMT) – The IC and appropriate command general staff personnel assigned to an incident.

Incident Objectives – Statements of guidance and direction necessary for selecting appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.

Initial Action – The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at an incident site.

Initial Response – Resources initially committed to an incident.

Intelligence Officer – The intelligence officer is responsible for managing internal information, intelligence, and operational security requirements supporting incident management activities. These may include information security and operational security activities, as well as the complex task of ensuring that sensitive information of all types (e.g. classified information, law enforcement sensitive information, proprietary information, or export-controlled information) is handled in a way that not only safeguards the information, but also ensures that it gets to those who need access to it to perform their missions effectively and safely.

J

Joint Information Center (JIC) – A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

Joint Information System (JIS) – Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

Jurisdiction – A range of sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g. city, county, tribal, state, or federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g. law enforcement, public health).

K

Key Worker – An individual whose skills or services are required to continue operation of vital facilities and activities that will provide goods and services to the relocated population and host county residents. To insure the continuance of the nation's

production capabilities and preservation of the economic system.

L

Land Use Regulations – Includes zoning for purpose compatible with prudent hazard mitigation practices and both preventive and corrective restrictions on construction, repairs or alterations of facilities within specified areas. Preventive restrictions provide regulation of new land use such as use of high flood hazard areas for parks, farms and recreational areas. Corrective restrictions tend to address existing problems and include flood proofing, property acquisition, insurance and removal of non-conforming uses.

Liaison – A form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation.

Liaison Officer – A member of the command staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Local Government – A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under state law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or in Alaska a native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. See Section 2 (10), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Local Warning Point – A facility in a city, town or community, which receives warnings and activates the public warning system in its area of responsibility.

Logistics – Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

Logistics Section – The section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident.

M

Major Disaster – As defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 USC 5122), a major disaster is 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, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, tribes, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Management by Objective – A management approach that involves a four (4)-step process for achieving the incident goal. The “management by objective” approach includes the following: establishing overarching objectives; developing and issuing assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols; establishing specific, measurable objectives for various incident management functional activities and directing efforts to fulfill them, in support of defined strategic objectives; and documenting results to measure performance and facilitate corrective action.

Mitigation – The activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often informed by lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

Mobilization – The process and procedures used by all organizations (federal, state, local, and tribal) for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to response to or support an incident.

Multi-Agency Coordination Entity – A multi-agency coordination entity functions within

a broader multi-agency coordination system. It may establish the priorities among incidents and associated resource allocations, deconflict agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

Multi-Agency Coordination System – Multi-agency coordination systems provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The components of multi-agency coordination systems include facilities, equipment, emergency operations centers (EOCs), specific multi-agency coordination entities, personnel, procedures, and communications. These systems assist agencies and organizations to fully integrate the subsystems of the NIMS.

Multi-Jurisdictional Incident – An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under unified command.

Mutual Aid Agreements – Written agreements between agencies and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request, by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

N

National – Of a nationwide character, including the federal, state, local, and tribal aspects of governance and polity.

National Disaster Medical System – A cooperative, asset-sharing partnership between the US Department of Health and Human Services, the US Department of Veterans Affairs, the US Department of Homeland Security, and the US Department of Defense. NDMS provides resources for meeting the continuity of care and mental health services requirements of the Emergency Support Function 8 in the National Response Plan.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) – A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for federal, state, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector; and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility

among federal, state, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies that as the ICS; multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Response Plan (NRP) – A plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one (1) all-discipline, all-hazards plan.

National Warning Center – The facility staffed by Attack Warning Officers situated within the combat operations center at NOAD Headquarters. Controls NAWAS when the Regional Warning Circuits are tied together.

National Warning System (NAWAS) – The Federal portion of the civil Defense Warning System, used for the dissemination of Warning and other emergency information from the warning Centers or Regions to Warning Points in each State.

Nongovernmental Organization – An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of nongovernmental organizations include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Nuclear Radiation – Particulate and electromagnetic radiation emitted from atomic nuclei in various nuclear processes. The important nuclear radiations, from the weapons standpoint, are alpha and beta particles, gamma rays, and neutrons.

Nuclear Weapon – A general name given to any weapon in which the explosion results from the energy released by reactions involving atomic nuclei, either fission or fusion, or both.

O

On-Site Assistance – A community readiness survey process, involving Federal, State and local personnel, to determine the current operational readiness of a particular local

jurisdiction, to identify deficiencies, and to develop a course of future actions that will maximize capabilities to conduct coordinated operations in extraordinary operations.

Operation – The process of applying resources to events to achieve specific objectives.

Operational Period – The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the incident action plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.

Operations Section – The section responsible for all tactical incident operations. In ICS, it normally includes subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups.

P

Peacetime Disaster – Peacetime disaster includes the natural disasters as well as the explosions, nuclear accidents, aircraft crashes in populated areas, etc.

Personnel Accountability – The ability to account for the location and welfare of incident personnel. It is accomplished when supervisors ensure that ICS principles and processes are functional and that personnel are working within established incident management guidelines.

Planning Meeting – A meeting held as needed prior to and throughout the duration of an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning. For larger incidents, the planning meeting is a major element in the development of the incident action plan.

Planning Section – Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the incident action plan. This section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.

Preparedness – The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process.

Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of government and between government and private sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. Within the NIMS, preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.

Preparedness Organizations – The groups and fora that provide interagency coordination for domestic incident management activities in a non-emergency context. Preparedness organizations can include all agencies with a role in incident management, for prevention, preparedness, response, or recovery activities. They represent a wide variety of committees, planning groups, and other organizations that meet and coordinate to ensure the proper level of planning, training, equipping, and other preparedness requirements within a jurisdiction or area.

Presidential Declared Emergency – To avert or lessen the threat of major disaster.

Presidential Declared Major Disaster – Triggers the disaster relief act for state and local assistance.

Prevention – Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such counter measures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Private Sector – Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. It includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, and private voluntary organizations.

Processes – Systems of operations that incorporate standardized procedures, methodologies, and functions necessary to provide resources effectively and efficiently. These include resource typing, resource ordering and tracking, and coordination.

Public Information Officer – A member of the command staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements. A county-level public information officer may also be named to function from an activated EOC that supersedes the command staff public information officer.

Publications Management – The publications management subsystem includes materials development, publication control, publication supply, and distribution. The development and distribution of NIMS materials is managed through this subsystem. Consistent documentation is critical to success, because it ensures that all responders are familiar with the documentation used in a particular incident regardless of the location or the responding agencies involved.

Q

Qualification and Certification – This subsystem provides recommended qualification and certification standards for emergency responders and incident management personnel. It also allows the development of minimum standards for resources expected to have an interstate application. Standards typically include training, currency, experience, and physical and medical fitness.

R

Radiation Exposure Record – The card issued to individuals for recording their personal radiation exposure doses.

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) – An emergency service designed to make efficient use of the reservoir of skilled radio amateurs throughout the Nation in accordance with approved civil defense communications plans. Many of the states and local governments have federally approved RACES communications plans whereby radio amateurs participating in these plans are permitted to operate during an

emergency or emergency condition.

Radiological Monitor (RM) – An individual trained to measure, record, and report radiation dose and dose rates. Provide limited field guidance on radiation hazards associated with operations to which he/she is assigned; and perform operator's maintenance of radiological instruments.

Radiological Protection Program (RPP) – The organized effort, through warning, detection, and preventive and remedial measures, to minimize the effect of nuclear radiation on people and resources.

Reception Area – This refers to a location separate from staging areas, where resources report in for processing and out-processing. Reception areas provide accountability, security, situational awareness briefings, safety awareness, distribution of incident action plans, supplies and equipment, feeding, and bed down.

Recovery – The development, coordination, and execution of service and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Recovery Plan – A plan developed by a state, local, or tribal jurisdiction with assistance from responding federal agencies to restore the affected area.

Resources – Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Resource Management – Efficient incident management requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded

access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the NIMS includes mutual aid agreements; the use of special federal, state, local, and tribal teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

Resources Unit – Functional units within the planning section responsible for recording the status of resources committed to the incident. This unit also evaluates resources currently committed to the incident, the effects additional responding resources will have on the incident, and anticipated resource needs.

Response – Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs.

Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities including applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

S

Safety Officer – A member of the command staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety.

Section – The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management, e.g. operations, planning, logistics, finance/administration, and intelligence (if established). The section is organizationally situated between the branch and the incident commander.

Shelter Facility – A building or subsurface enclosure, other than a single family dwelling, which contains fallout shelter meeting fallout shelter criteria.

Span of Control – The number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under the NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7.)

Staging Area – Location established where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. The operations section manages staging areas.

State – When capitalized, refers to any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. See Section 2 (14), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Statement – Information on developing severe weather, which has occurred or is in existence, which is disseminated to clarify rumors.

Strategic – Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous long-term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities; the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions; policy development; and the application of measures of performance or effectiveness.

Strike Team – A set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum number of personnel.

Strategy – The general direction selected to accomplish incident objectives set by the incident commander.

Supporting Technologies – Any technology that may be used to support the NIMS is included in this subsystem. These technologies include orthophoto mapping, remote automatic weather stations, infrared technology, and communications, among various

others.

T

Task Force – Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a task force must have common communications and a designated leader.

Technical Assistance – Support provided to state, local, and tribal jurisdictions when they have the resources but lack the complete knowledge and skills needed to perform a required activity (such as mobile-home park design and hazardous material assessments).

Terrorism – Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence a government or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Threat – An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

Tools – Those instruments and capabilities that allow for the professional performance of tasks, such as information systems, agreements, doctrine, capabilities, and legislative authorities.

Traffic Control Points – Places along evacuation routes that are manned by law enforcement personnel. To direct and control movement to and from the area that is being evacuated.

Tribal – Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 stat. 688) [43 USCA and 1601 et.seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians

because of their status as Indians.

Type – A classification of resources in the ICS that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than types 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of size; power; capacity; or, in the case of incident management teams; experience and qualifications.

U

Unified Area Command – A unified area command is established when incidents under an area command are multi-jurisdictional. See “Area Command”.

Unified Command – An application of ICS used when there is more than one (1) agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the unified command, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the unified command, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single incident action plan.

Unit – The organizational element having functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.

Unity of Command – The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person. The purpose of unity of command is to ensure unity of effort under one responsible commander for every objective.

V

Volunteer – For purposes of the NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency, which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. See, e.g., 16 USC 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101.

W

Warning - The alerting of civil defense forces and the public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects of both the enemy caused and natural disorders.

Warning Point - A facility that receives warnings and other emergency information over NAWAS and relays this information in accordance with State and local plans.

Watch – An announcement indicating that conditions are such that a specific type of destructive force may develop.

Weapon of Mass Destruction – Title 18, U.S.C. 2332a, defines a weapon of mass destruction as (1) any destructive device as defined in Section 921 of this title, [which reads] any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, or rocket having a propellant charge of more than four (4) ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, mine or device similar to the above; (2) poison gas; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

Y

Yield – The total effective energy released in a nuclear explosion. It is usually expressed in terms of the equivalent tonnage of TNT required to produce the same energy release in an explosion. The total energy yield is manifested as nuclear radiation, thermal radiation, and shock (and blast) energy. The actual distribution being dependent upon the medium in the explosion occurs (primarily) and also upon the type of weapon and the time after detonation.

Z

Zulu (Z) Time – Greenwich Mean Time

ACRONYMS

AAR/IP	After-Action Report and Improvement Plan
ACS	Alternate Care Site
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADLs	Activities of Daily Living
AEP	Appalachian Electric Power
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
ARC	American Red Cross
ASL	American Sign Language
CCMC	Camden Clark Medical Center
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CEO	Chief Elected Official
CERC	Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication Plan
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and/or Explosive agents
COG	Continuity of Government
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
DAREN	Digital Amateur Radio Emergency Network
DOC	Disaster Operations Center
DMH	Disaster Mental Health
DHS	Disaster Health Service
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMD	Emergency Management Director
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ER	Emergency Room

ESF	Emergency Support Function
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FECC	Federal Emergency Communications Center
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GSA	(US) General Services Administration
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
HSOP	Humane Society of Parkersburg
IA	Individual Assistance
IAIP	Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Command(er)
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
ISC	Interoperable Steering Committee
IWG	Interoperable Working Group
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
LAE	Local Area Emergency
LAR	Large Animal Rescue
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LP	Local Primary (re: EAS)
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MARCS	Multi-Agency Radio Communications System
MCV	Mobile Command Vehicle
MECS-1	Mobile Emergency Command Suite
MIARRC	Mine and Industrial Accident Rapid Response System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOV	Mid-Ohio Valley
MOVCERT	Mid-Ohio Valley Community Emergency Response Team
MOVHD	Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department

MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
NAWAS	National Warning System
NCS	National Communications System
NFIRS	National Fire Incident Reporting System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NICC	National Interagency Coordination Center
NIFC	National Interagency Fire Center
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NORIMAC	Northern Ohio River Industrial Mutual Aid Council
NPSTC	National Public Safety Telecommunications Council
NRCC	National Response Coordination Center
NRF	National Response Framework
NWS	National Weather Service
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OSTP	Office of Science and Technology Policy
PA	Public Address (System)
PA	Public Assistance
PETS	Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (Act)
PIO	Public Information Officer
PL	Public Law
POC	Point of Contact
POD	Point of Distribution
PSD	Public Service District
RIT	Rapid Intervention Team
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
RRT	Regional Response Team
SAD	State Active Duty
SAR	Search and Rescue
SBA	Small Business Administration
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SFM	State Fire Marshall
SIRN	West Virginia Statewide Interoperable Radio Network
SITREP	Situation Report

SME	Subject Matter Expert
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
SPLT	Special Populations Liaison Team
SR	State Route
START	Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment
TDSR	Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction
UC	Unified Command
UCS	Unified Command System
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDHS	United States Department of Homeland Security
USDOD	United States Department of Defense
USDOE	United States Department of Energy
USDOJ	United States Department of Justice
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USHHS	United States Department of Health and Human Services
VA	Veterans' Administration
VAC	Volunteer Action Center
VFD	Volunteer Fire Department
VOAD	Voluntary Organization(s) Active in Disaster
WARN	Wide Area Rapid Notification System
WCOEM	Wood County Office of Emergency Management
WVBPH	West Virginia Bureau for Public Health
WCEC	Wood County Emergency Communications, Inc.
WVDEP	West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
WVDHHR	West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources
WVDHSEM	West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
WVDNR	West Virginia Division of Natural Resources
WVDOH	West Virginia Division of Highways
WVDOT	West Virginia Department of Transportation
WVEOP	West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan

WVIRP	West Virginia Interoperable Radio Project
WVNG	West Virginia National Guard
WVOEMS	West Virginia Office of Emergency Medical Services
WVSP	West Virginia State Police
WVU	West Virginia University

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX A: DIRECTION AND CONTROL

<i>Related Federal ESFs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ESF #5: Emergency Management
<i>Related State Annex</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annex A: Direction and Control
<i>Primary Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wood County Emergency Management Agency• Potential Incident Commanders from Local Response Agencies
<i>Support Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local Fire Service• Local Law Enforcement• Local Health and Medical Organizations• Local Public Works Organizations• Wood County Schools• West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM)• American Red Cross (ARC)• United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS)
<i>Authorities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• West Virginia Code, Chapter 15, Article 5, as amended.
<i>References</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). <i>National Response Framework</i>. Washington, D.C.• West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). <i>West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan</i>. Charleston, WV.

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A. Purpose

This annex establishes the Incident Command System (ICS) as the preferred on-scene incident management tool and discusses responsibilities within it. This annex also discusses the activation, staffing, and operation of the county's Emergency Operations Center (EOC), a component of a multi-agency coordination system. The interaction between the Incident Command Post (ICP); the Wood County EOC; and neighboring county, state, and/or federal multi-agency coordination systems is also addressed.

B. Scope

The basic concepts – i.e., Incident Command System (ICS) and Multiagency Coordination System (MACS) – apply to all emergency responses in Wood County.

To ensure an understanding of these tasks, the Wood County Office of Emergency Management, including the Director and the Assistant Director of the Central Telecommunications Center of Wood County and potential incident commanders from local response agencies, have been designated the Planning Committee for the Direction and Control Annex, and have been involved in the planning process.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Many of the hazards which exist in Wood County have the potential for causing disasters of such magnitude as to make centralized command and control (i.e., ICS), with a variety of external support mechanisms in place (i.e., EOC, other multi-agency coordination centers, etc.), desirable or essential.
2. The Wood County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is located at 911 Core Road in Parkersburg, West Virginia and serves as the county's primary EOC.
3. In the event the primary EOC is unavailable, the Wood County Office of Emergency Management (WCOEM) Director, or designee, in coordination with the County Commission, may choose to establish an alternate EOC. Locations include:
 - a. Wood County Courthouse, or
 - b. Mobile Command Center.

B. Assumptions

1. Emergency responders are trained to implement and operate the Incident Command System (ICS).
2. Prior to the activation of the EOC, all operating/responding departments and mutual aid forces will report to the staging area near the Incident Command Post (ICP).
3. The county EOC can be activated upon the occurrence or threat of occurrence of a major emergency that is (or is projected to be) beyond the capabilities of the on-scene ICS.
4. Once activated, the county EOC will operate on a 24-hour basis. Shift length will depend upon level of activation.
5. Upon activation, the county EOC will be occupied by two (2) primary groups: (a) executive and (b) operations.
6. All other components of the county's emergency management and response systems will operate from their normal facilities according to plans and Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs).

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Every emergency response should be managed by a designated Incident Commander. In many cases, the smallest of emergencies would only see activation of the Incident Commander role, while medium and large-scale emergencies could see activation of a portion of to all of the command and general staffs.
2. Direct tactical and operational decisions should not be made at the EOC. Such responsibilities rest with the Incident Commander and his/her staff, which remains in control of on-scene activities even after the EOC is activated.
3. The county EOC is a key component to successful response and recovery operations.
 - a. This plan posits a centralized EOC to facilitate the development of emergency response policy (in addition to what is granted by pre-emergency authorities) and support on-scene response needs.
 - b. Within the EOC, decision-makers should work together to utilize resources and personnel as efficiently as possible and to lessen duplication of effort.
 - c. The EOC may also serve as the central point for obtaining, analyzing, reporting, and retaining Situation Reports (SITREPS) and other disaster-related information (e.g., casualty information, property damage, fire status, number of evacuees, etc.) from field forces and/or external resources.

B. Incident Command System (ICS)

1. In Wood County, the ICS should be used to manage near-term *and* long-term emergency operations.
2. The highest-ranking officer of the jurisdictional department/agency on-scene should serve as the Incident Commander (IC).
 - a. Command should be established by the first crew(s) on-scene, which should designate the highest-ranking individual to the role of Incident Commander. As additional resources arrive, command should be transferred to a higher-ranking individual within the jurisdictional

- department or to a more appropriate agency/organization (based on the circumstances of the incident).
- b. It should be noted that the commander role should be filled by the most appropriate agency (or emergency function).
 - i. For example, the fire service will likely serve as the Incident Commander for structure fire events while law enforcement would likely fill the role for hostage-based school emergencies. Further, public health would fill the role for biological (e.g., pandemic) incidents.
 - ii. Further, command may “roll” from one function to another within the same incident. For example, during a large-scale power outage, fire or law enforcement may serve as commander during the initial, public safety phases of the response while later phases transition to public health once food supplies and access to potable water become primary concerns.
 - iii. The only pre-designated Incident Commander per law is during hazardous material emergencies, where West Virginia Code Chapter 29 indicates the jurisdictional fire chief will serve as the commander.
 - c. The IC should first establish an Incident Command Post (ICP) and a staging area at a nearby location safe from the direct effects of the incident. The IC should then notify the dispatching agency of the establishment of the ICS and the location of the ICP.
 - d. The IC should utilize such techniques as visual site surveys, air quality monitors (if available), interviews with eye witnesses, etc. to assess the immediate risks posed by a disaster and guide initial responder and protective actions.
3. The IC may determine the need for a command staff and general staff based on the situation.
- a. The “command staff” would be comprised of the IC and selected of the following: the Command Staff Public Information Officer (PIO), the Safety Officer (SO), and the Liaison Officer (LNO). The responsibilities for each of these positions are outlined in the “Organization and Assignment of

Responsibilities” section of this annex.

- b. The “general staff” may be assigned and organized by the four (4) remaining major functional elements of the ICS (in addition to “command”): Operations Section, Planning Section, Logistics Section, and Finance and Administration Section. General staff positions may be activated if or as an incident expands in size to provide for effective incident management.
 - i. Any section of the general staff can be activated at the discretion of the IC. Not all sections of the general staff may be necessary. The level of general staff involved is based on the size and complexity of the incident.
 - ii. If the Operations Section is activated, the section chief should come from the jurisdiction with the greatest level of involvement.
 - iii. Each section of the general staff may also be broken into four (4) major elements.
 - *Divisions and Groups* are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the IC and the section chief (the target number of personnel under any single individual is five [5]). “Divisions” divide an incident into physical or geographic areas of operation. “Groups” divide an incident into functional areas of operation.
 - *Branches* are established when the number of divisions or groups exceeds the recommended span of control.
 - *Resources* may be organized in three (3) different ways, depending on the requirements of the incident: single resources, task forces, or strike teams.
4. The IC may request activation of the county EOC (partial or full) at any time for resource support, if the incident becomes multi-jurisdictional, or if the incident extends beyond the capabilities of on-scene personnel.
5. When the EOC is activated, it is the responsibility of the IC to maintain communications with appropriate representatives in the EOC. This responsibility may be designated to other members of the command and general staffs. Regular, periodic status reports should be provided to officials

in the EOC. (The format and frequency of reports should be specified in the IAP.)

6. When an incident becomes multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional, the IC may choose to transition to the Unified Command System (UCS) to allow agencies with different legal, geographic, and functional responsibilities to coordinate, plan, and interact efficiently.

C. Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

1. The decision to activate the primary EOC, or transfer operations to an alternate EOC, can be made by the Emergency Management Director, who will make a recommendation to the County Commission's President, requesting formal activation. The Emergency Management Director should also formally deactivate the EOC.
2. Activation of the emergency operations center may be a result of one (1) or more of the following: Incident Command request, warnings received for impending emergency situations (e.g., severe weather), per WVDHSEM request, or in support of pre-planned special events.
3. Management of the Emergency Operations Center
 - a. The Office of Emergency Management Director should serve as the manager of the activated EOC. In this role, the Director oversees the basic administrative functions of EOC staff, **to include notifying which staff should report** based on requests from the on-scene ICS structure.
 - b. The following may fulfill the responsibilities of the WCOEM Director in relief, if the director is unavailable, or at the request of the director:
 - i. Deputy Director 1
 - ii. Deputy Director 2
 - iii. 9-1-1 Director
 - iv. County Commission Designee
4. Generally, EOC staff should be organized into an "executive group" and an "operations group".
 - a. The *executive group* should be responsible for all policy decisions relating to the emergency management of the incident. Policy decisions should only be made where pre-designated policy does not adequately enable

emergency responders to resolve the incident. Further, the executive group should approve funds for emergency procurement. Finally, the executive group serves as the primary point of contact *for other multi-agency coordination centers/systems* (such as the State EOC) while the EOC is activated. Staff members may include (but would not be limited to):

- i. County Commissioners,
 - ii. Mayors affected municipalities (if operating jointly with the county),
 - iii. Emergency Manager,
 - iv. County Prosecuting Attorney,
 - v. Wood County Clerk personnel (for assistance with financial concerns),
and/or
 - vi. Subject matter experts from other functions serving in a command role (for example, if public health is serving as the overall command agency for a pandemic response, then a public health representative should assist the executive group within the EOC should the EOC be activated)
- b. The *operations group* should ensure that the policies developed by the executive group are implemented. Primarily, operations staff would *deploy* resources to an ICS in an effort to overcome the emergency situation. Staff members may include (but would not be limited to):
- i. Communications (e.g., 9-1-1) liaison(s),
 - ii. Amateur radio resources,
 - iii. Fire service representative(s),
 - iv. Law enforcement representative(s),
 - v. Emergency medical services representative(s),
 - vi. Public health representative(s),
 - vii. Hospital representative(s),
 - viii. Public works representative(s),
 - ix. American Red Cross representative(s),
 - x. Wood County Schools representative(s),
 - xi. Wood County Assessor personnel (for damage assessment),
 - xii. Other volunteer agency representatives (e.g., Arc of the Mid-Ohio

Valley, Salvation Army, faith-based organizations), and/or

- xiii. Other subject matter experts relative to the type of emergency response being supported.

5. The Office of Emergency Management Director maintains a notification roster for potential EOC staff. Due to the sensitive nature of the notification roster, it is maintained separately from this plan by the Wood County Office of Emergency Management.
6. EOC staffing on a 24-hour basis should be accomplished in shifts. Shift length will depend on scale of the incident, usually 12 hour shifts.
7. Communications personnel within the 9-1-1 Communications Center should remain responsible for maintaining communications with the incident command post. Personnel liaisons can be stationed in the operations room of the emergency operations center to serve as a link with the communications center. Further, there are basic radio monitoring capabilities available in the operations room.
8. One of the primary purposes of the activated EOC is to serve as a Point of Contact (POC) to county (or state or federal) resources for affected municipalities. It is significant to note that municipalities, partner agencies, etc. may activate their own EOC; if this is the case, the county EOC should make frequent efforts to establish/maintain contact with them.
9. Another of the primary purposes of the activated EOC is to provide resource support to the ICP.
 - i. EOC personnel should collectively maintain situational awareness and status information and coordinate with the WCOEM Director to have that information posted.
 - ii. Personnel in the operations group should identify and procure resources as requested by their functional discipline on-scene.
 - iii. Further, operations group personnel would be responsible for tracking those resources and updating status reports of those resources.

D. Area Command

1. Area command may be established when multiple incidents are being managed by a single ICS or when a very large incident includes multiple ICS

organizations.

2. In many situations, it may be more appropriate to transition to unified command or request the activation of the county EOC to support multiple ICs rather than transition to area command.

IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

- A. Field response units should always establish the ICS upon arrival at the scene. The IC should be the highest-ranking officer of the first responding, jurisdictional department, until and if relinquished to a higher officer or an officer of a more appropriate response agency.
- B. The progression of the ICS in response to incidents should be as follows: single incident command → unified command → area command.
 - 1. This progression is not a “requirement”; it simply represents the most logical and likely way management of incident would progress.
 - 2. Such a progression allows for maximum use of local expertise. If local expertise is sufficient for an incident, then a single incident command would be appropriate. If “out of jurisdiction” or multi-disciplinary support is necessary, though, this local process allows for a quick transition to unified or area command.
 - 3. All incident management decisions should be based on what would be appropriate for the incident itself.
- C. The WCOEM Director should be notified of a variety of emergency incidents (including Incident Command request, warnings received for impending emergency situations (e.g., severe weather), per WVDHSEM request or other situations as necessary) so as to maintain the EOC in a state of readiness.
 - 1. A partial activation should include the mobilization of the WCOEM Director and any other EOC staff position *deemed necessary by the emergency manager*.
 - 2. The EOC would ordinarily be fully activated and the EOC executive group would assume overall coordination and support of operations during an emergency situation that requires widespread mobilization of elements of local government other than those principally involved in emergency services on a day-to-day basis.
- D. Direct tactical and operational responsibilities rest with the IC. The EOC is a support entity.

V. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

A. Considerations for the Incident Command System (ICS) Structure

1. Under the ICS, an Incident Action Plan (IAP) should be developed to outline responder responsibilities, coordinate incident actions, and set measurable objectives for personnel to achieve during the response to an incident. The IAP should describe the system to incorporate the unplanned arrival of response assistance, including a standard recording process. (Any on-scene arrivals during response should be immediately directed to the staging area.)
 - a. The Incident Commander (IC) should ultimately be responsible for the development of the IAP.
 - b. If the planning section of the general staff is activated, the Planning Section Chief should develop the IAP. The IC would approve the IAP in this instance.
 - c. If the operations section of the general staff is activated, the Operations Section Chief should bear the responsibility of implementing the IAP.
2. The IC should establish a tracking system for on-scene personnel and resources in an effort to maintain accountability at the scene at all times. (Such a responsibility may be delegated to another command staff member.)
3. The IC may directly request external resources from other response agencies as they are needed in accordance with mutual aid agreements. An accurate account of resources requested and deployed should be maintained in case the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is later activated. If resources from higher levels of government or from regional agencies are needed, the IC should notify the Wood County Office of Emergency Management Director and request activation of the county EOC. (*Resource requests to the state must be channeled through the county EOC.*) Resource tracking and procurement may be delegated to the Logistics Section Chief.

B. Use of Incident Command System Forms

1. The United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) has developed a number of “forms” that can be used to assist the compilation of the IAP. These forms should be used both on-scene and in the EOC.

2. The ICS forms serve as “job aids” to ensure that a baseline set of data is collected and utilized during incident operations. For example, one (1) of the forms guides the incident assessment, another serves as a communications plan (i.e., Form 205), another as a medical plan (i.e., Form 206), and so on.
3. Generally, ICS forms are discussed throughout this document in the annexes to which they most apply.
 - a. ICS Form 205 (Incident Radio Communications Plan) is appended to Annex B: Communications
 - b. ICS Form 205A (Communications List) is appended to Annex B: Communications
 - c. ICS Form 206 (Medical Plan) is appended to Annex H: Medical
 - d. ICS Form 210 (Resource Status Change) is appended to Annex I: Resource Management
 - e. ICS Forms 219-1 to 219-10 (Resource Status Cards) are appended to Annex I: Resource Management
4. All of the forms are appropriate for use at the Incident Command Post (ICP). The following forms should also be utilized at the EOC. It should be noted, though, that the forms may be used differently at the EOC than on-scene. For example, Form 204 may be used as a basic agency tracking sheet in the EOC versus an accountability tool on-scene.
 - a. ICS Form 202 (Incident Objectives)
 - b. ICS Form 204 (Assignment List)
 - c. ICS Form 207 (Incident Organizational Chart)
 - d. ICS Form 209 (Incident Status Summary)
 - e. ICS Form 214 (Activity Log)
 - f. ICS Forms 219-1 to 219-10 (Resource Status Cards)

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

A. On-Scene

1. The Incident Command Post (ICP) should serve as a communications link between on-scene personnel if they cannot communicate directly. The Incident Commander (IC) should monitor direct communications between on-scene personnel (to the extent possible) to ensure that response objectives are being followed/achieved.
 - a. The IC may also ensure that communications are sufficient with off-scene agencies, such as hospitals, support agencies, etc.
 - b. These responsibilities may be delegated to the Command Staff Public Information Officer (PIO).
2. When the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated, it is the responsibility of the IC to maintain communications with appropriate representatives in the EOC. This responsibility may be designated to the Command Staff PIO. Regular, periodic status reports should be provided to officials in the EOC. (The format and frequency of reports should be specified in the Incident Action Plan [IAP].)

B. Communications personnel within the communications section are responsible for maintaining communications with the ICP (or Unified Command Post) as well as other EOCs and support agencies.

C. See also Annex B: Communications.

VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. The highest-ranking officers of jurisdictional responding departments should assume the role of IC.
2. The EOC assumes a support role and assists the on-scene ICP as is necessary.
3. A crucial planning assumption is that all agencies involved in the response to an incident would be operating under an ICS (including any private sector or quasi-governmental agencies that may be involved).

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. Primary Agencies

a. Wood County Office of Emergency Management

- i. Activate the EOC (full or partial activation) when appropriate (in coordination with the County Commission).
- ii. Provide for the timely notification of key EOC staff and local officials.
- iii. Develop or make available an alternate EOC.
- iv. Maintain liaison and coordination with the local affected municipalities, adjacent jurisdictions, and the state.
- v. Coordinate with a county public information officer to release emergency information to the community.
- vi. Coordinate with the County Commission to issue a proclamation declaring that an emergency or disaster exists.
- vii. On authority of the County Commission, request a disaster or emergency declaration from the Governor *only after a local declaration of emergency/disaster is issued*.
- viii. Advise decision makers on the situation and recommend actions to protect the public.
- ix. Deactivate the EOC upon the conclusion of emergency operations.

b. Sample IC responsibilities are listed below.

2. Support Agencies

a. Local Fire Service

- i. Assume an appropriate role in the ICS.
 - ii. See ICS staff position responsibilities below.
 - iii. See specific fire service responsibilities in Annex L.
 - b. Local Law Enforcement
 - i. Assume an appropriate role in the ICS.
 - ii. See ICS staff position responsibilities below.
 - iii. See specific law enforcement responsibilities in Annex K.
 - c. Local Health and Medical Organizations
 - i. Assume an appropriate role in the ICS.
 - ii. See ICS staff position responsibilities below.
 - iii. See specific EMS, Public Health, and other medical responsibilities in Annexes G and H.
 - d. Wood County Schools
 - i. Serves as an emergency operations center staff member in the EOC Logistics Group if requested or if school system resources are involved or assisting in the incident.
 - ii. See below for additional responsibilities.
 - e. West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM)
 - i. Receives local resource requests.
 - ii. Staffs and operates the State EOC.
 - iii. Assists in the determination of the necessity of any federal resources.
 - iv. Requests federal resources.
 - f. United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS)
 - i. Coordinates ESF #5 operations.
 - ii. Receives resource requests from the West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.
3. Incident Command System Staff Positions

- a. Incident Commander (IC)
 - i. Establish the ICS upon arrival at the scene.
 - ii. Conduct initial incident assessment (establish an ICP and a hazard zone, determine necessary public protective actions, and request resource support as necessary).
 - iii. Assign a staging area near the ICP for those responding to the incident and designate a liaison officer to manage the area.
 - iv. Develop and/or approve the Incident Action Plan (IAP) to include an estimate of the duration of the incident.
 - v. Establish a communications link with the EOC, once activated (may be delegated to the Command Staff PIO).
 - vi. Develop, with the liaison and safety officers (if activated), a personnel accountability system to track personnel that are directly implementing the IAP in the hazard zone and those that are rehabilitating at the staging area.
 - vii. Coordinate and manage the activities of all field forces at the scene.
 - viii. Prepare necessary Situation Reports (SITREPS) and coordinate them with the EOC, if activated.
 - ix. Conduct stand-down operations.
- b. Command Staff Public Information Officer
 - i. Develop accurate and complete information on the incident's cause and size, current situation, resources committed, etc.
 - ii. Interact with the public and media and/or with pertinent agencies with incident-related information and requirements.
 - iii. Represent and advise the IC on matters of emergency public information.
 - iv. Relinquish public information responsibilities to the County PIO, if activated.
- c. Safety Officer
 - i. Ensure the general safety of the response by monitoring incident operations, including personnel tracking.
 - ii. Advise the IC on all matters related to operational safety, including the

- health and safety of responding personnel.
 - iii. Implement procedures to ensure on-going assessment of hazardous environments, coordination of multi-agency safety efforts, and the continual development of measures to promote responder safety.
 - iv. To the extent possible, stop and/or prevent unsafe acts during incident operations.
 - v. Ensure that trained personnel from at least one (1) responding department reports to the staging area to oversee rest and rehabilitation of responders (e.g., provide oxygen, fluids, etc.) after backup personnel have been deployed.
- d. Liaison Officer
- i. Serve as the point of contact for governmental agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and/or private entities that arrive at the staging area with resource support.
 - ii. Manage the influx of external resource support, in coordination with the IC, from the staging area.
- e. Operations Section Chief
- i. Manage all incident-related operations.
 - ii. Coordinate with the Incident Commander and other section chiefs to establish tactical objectives.
 - iii. Regularly brief the IC on the status of emergency operations, including the advent of major problems.
 - iv. Implement the IAP, as directed by the IC.
- f. Planning Section Chief
- i. Collect, evaluate, and disseminate incident situation information and intelligence to the IC.
 - ii. Regularly prepare SITREPS for the IC.
 - iii. Maintain the status of resources assigned to the incident.
 - iv. Develop and document the IAP, as directed by the IC.
- g. Logistics Section Chief

- i. Coordinate with the IC to identify and order necessary external resources.
 - ii. Provide facilities, transportation, supplies, equipment maintenance, food services, communications, and information technology support to the IC.
 - h. Finance/Administration Section Chief
 - i. Provide finance and administrative support to the IC.
 - ii. Coordinate with the executive section in the EOC, if activated, on policy and other administrative issues.
 - i. General Duties of ICS Staff
 - i. Respond in accordance with the IC's objectives and the IAP.
 - ii. Relay pertinent information back to the ICP so as to ensure effective decisions are made.
 - iii. Respond in accordance with individual agency Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs).
- 4. Emergency Operations Center
 - a. Executive Group
 - i. Guide policy decisions relating to the response to an emergency incident.
 - ii. Issue a local emergency proclamation and request a state proclamation, if necessary.
 - iii. Direct the use of available funds during emergency situations.
 - iv. Approve and order public protective measures, if necessary.
 - v. Maintain communications with higher levels of government (SEOC, JFO).
 - b. Operations Group
 - i. Support the on-scene needs of functional agencies, as requested by on-scene responders. (NOTE: Staff within the operations group should be selected based on the types of needs that are identified by field responders.)

- ii. Coordinate local government resources in accordance with the emergency functions that are represented (e.g., fire, law, public works, volunteer agencies, etc.).
- iii. Support incident communications needs (in concert with communications center personnel).
- iv. Coordinate damage assessments and relay damage information to the appropriate authorities.
- v. Prepare situation reports in cooperation with the executive group.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. All agencies should prepare and disseminate periodic SITREPS throughout a response operation in an effort to keep all involved agencies updated.
2. The Emergency Management Director should compile SITREPS and cost recovery requests into proper submissions to higher levels of government following the conclusion of emergency operations if the county is eligible for such assistance.
3. All involved agencies should provide all documentation for these requests to the Emergency Management Director within 10 days of the conclusion of major operations.
4. The Emergency Management Director should ensure that periodic communications occur with the WVDHSEM. The county emergency operations center is the best vehicle to facilitate this communication. The primary form of communication with the WVDHSEM and State EOC is via Eteam.

B. Finance

1. The WCOEM Director should compile SITREPS and cost recovery requests into proper submissions to higher levels of government following the conclusion of emergency operations.
2. All involved agencies must provide all documentation for these requests to the WCOEM Director within 10 days of the conclusion of major operations.

C. Logistics

1. EOC Security

- a. Security is normally provided by the Wood County Sheriff's Office.
- b. Each authorized person entering the EOC should sign the registration log to maintain a record of who is in the EOC at all times (also sign out when departing).
- c. Media representatives should be directed to the designated media briefing points.
 - i. The media should not be permitted access to the operations area(s) of the EOC.

- ii. The Emergency Management Director and the county PIO should be responsible for designating media briefing times and locations.
-
- 2. The fully activated EOC has all necessary elements (i.e., equipment and space) to efficiently provide logistical and administrative support to responding departments or agencies. Personnel would need to be called in on an as-needed – yet timely – basis, though, to ensure provision of this support.
 - 3. The IC may activate the logistics section of the command staff to coordinate and manage logistical aspects and the finance/administrative section to coordinate administrative requirements when the EOC is not activated.
 - 4. Accessing Alternate Emergency Operations Center Sites
 - a. The Wood County Commission can grant access to portions of the courthouse for use as an emergency operations center per the request of the Emergency Management Director.
 - b. The Mobile Command Unit is owned by Wood County, therefore access is provided by the County.
 - 5. State and Federal Support
 - a. State
 - i. According to the *West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan*, jurisdictional governing bodies are expected to provide direction and control of county emergency response operations, typically from the local 9-1-1 Center or EOC, when activated.
 - ii. Responding local, state, and federal resources should be integrated into the on-going ICS structure and accept tactical direction from the established IC.
 - iii. In situations where multiple jurisdictions are involved and state/federal agencies are providing significant response resources or technical assistance, the state would expect to transition to a Unified Command structure.

b. Federal

- i. *All local requests for federal resources should be channeled through the State EOC (SEOC).* The determination to request federal resources will most likely be made in coordination with state resources that have already been deployed.
- ii. When federal response forces respond (or are requested to respond), those responders establish a federal-level incident management system that coordinates with state and local incident management systems (e.g., initial ICP, county EOC, SEOC). The establishment of the federal incident management system is governed by Emergency Support Function (ESF) #5 of the National Response Framework (NRF).
 - Specific federal responsibilities to other federal agencies and within the JFO, National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), and Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) are detailed in ESF #5 of the NRF; however, these responsibilities are internal to federal agencies and do not directly affect the local response.
 - The on-scene, local ICP, county EOC, and SEOC are critical resources to the JFO and other federal multi-agency coordination systems. ESF #5 personnel should contact local and state personnel (regardless of whether local and state personnel are requested to report to the JFO) to support local and state operations as effectively as possible.
 - Local and state “responsibilities” are not described by ESF #5. Due to the collaborative and support nature of the federal systems established by ESF #5, local and state responsibilities are delineated through coordination with ESF #5 personnel that are in response to an incident.
 - As a document, ESF #5 only assigns responsibilities applicable to operating federal incident management systems. Direct federal tactical responsibilities are also delineated through local, state, and ESF #5 personnel coordination.

- iii. ESF #5 forces should establish the Joint Field Office (JFO), which is where federal field force operations are coordinated. Thus, ESF #5 personnel may contact local and state emergency management personnel (likely in the county EOC and/or SEOC) to request a representative(s) to participate in JFO operations.
- iv. ESF #5 personnel are responsible for the facilitation of requests for further federal assistance.

IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The Wood County Office of Emergency Management Director is responsible for reviewing and updating this annex on a regular basis.
- B. This annex is subject to revision at times when the rest of this plan is being reviewed.

X. LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Incident Command System Forms

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX A

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM FORMS

This appendix contains a blank copy of the incident command system forms referenced by this annex.

Sample Incident Communications Plan, ICS Form 205

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN			1. Incident Name	2. Date/Time Prepared	3. Operational Period Date/Time
4. Basic Radio Channel Utilization					
System/Cache	Channel	Function	Frequency/Tone	Assignment	Remarks
5. Prepared by (Communications Unit)					

COMMUNICATIONS LIST (ICS 205A)

[illegible]

ICS 205A

Communications List

Purpose. The Communications List (ICS 205A) records methods of contact for incident personnel. While the Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205) is used to provide information on all radio frequencies down to the Division/Group level, the ICS 205A indicates all methods of contact for personnel assigned to the incident (radio frequencies, phone numbers, pager numbers, etc.), and functions as an incident directory.

Preparation. The ICS 205A can be filled out during check-in and is maintained and distributed by Communications Unit personnel. This form should be updated each operational period.

Distribution. The ICS 205A is distributed within the ICS organization by the Communications Unit, and posted as necessary. All completed original forms must be given to the Documentation Unit. If this form contains sensitive information such as cell phone numbers, it should be clearly marked in the header that it contains sensitive information and is not for public release.

Notes:

- The ICS 205A is an optional part of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- This optional form is used in conjunction with the ICS 205.
- If additional pages are needed, use a blank ICS 205A and repaginate as needed.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	Operational Period <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Date and Time From• Date and Time To	Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies.
3	Basic Local Communications Information	Enter the communications methods assigned and used for personnel by their assigned ICS position.
	• Incident Assigned Position	Enter the ICS organizational assignment.
	• Name	Enter the name of the assigned person.
	• Method(s) of Contact (phone, pager, cell, etc.)	For each assignment, enter the radio frequency and contact number(s) to include area code, etc. If applicable, include the vehicle license or ID number assigned to the vehicle for the incident (e.g., HAZMAT 1, etc.).
4	Prepared by <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name• Position/Title• Signature• Date/Time	Enter the name, ICS position, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).

ICS 219

Resource Status Card (T-Card)

Purpose. Resource Status Cards (ICS 219) are also known as “T-Cards,” and are used by the Resources Unit to record status and location information on resources, transportation, and support vehicles and personnel. These cards provide a visual display of the status and location of resources assigned to the incident.

Preparation. Information to be placed on the cards may be obtained from several sources including, but not limited to:

- Incident Briefing (ICS 201).
- Incident Check-In List (ICS 211).
- General Message (ICS 213).
- Agency-supplied information or electronic resource management systems.

Distribution. ICS 219s are displayed in resource status or “T-Card” racks where they can be easily viewed, retrieved, updated, and rearranged. The Resources Unit typically maintains cards for resources assigned to an incident until demobilization. At demobilization, all cards should be turned in to the Documentation Unit.

Notes. There are eight different status cards (see list below) and a header card, to be printed front-to-back on cardstock. Each card is printed on a different color of cardstock and used for a different resource category/kind/type. The format and content of information on each card varies depending upon the intended use of the card.

- 219-1: Header Card – Gray (used only as label cards for T-Card racks)
- 219-2: Crew/Team Card – Green
- 219-3: Engine Card – Rose
- 219-4: Helicopter Card – Blue
- 219-5: Personnel Card – White
- 219-6: Fixed-Wing Card – Orange
- 219-7: Equipment Card – Yellow
- 219-8: Miscellaneous Equipment/Task Force Card – Tan
- 219-10: Generic Card – Light Purple

Acronyms. Abbreviations utilized on the cards are listed below:

- AOV: Agency-owned vehicle
- ETA: Estimated time of arrival
- ETD: Estimated time of departure
- ETR: Estimated time of return
- O/S Mech: Out-of-service for mechanical reasons
- O/S Pers: Out-of-service for personnel reasons
- O/S Rest: Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft
- POV: Privately owned vehicle

ICS 219-1: Header Card

Block Title	Instructions
Prepared by Date/Time	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:
Agency	Cat/Kind/Type		Name/ID #	
Front				
Date/Time Checked In:				
Leader Name:				
Primary Contact Information:				
Crew/Team ID #(s) or Name(s):				
Manifest:		Total Weight:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
Method of Travel to Incident:				
<input type="checkbox"/> AOV <input type="checkbox"/> POV <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Other				
Home Base:				
Departure Point:				
ETD:		ETA:		
Transportation Needs at Incident:				
<input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Other				
Date/Time Ordered:				
Remarks:				
Prepared by:				
Date/Time:				
ICS 219-2 CREW/TEAM (GREEN)				

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:
Agency	Cat/Kind/Type		Name/ID #	
Back				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Prepared by:				
Date/Time:				
ICS 219-2 CREW/TEAM (GREEN)				

ICS 219-2: Crew/Team Card

Block Title	Instructions
ST/Unit	Enter the State and/or unit identifier (3–5 letters) used by the authority having jurisdiction.
LDW (Last Day Worked)	Indicate the last available workday that the resource is allowed to work
# Pers	Enter total number of personnel associated with the crew/team. Include leaders.
Order #	The order request number will be assigned by the agency dispatching resources or personnel to the incident. Use existing protocol as appropriate for the jurisdiction and/or discipline, since several incident numbers may be used for the same incident.
Agency	Use this section to list agency name or designator (e.g., ORC, ARL, NYPD).
Cat/Kind/Type	Enter the category/kind/type based on NIMS, discipline, or jurisdiction guidance.
Name/ID #	Use this section to enter the resource name or unique identifier (e.g., 13, Bluewater, Utility 32).
Date/Time Checked In	Enter date (month/day/year) and time of check-in (24-hour clock) to the incident.
Leader Name	Enter resource leader's name (use at least the first initial and last name).
Primary Contact Information	<p>Enter the primary contact information (e.g., cell phone number, radio, etc.) for the leader.</p> <p>If radios are being used, enter function (command, tactical, support, etc.), frequency, system, and channel from the Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205).</p> <p>Phone and pager numbers should include the area code and any satellite phone specifics.</p>
Crew/Team ID #(s) or Name(s)	Provide the identifier number(s) or name(s) for this crew/team (e.g., Air Monitoring Team 2, Entry Team 3).
Manifest <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Use this section to enter whether or not the resource or personnel has a manifest. If they do, indicate the manifest number.
Total Weight	Enter the total weight for the crew/team. This information is necessary when the crew/team are transported by charter air.
Method of Travel to Incident <input type="checkbox"/> AOV <input type="checkbox"/> POV <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Check the box(es) for the appropriate method(s) of travel the individual used to bring himself/herself to the incident. AOV is "agency-owned vehicle." POV is "privately owned vehicle."
Home Base	Enter the home base to which the resource or individual is normally assigned (may not be departure location).
Departure Point	Enter the location from which the resource or individual departed for this incident.
ETD	Use this section to enter the crew/team's estimated time of departure (using the 24-hour clock) from their home base.
ETA	Use this section to enter the crew/team's estimated time of arrival (using the 24-hour clock) at the incident.

Block Title	Instructions
Transportation Needs at Incident <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Check the box(es) for the appropriate method(s) of transportation at the incident.
Date/Time Ordered	Enter date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) the crew/team was ordered to the incident.
Remarks	Enter any additional information pertaining to the crew/team.
BACK OF FORM	
Incident Location	Enter the location of the crew/team.
Time	Enter the time (24-hour clock) the crew/team reported to this location.
Status <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____	Enter the crew/team's current status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigned – Assigned to the incident O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons Available – Available to be assigned to the incident O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETR – Estimated time of return
Notes	Enter any additional information pertaining to the crew/team's current location or status.
Prepared by Date/Time	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ICS 219-3: Engine Card

Block Title	Instructions
ST/Unit	Enter the State and or unit identifier (3–5 letters) used by the authority having jurisdiction.
LDW (Last Day Worked)	Indicate the last available workday that the resource is allowed to work
# Pers	Enter total number of personnel associated with the resource. Include leaders.
Order #	The order request number will be assigned by the agency dispatching resources or personnel to the incident. Use existing protocol as appropriate for the jurisdiction and/or discipline since several incident numbers may be used for the same incident.
Agency	Use this section to list agency name or designator (e.g., ORC, ARL, NYPD).
Cat/Kind/Type	Enter the category/kind/type based on NIMS, discipline, or jurisdiction guidance.
Name/ID #	Use this section to enter the resource name or unique identifier (e.g., 13, Bluewater, Utility 32).
Date/Time Checked In	Enter date (month/day/year) and time of check-in (24-hour clock) to the incident.
Leader Name	Enter resource leader's name (use at least the first initial and last name).
Primary Contact Information	<p>Enter the primary contact information (e.g., cell phone number, radio, etc.) for the leader.</p> <p>If radios are being used, enter function (command, tactical, support, etc.), frequency, system, and channel from the Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205).</p> <p>Phone and pager numbers should include the area code and any satellite phone specifics.</p>
Resource ID #(s) or Name(s)	Provide the identifier number(s) or name(s) for the resource(s).
Home Base	Enter the home base to which the resource or individual is normally assigned (may not be departure location).
Departure Point	Enter the location from which the resource or individual departed for this incident.
ETD	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of departure (using the 24-hour clock) from their home base.
ETA	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of arrival (using the 24-hour clock) at the incident.
Date/Time Ordered	Enter date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) the resource was ordered to the incident.
Remarks	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource.
BACK OF FORM	
Incident Location	Enter the location of the resource.
Time	Enter the time (24-hour clock) the resource reported to this location.
Status <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____	<p>Enter the resource's current status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigned – Assigned to the incident O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons Available – Available to be assigned to the incident O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETR – Estimated time of return
Notes	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource's current location or status.

Block Title	Instructions
Prepared by Date/Time	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:
Agency	Cat/Kind/Type		Name/ID #	
Front				
Date/Time Checked In:				
Pilot Name:				
Home Base:				
Departure Point:				
ETD:		ETA:		
Destination Point:				
Date/Time Ordered:				
Remarks:				
Prepared by:				
Date/Time:				
ICS 219-4 HELICOPTER (BLUE)				

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:
Agency	Cat/Kind/Type		Name/ID #	
Back				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: ____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: ____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: ____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: ____				
Notes:				
Prepared by:				
Date/Time:				
ICS 219-4 HELICOPTER (BLUE)				

ICS 219-4: Helicopter Card

Block Title	Instructions
ST/Unit	Enter the State and or unit identifier (3–5 letters) used by the authority having jurisdiction.
LDW (Last Day Worked)	Indicate the last available workday that the resource is allowed to work.
# Pers	Enter total number of personnel associated with the resource. Include the pilot.
Order #	The order request number will be assigned by the agency dispatching resources or personnel to the incident. Use existing protocol as appropriate for the jurisdiction and/or discipline since several incident numbers may be used for the same incident.
Agency	Use this section to list agency name or designator (e.g., ORC, ARL, NYPD).
Cat/Kind/Type	Enter the category/kind/type based on NIMS, discipline, or jurisdiction guidance.
Name/ID #	Use this section to enter the resource name or unique identifier.
Date/Time Checked In	Enter date (month/day/year) and time of check-in (24-hour clock) to the incident.
Pilot Name:	Enter pilot's name (use at least the first initial and last name).
Home Base	Enter the home base to which the resource or individual is normally assigned (may not be departure location).
Departure Point	Enter the location from which the resource or individual departed for this incident.
ETD	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of departure (using the 24-hour clock) from their home base.
ETA	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of arrival (using the 24-hour clock) at the destination point.
Destination Point	Use this section to enter the location at the incident where the resource has been requested to report.
Date/Time Ordered	Enter date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) the resource was ordered to the incident.
Remarks	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource.
BACK OF FORM	
Incident Location	Enter the location of the resource.
Time	Enter the time (24-hour clock) the resource reported to this location.
Status <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____	Enter the resource's current status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigned – Assigned to the incident O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons Available – Available to be assigned to the incident O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETR – Estimated time of return
Notes	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource's current location or status.
Prepared by Date/Time	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ST/Unit:	Name:	Position/Title:
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Front	
Date/Time Checked In:	
Name:	
Primary Contact Information:	
Manifest: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Total Weight:
Method of Travel to Incident: <input type="checkbox"/> AOV <input type="checkbox"/> POV <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Home Base:	
Departure Point:	
ETD:	ETA:
Transportation Needs at Incident: <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Date/Time Ordered:	
Remarks:	
Prepared by:	
Date/Time:	
ICS 219-5 PERSONNEL (WHITE CARD)	

ST/Unit:	Name:	Position/Title:
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Back	
Incident Location:	Time:
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: ____	
Notes:	
Incident Location:	Time:
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: ____	
Notes:	
Incident Location:	Time:
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: ____	
Notes:	
Incident Location:	Time:
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: ____	
Notes:	
Prepared by:	
Date/Time:	
ICS 219-5 PERSONNEL (WHITE CARD)	

ICS 219-5: Personnel Card

Block Title	Instructions
ST/Unit	Enter the State and or unit identifier (3–5 letters) used by the authority having jurisdiction.
Name	Enter the individual's first initial and last name.
Position/Title	Enter the individual's ICS position/title.
Date/Time Checked In	Enter date (month/day/year) and time of check-in (24-hour clock) to the incident.
Name	Enter the individual's full name.
Primary Contact Information	Enter the primary contact information (e.g., cell phone number, radio, etc.) for the leader. If radios are being used, enter function (command, tactical, support, etc.), frequency, system, and channel from the Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205). Phone and pager numbers should include the area code and any satellite phone specifics.
Manifest <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Use this section to enter whether or not the resource or personnel has a manifest. If they do, indicate the manifest number.
Total Weight	Enter the total weight for the crew. This information is necessary when the crew are transported by charter air.
Method of Travel to Incident <input type="checkbox"/> AOV <input type="checkbox"/> POV <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Check the box(es) for the appropriate method(s) of travel the individual used to bring himself/herself to the incident. AOV is "agency-owned vehicle." POV is "privately owned vehicle."
Home Base	Enter the home base to which the resource or individual is normally assigned (may not be departure location).
Departure Point	Enter the location from which the resource or individual departed for this incident.
ETD	Use this section to enter the crew's estimated time of departure (using the 24-hour clock) from their home base.
ETA	Use this section to enter the crew's estimated time of arrival (using the 24-hour clock) at the incident.
Transportation Needs at Incident <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Check the box(es) for the appropriate method(s) of transportation at the incident.
Date/Time Ordered	Enter date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) the crew was ordered to the incident.
Remarks	Enter any additional information pertaining to the crew.
BACK OF FORM	
Incident Location	Enter the location of the crew.
Time	Enter the time (24-hour clock) the crew reported to this location.

Block Title	Instructions
Status <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____	Enter the crew's current status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigned – Assigned to the incident O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons Available – Available to be assigned to the incident O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETR – Estimated time of return
Notes	Enter any additional information pertaining to the crew's current location or status.
Prepared by Date/Time	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:
Agency	Cat/Kind/Type		Name/ID #	
Front				
Date/Time Checked-In:				
Pilot Name:				
Home Base:				
Departure Point:				
ETD:		ETA:		
Destination Point:				
Date/Time Ordered:				
Manufacturer:				
Remarks:				
Prepared by:				
Date/Time:				
ICS 219-6 FIXED-WING (ORANGE)				

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:
Agency	Cat/Kind/Type		Name/ID #	
Back				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Prepared by:				
Date/Time:				
ICS 219-6 FIXED-WING (ORANGE)				

ICS 219-6: Fixed-Wing Card

Block Title	Instructions
ST/Unit	Enter the State and or unit identifier (3–5 letters) used by the authority having jurisdiction.
LDW (Last Day Worked)	Indicate the last available workday that the resource is allowed to work.
# Pers	Enter total number of personnel associated with the resource. Include the pilot.
Order #	The order request number will be assigned by the agency dispatching resources or personnel to the incident. Use existing protocol as appropriate for the jurisdiction and/or discipline since several incident numbers may be used for the same incident.
Agency	Use this section to list agency name or designator (e.g., ORC, ARL, NYPD).
Cat/Kind/Type	Enter the category/kind/type based on NIMS, discipline, or jurisdiction guidance.
Name/ID #	Use this section to enter the resource name or unique identifier.
Date/Time Checked In	Enter date (month/day/year) and time of check-in (24-hour clock) to the incident.
Pilot Name:	Enter pilot's name (use at least the first initial and last name).
Home Base	Enter the home base to which the resource or individual is normally assigned (may not be departure location).
Departure Point	Enter the location from which the resource or individual departed for this incident.
ETD	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of departure (using the 24-hour clock) from their home base.
ETA	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of arrival (using the 24-hour clock) at the destination point.
Destination Point	Use this section to enter the location at the incident where the resource has been requested to report.
Date/Time Ordered	Enter date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) the resource was ordered to the incident.
Manufacturer	Enter the manufacturer of the aircraft.
Remarks	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource.
BACK OF FORM	
Incident Location	Enter the location of the resource.
Time	Enter the time (24-hour clock) the resource reported to this location.
Status <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____	Enter the resource's current status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigned – Assigned to the incident O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons Available – Available to be assigned to the incident O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETR – Estimated time of return
Notes	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource's current location or status.
Prepared by Date/Time	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:
Agency	Cat/Kind/Type		Name/ID #	
Front				
Date/Time Checked In:				
Leader Name:				
Primary Contact Information:				
Resource ID #(s) or Name(s):				
Home Base:				
Departure Point:				
ETD:		ETA:		
Date/Time Ordered:				
Remarks:				
Prepared by:				
Date/Time:				
ICS 219-7 EQUIPMENT (YELLOW)				

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:
Agency	Cat/Kind/Type		Name/ID #	
Back				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Prepared by:				
Date/Time:				
ICS 219-7 EQUIPMENT (YELLOW)				

ICS 219-6: Fixed-Wing Card

Block Title	Instructions
ST/Unit	Enter the State and or unit identifier (3–5 letters) used by the authority having jurisdiction.
LDW (Last Day Worked)	Indicate the last available workday that the resource is allowed to work.
# Pers	Enter total number of personnel associated with the resource. Include the pilot.
Order #	The order request number will be assigned by the agency dispatching resources or personnel to the incident. Use existing protocol as appropriate for the jurisdiction and/or discipline since several incident numbers may be used for the same incident.
Agency	Use this section to list agency name or designator (e.g., ORC, ARL, NYPD).
Cat/Kind/Type	Enter the category/kind/type based on NIMS, discipline, or jurisdiction guidance.
Name/ID #	Use this section to enter the resource name or unique identifier.
Date/Time Checked In	Enter date (month/day/year) and time of check-in (24-hour clock) to the incident.
Pilot Name:	Enter pilot's name (use at least the first initial and last name).
Home Base	Enter the home base to which the resource or individual is normally assigned (may not be departure location).
Departure Point	Enter the location from which the resource or individual departed for this incident.
ETD	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of departure (using the 24-hour clock) from their home base.
ETA	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of arrival (using the 24-hour clock) at the destination point.
Destination Point	Use this section to enter the location at the incident where the resource has been requested to report.
Date/Time Ordered	Enter date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) the resource was ordered to the incident.
Manufacturer	Enter the manufacturer of the aircraft.
Remarks	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource.
BACK OF FORM	
Incident Location	Enter the location of the resource.
Time	Enter the time (24-hour clock) the resource reported to this location.
Status <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____	Enter the resource's current status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigned – Assigned to the incident O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons Available – Available to be assigned to the incident O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETR – Estimated time of return
Notes	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource's current location or status.
Prepared by Date/Time	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ICS 219-8: Miscellaneous Equipment/Task Force Card

Block Title	Instructions
ST/Unit	Enter the State and or unit identifier (3–5 letters) used by the authority having jurisdiction.
LDW (Last Day Worked)	Indicate the last available work day that the resource is allowed to work.
# Pers	Enter total number of personnel associated with the resource. Include leaders.
Order #	The order request number will be assigned by the agency dispatching resources or personnel to the incident. Use existing protocol as appropriate for the jurisdiction and/or discipline since several incident numbers may be used for the same incident.
Agency	Use this section to list agency name or designator (e.g., ORC, ARL, NYPD).
Cat/Kind/Type	Enter the category/kind/type based on NIMS, discipline, or jurisdiction guidance.
Name/ID #	Use this section to enter the resource name or unique identifier (e.g., 13, Bluewater, Utility 32).
Date/Time Checked In	Enter date (month/day/year) and time of check-in (24-hour clock) to the incident.
Leader Name	Enter resource leader's name (use at least the first initial and last name).
Primary Contact Information	<p>Enter the primary contact information (e.g., cell phone number, radio, etc.) for the leader.</p> <p>If radios are being used, enter function (command, tactical, support, etc.), frequency, system, and channel from the Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205).</p> <p>Phone and pager numbers should include the area code and any satellite phone specifics.</p>
Resource ID #(s) or Name(s)	Provide the identifier number or name for this resource.
Home Base	Enter the home base to which the resource or individual is normally assigned (may not be departure location).
Departure Point	Enter the location from which the resource or individual departed for this incident.
ETD	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of departure (using the 24-hour clock) from their home base.
ETA	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of arrival (using the 24-hour clock) at the incident.
Date/Time Ordered	Enter date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) the resource was ordered to the incident.
Remarks	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource.
BACK OF FORM	
Incident Location	Enter the location of the resource.
Time	Enter the time (24-hour clock) the resource reported to this location.
Status <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____	<p>Enter the resource's current status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigned – Assigned to the incident O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons Available – Available to be assigned to the incident O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETR – Estimated time of return
Notes	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource's current location or status.

Block Title	Instructions
Prepared by Date/Time	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ICS 219-10: Generic Card

Block Title	Instructions
ST/Unit	Enter the State and or unit identifier (3–5 letters) used by the authority having jurisdiction.
LDW (Last Day Worked)	Indicate the last available workday that the resource is allowed to work.
# Pers	Enter total number of personnel associated with the resource. Include leaders.
Order #	The order request number will be assigned by the agency dispatching resources or personnel to the incident. Use existing protocol as appropriate for the jurisdiction and/or discipline since several incident numbers may be used for the same incident.
Agency	Use this section to list agency name or designator (e.g., ORC, ARL, NYPD).
Cat/Kind/Type	Enter the category/kind/type based on NIMS, discipline, or jurisdiction guidance.
Name/ID #	Use this section to enter the resource name or unique identifier (e.g., 13, Bluewater, Utility 32).
Date/Time Checked In	Enter date (month/day/year) and time of check-in (24-hour clock) to the incident.
Leader Name	Enter resource leader's name (use at least the first initial and last name).
Primary Contact Information	<p>Enter the primary contact information (e.g., cell phone number, radio, etc.) for the leader.</p> <p>If radios are being used, enter function (command, tactical, support, etc.), frequency, system, and channel from the Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205).</p> <p>Phone and pager numbers should include the area code and any satellite phone specifics.</p>
Resource ID #(s) or Name(s)	Provide the identifier number(s) or name(s) for this resource.
Home Base	Enter the home base to which the resource or individual is normally assigned (may not be departure location).
Departure Point	Enter the location from which the resource or individual departed for this incident.
ETD	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of departure (using the 24-hour clock) from their home base.
ETA	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of arrival (using the 24-hour clock) at the incident.
Date/Time Ordered	Enter date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) the resource was ordered to the incident.
Remarks	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource.
BACK OF FORM	
Incident Location	Enter the location of the resource.
Time	Enter the time (24-hour clock) the resource reported to this location.
Status <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____	<p>Enter the resource's current status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigned – Assigned to the incident O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons Available – Available to be assigned to the incident O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETR – Estimated time of return
Notes	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource's current location or status.

Block Title	Instructions
Prepared by Date/Time	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

MEDICAL PLAN (ICS 206)

1. Incident Name:		2. Operational Period: Date From: _____ Time From: _____		Date To: _____ Time To: _____			
3. Medical Aid Stations:							
Name	Location	Contact Number(s)/Frequency	Paramedics on Site?				
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
4. Transportation (indicate air or ground):							
Ambulance Service	Location	Contact Number(s)/Frequency	Level of Service				
			<input type="checkbox"/> ALS <input type="checkbox"/> BLS				
			<input type="checkbox"/> ALS <input type="checkbox"/> BLS				
			<input type="checkbox"/> ALS <input type="checkbox"/> BLS				
			<input type="checkbox"/> ALS <input type="checkbox"/> BLS				
5. Hospitals:							
Hospital Name	Address, Latitude & Longitude if Helipad	Contact Number(s)/Frequency	Travel Time		Trauma Center	Burn Center	Helipad
			Air	Ground			
					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Level: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Level: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Level: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Level: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Level: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. Special Medical Emergency Procedures:							
<input type="checkbox"/> Check box if aviation assets are utilized for rescue. If assets are used, coordinate with Air Operations.							
7. Prepared by (Medical Unit Leader): Name: _____ Signature: _____							
8. Approved by (Safety Officer): Name: _____ Signature: _____							
ICS 206		IAP Page _____		Date/Time: _____			

ICS 206

Medical Plan

Purpose. The Medical Plan (ICS 206) provides information on incident medical aid stations, transportation services, hospitals, and medical emergency procedures.

Preparation. The ICS 206 is prepared by the Medical Unit Leader and reviewed by the Safety Officer to ensure ICS coordination. If aviation assets are utilized for rescue, coordinate with Air Operations.

Distribution. The ICS 206 is duplicated and attached to the Incident Objectives (ICS 202) and given to all recipients as part of the Incident Action Plan (IAP). Information from the plan pertaining to incident medical aid stations and medical emergency procedures may be noted on the Assignment List (ICS 204). All completed original forms must be given to the Documentation Unit.

Notes:

- The ICS 206 serves as part of the IAP.
- This form can include multiple pages.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	Operational Period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date and Time From • Date and Time To 	Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies.
3	Medical Aid Stations	Enter the following information on the incident medical aid station(s):
	• Name	Enter name of the medical aid station.
	• Location	Enter the location of the medical aid station (e.g., Staging Area, Camp Ground).
	• Contact Number(s)/Frequency	Enter the contact number(s) and frequency for the medical aid station(s).
	• Paramedics on Site? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Indicate (yes or no) if paramedics are at the site indicated.
4	Transportation (indicate air or ground)	Enter the following information for ambulance services available to the incident:
	• Ambulance Service	Enter name of ambulance service.
	• Location	Enter the location of the ambulance service.
	• Contact Number(s)/Frequency	Enter the contact number(s) and frequency for the ambulance service.
	• Level of Service <input type="checkbox"/> ALS <input type="checkbox"/> BLS	Indicate the level of service available for each ambulance, either ALS (Advanced Life Support) or BLS (Basic Life Support).

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
5	Hospitals	Enter the following information for hospital(s) that could serve this incident:
	• Hospital Name	Enter hospital name and identify any predesignated medivac aircraft by name a frequency.
	• Address, Latitude & Longitude if Helipad	Enter the physical address of the hospital and the latitude and longitude if the hospital has a helipad.
	• Contact Number(s)/ Frequency	Enter the contact number(s) and/or communications frequency(s) for the hospital.
	• Travel Time • Air • Ground	Enter the travel time by air and ground from the incident to the hospital.
	• Trauma Center <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Level: _____	Indicate yes and the trauma level if the hospital has a trauma center.
	• Burn Center <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Indicate (yes or no) if the hospital has a burn center.
	• Helipad <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Indicate (yes or no) if the hospital has a helipad. Latitude and Longitude data format need to compliment Medical Evacuation Helicopters and Medical Air Resources
6	Special Medical Emergency Procedures	Note any special emergency instructions for use by incident personnel, including (1) who should be contacted, (2) how should they be contacted; and (3) who manages an incident within an incident due to a rescue, accident, etc. Include procedures for how to report medical emergencies.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Check box if aviation assets are utilized for rescue. If assets are used, coordinate with Air Operations.	Self explanatory. Incident assigned aviation assets should be included in ICS 220.
7	Prepared by (Medical Unit Leader) • Name • Signature	Enter the name and signature of the person preparing the form, typically the Medical Unit Leader. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).
8	Approved by (Safety Officer) • Name • Signature • Date/Time	Enter the name of the person who approved the plan, typically the Safety Officer. Enter date (month/day/year) and time reviewed (24-hour clock).

RESOURCE STATUS CHANGE (ICS 210)

[illegible]

ICS 210

Resource Status Change

Purpose. The Resource Status Change (ICS 210) is used by the Incident Communications Center Manager to record status change information received on resources assigned to the incident. This information could be transmitted with a General Message (ICS 213). The form could also be used by Operations as a worksheet to track entry, etc.

Preparation. The ICS 210 is completed by radio/telephone operators who receive status change information from individual resources, Task Forces, Strike Teams, and Division/Group Supervisors. Status information could also be reported by Staging Area and Helibase Managers and fixed-wing facilities.

Distribution. The ICS 210 is maintained by the Communications Unit and copied to Resources Unit and filed by Documentation Unit.

Notes:

- The ICS 210 is essentially a message form that can be used to update Resource Status Cards or T-Cards (ICS 219) for incident-level resource management.
- If additional pages are needed, use a blank ICS 210 and repaginate as needed.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	Operational Period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date and Time From • Date and Time To 	Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies.
3	Resource Number	Enter the resource identification (ID) number (this may be a letter and number combination) assigned by either the sending unit or the incident.
4	New Status (Available, Assigned, Out of Service)	Indicate the current status of the resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available – Indicates resource is available for incident use immediately. • Assigned – Indicates resource is checked in and assigned a work task on the incident. • Out of Service – Indicates resource is assigned to the incident but unable to respond for mechanical, rest, or personnel reasons. If space permits, indicate the estimated time of return (ETR). It may be useful to indicate the reason a resource is out of service (e.g., “O/S – Mech” (for mechanical issues), “O/S – Rest” (for off shift), or “O/S – Pers” (for personnel issues).
5	From (Assignment and Status)	Indicate the current location of the resource (where it came from) and the status. When more than one Division, Staging Area, or Camp is used, identify the specific location (e.g., Division A, Staging Area, Incident Command Post, Western Camp).
6	To (Assignment and Status)	Indicate the assigned incident location of the resource and status. When more than one Division, Staging Area, or Camp is used, identify the specific location.
7	Time and Date of Change	Enter the time and location of the status change (24-hour clock). Enter the date as well if relevant (e.g., out of service).
8	Comments	Enter any special information provided by the resource or dispatch center. This may include details about why a resource is out of service, or individual identifying designators (IDs) of Strike Teams and Task Forces.
9	Prepared by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name • Position/Title • Signature • Date/Time 	Enter the name, ICS position/title, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX B: COMMUNICATIONS

Related Federal ESFs	ESF #2: Communications
Related State Annexes	Annex C: Communications
Primary Agencies	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Central Telecommunications Center of Wood County (Wood County 9-1-1)2. Wood County Office of Emergency Management
Support Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wood County Emergency Communications• WV Div. of Homeland Security & Emergency Mgmt. (WVDHSEM)• US Department of Homeland Security (USDHS)
Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WV Code, §7-1-3cc, as amended• WV Code, §15-3, as amended• WV Code, §15-5-21, as amended• WV Executive Order No. 13-07
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). <i>National Response Framework</i>. Washington, D.C.• United States Department of Homeland Security. (July, 2008). <i>National Emergency Communications Plan</i>. Washington, D.C.• United States Department of Homeland Security. (June, 2010). <i>Plain Language Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)</i>. Washington, D.C.• United States Fire Administration. (October, 2008). <i>Voice Radio Communications Guide for the Fire Service</i>. Washington, D.C.• White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. <i>National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies</i>. Washington, D.C.• West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). <i>West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan</i>. Charleston, WV.• West Virginia Interoperable Steering Committee. <i>West Virginia State Interoperability Plan</i>. Charleston, WV.

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to outline communications procedures and capabilities to be employed in the event of an emergency or disaster in Wood County.

B. Scope

This annex applies primarily to agencies and/or departments under the jurisdiction of Wood County, and generally describes the communications framework that could be utilized during a large-scale emergency. Incident communications would be directed by the Incident Commander (IC) and, by request, a Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS), most likely as recorded on the appropriate Incident Command System (ICS) form (i.e., form 205).

To ensure an understanding of these tasks, the Wood County Office of Emergency Management Director and the Central Telecommunications Center of Wood County Assistant Director have been designated the Planning Committee for the Basic Plan, and have been involved in the planning process.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. The Central Telecommunications Center of Wood County (Wood County 9-1-1) is located at 911 Core Road, Parkersburg, West Virginia.
2. There is sufficient capability within the 9-1-1 Center to provide the communications necessary for most emergencies. In a severe or long-duration emergency, augmentation may be required.
3. The hazards that are most likely to necessitate large-scale communications efforts are flooding, high winds, winter storms and hazardous materials incidents.

B. Assumptions

1. The 9-1-1 Center will be used to meet two (2) of the four (4) basic communications requirements for an emergency: the direction and control of units engaged in emergency operations utilizing communications and the interchange of information between units of government. The other two (2) requirements – warning and public information – are addressed elsewhere in this plan.
2. During an emergency, Wood County Emergency Communications (WCEC) may be utilized to augment communications capabilities. See Annex O: Volunteer Management for more information on WCEC.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. All emergency-related communications should be transmitted in plain language, utilizing no codes or uncommon acronyms.
2. The 9-1-1 Center is a continually-staffed facility routinely used for the activation and coordination of emergency response personnel. The Emergency Management Director should be continually updated then information should be disseminated, as necessary, to emergency organization representatives present in the EOC.
 - a. The 9-1-1 Center comprises the Communications Group of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The 9-1-1 Director will be the EOC Communications Director and is responsible for serving as the link between the 9-1-1 Center and EOC Personnel.
 - b. The Incident Commander (IC) should designate on-scene communications personnel and assign tasks to them.
3. Representatives may disseminate information to their respective organizations, as they deem necessary, by radio or some other available means. If an organization has no representative in the EOC, dissemination can be by telephone, radio, or runner.
4. Primary emergency management reporting and tracking with the West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM) is via ETEAM.

B. On-Scene Communications

1. The on-scene IC should ensure that communications are maintained on-scene.
2. The Incident Command Post (ICP) should serve as a communications link between on-scene personnel from the various responding departments.
 - a. On-scene personnel should communicate with each other through their normal mobile/portable radios. If radios are unable to be used, or unavailable, cellular phones, landline phones, may be used. Wood County Emergency Communications may be utilized in the event other forms of communication are lost. WCEC is an all volunteer non-profit

organization of licensed amateur radio operators that exists to provide backup and overload communications to all Public Safety agencies in Wood County, West Virginia and the surrounding counties in West Virginia and Ohio.

Technical issues – including ensuring that radios are in working order, proper frequency usage, and interoperability – may be delegated to members of the Logistics Section of the command staff.

3. The Command Staff Public Information Officer (PIO), if activated, should ensure that communications are sufficient with off-scene agencies such as hospitals and support agencies *if the EOC is not activated*.
 - a. The Command PIO role would not be filled if there are no Emergency Public Information (EPI) concerns.
 - b. The IC ensures adequate communications with off-site agencies if the Command Staff PIO is not activated.
 - c. The IC may also choose not to delegate this task to the Command Staff PIO. He/she may choose to designate this task to another command staff member or retain it him/herself.
 - d. If the EOC is activated, the Command Staff PIO should serve as the direct communications link between the ICP and the Communications Section of the EOC.

C. Notification

1. The 9-1-1 Center should apprise the Emergency Manager of the following emergency situations
 - a. Severe Weather Incidents (with homes destroyed/damaged and roads closed)
 - b. Drought Conditions
 - c. Extended Public Utilities Outages
 - d. Flood/Severe Storm Warnings
 - e. Road Closures (for extended time periods)

- f. Terrorism
 - i. Bomb threat
 - ii. Hostage situations
 - iii. Bombings
 - iv. Mass casualties incidents

 - g. Hazardous Materials
 - i. Large spills
 - ii. Toxic chemicals
 - iii. Exposure to humans
 - iv. Radiological/nuclear incidents
 - v. Truck accidents or spills
 - vi. Need to evacuate
 - vii. In a stream or sewer
 - viii. In public water supply
 - ix. Any incident that requires a West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection response
 - x. Industrial incidents

 - h. Large Fires
 - i. Multiple buildings/apartments
 - ii. Those involving hazardous materials
 - iii. Those that require multiple sheltering
 - iv. Those that require special resources

 - i. Search and Rescue Incidents
 - j. Disease Outbreak/Epidemic
 - k. Mass Casualty Incidents
 - l. Mine Subsidence on occupied land
 - m. Others, as necessary
-
- 2. If the EOC is activated, the Emergency Management Director should notify staff members directly, by phone or cellular phone.
 - 3. The 9-1-1 Center should notify on-scene units that the EOC is activated.

D. 9-1-1 Center Capabilities (including alternate facility designation)

1. In the event that the primary 9-1-1 Center is not available, a backup communications center should be established. The following options are available.

a. The Parkersburg Police Department

- i. A pre-equipped command and control center located in the City Building.
- ii. Facility is a secure site

b. The Mobile Command Vehicle (MCV) is a totally self-contained mobile communications command and control vehicle owned by the Wood County Commission. It can support incident management and communications as follows:

- i. The MCV can be deployed to the Wood County Justice Center and plugged into direct phone lines.
- ii. MCV can be deployed to receive wireless 911 calls by having landlines forward to a wireless system in the MCV.
- iii. MCV can be deployed to the scene of a disaster or can be used as a temporary Emergency Operations Center, and has the ability to communicate on all Public Safety agency frequencies (police, sheriff, fire, ambulance, rescue, and aeromedical) in Wood County and the surrounding counties, plus marine radio services.
- iv. An "Incident Dispatch Team" comprised of 9-1-1 Center employees can also be deployed to the MCV at the incident scene. These trained dispatchers should provide primary communications in support of that incident.

c. WCEC

- i. Comprised primarily of Local Amateur Radio Operators
- ii. Follow proper communications protocols (delineated by the county, state, and FCC) if utilized as a backup communications system.
- iii. See Annex O: Volunteer Management for more information

- d. In an event where telephone communications are limited or cease to exist, the 9-1-1 center will contact the fire departments in the affected areas to man their stations so that their respective citizens can go there for help or information.
2. The Central Telecommunications Center of Wood County (9-1-1) Director is responsible for ensuring that communications shortfalls are quickly identified and overcome during response operations.,
 3. The 9-1-1 Director should maintain contact with resource management personnel (and the Emergency Management Director) to procure backup communications resources (including available fire and law units) as necessary.
 4. The following systems and capabilities are present or readily available in the 9-1-1 Center.
 - a. High Band, Low Band, 800 mHz, VHF, UHF,
 - b. JEMNet,
 - c. West Virginia Statewide Interoperable Radio Network (SIRN) System,
 - d. Ohio Multi-Agency Radio Communications System (MARCS)
 - e. **Commercial Telephone Service:** Used as a backup system for field units and as the primary system for communications between units of government and other fixed sites (including neighboring county EOCs).
 - f. **National Warning System (NAWAS):** Dedicated telephone circuit providing state and national information.
 - g. **Emergency Alert System (EAS):** A federally-coordinated warning system using commercial and public radio and television stations to broadcast emergency warnings to the general public.
 - h. **WEAPONS:** A network based computer system used by law enforcement agencies to transmit data on a statewide and nationwide basis.
 - i. Wood County Fire Frequency – system used for dispatching county fire departments.
 - j. **ETEAM:** A network-based computer program utilized for transmitting messages to the WVDHSEM and as an additional means of communicating county to county.

k. **Wide Area Rapid Notification (WARN) System:** Emergency Notification
System

I. DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

- A. The Wood County Office of Emergency Management Director/EOC Communications Director should report to the EOC upon its activation. He/she should primarily serve in the Logistics Section as a liaison between 9-1-1 Center and EOC personnel. He/she provides direction and control over all communications activities including assuring communication systems are working properly and all messages being transmitted to involved groups.
- B. The Communications Officer will report to the EOC upon its activation. He/she will provide direction and control over all communications activities. From the EOC, the Communications Officer serves as a direct link between communications technicians in the ECC and emergency services personnel in the EOC.
- C. Field forces of supporting agencies/departments should report activities and current status of operations to the EOC through the ICP, 9-1-1 Center, and EOC Communications Director/Wood County Office of Emergency Management Director.

II. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

- A. Field forces of supporting agencies/departments will report activities and current status of operations to the EOC through the ICS chain of command. The appropriate personnel will notify the IC who will notify the EOC.
- B. Representatives may disseminate information to their respective organizations, as they deem necessary, by radio or some other available means. If an organization has no representative in the EOC, dissemination can be by telephone, radio, or runner.
- C. Primary emergency management reporting and tracking with the West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM) is via ETEAM.

IV. COMMUNICATIONS

A. On-Scene Communications

1. The on-scene IC should ensure that communications are maintained on-scene.
2. The Incident Command Post (ICP) should serve as a communications link between on-scene personnel from the various responding departments.
 - a. On-scene personnel should communicate with each other through their normal mobile/portable radios.
 - b. On-scene personnel should communicate with the 9-1-1 Center by using normal mobile radios on appropriate frequencies. Landline and cellular telephones may be used as backup systems between the scene and 9-1-1 Center.
 - c. Technical issues – including ensuring that radios are in working order, proper frequency usage, and interoperability – may be delegated to members of the Logistics Section of the command staff at the discretion of the IC.
 - d. The Incident Commander (IC) should manage communications at an Incident Command Post (ICP) near the scene.
 - e. On-scene communications guidelines should be included in the Incident Action Plan (IAP). Such information as frequencies, channels, etc. should be listed.
 - f. ICS Form 205 can be used to develop the “incident communications plan”. ICS Form 205A can be used to list the communications resources and frequencies in use on an incident.

- ##### **B. Communications between the EOC/ECC and field forces, care facilities, adjacent jurisdictions, etc. should be made via telephone or radio, as appropriate. The EOC can serve as a link between on-scene incident command personnel and external agencies such as the American Red Cross, resource providers, etc. The Communications Officer relays these messages to the appropriate EOC personnel.**

VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. EOC Communications Director

- a. Directs and controls incident communications.
- b. Manage the EOC Communications Group of the EOC and supervise the communications personnel assigned there.
- c. Support any Joint Information Center (JIC) operations on an as-needed basis.
- d. Ensure that the communications staff properly operates their assigned equipment.
- e. Ensure that communications staff follows established radio protocols and procedures for voice transmissions and message handling.
- f. Ensure that communications staff screens and logs information as is appropriate and routes incoming calls (or gives messages) to the appropriate EOC sections.

2. Field Personnel

- a. Communicate according to local and other policies, including the use of plain language on multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional incidents.
- b. Report communications problems to the appropriate ICS personnel.

3. **Organization:** See Section IV: Direction, Control, and Coordination above

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. Primary Agencies

- a. Wood County Office of Emergency Management
 - i. Coordinate, as necessary, with the 9-1-1 Center when activating the EOC.
 - ii. Communicate with the 9-1-1 Center as-needed to ensure a common operating picture when receiving incident traffic.
 - iii. Ensure an ultimate staffing of the emergency operations center to receive incident communications during large-scale and/or long-duration incidents.

- b. Central Telecommunications Center of Wood County
(Wood County 9-1-1)
 - i. Dispatch responders.
 - ii. Appropriately relay messages to emergency responders.
 - iii. Call in additional dispatchers should the needs of the incident overwhelm those currently on shift.

2. Support Agencies

- a. Wood County Emergency Communications (WCEC)
 - i. Provides back-up and overload communications to all public safety agencies (i.e., fire, police, rescue, hospitals, ambulances, the Red Cross, etc.) in Wood County and surrounding counties when normal communications are overloaded or non-existent during natural and/or man-made emergencies or disasters and drills.
 - ii. Provides a fully-equipped mobile communications center anywhere it is needed. The organization maintains a statewide digital communications system (DAREN), which covers all 55 counties of West Virginia.
 - iii. Sets up fixed and mobile repeater systems and other communications systems, as needed.
- b. West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
 - i. Supports local requests for communications resources.
 - ii. Manages Mine and Industrial Accident Rapid Response System (MIARRS) and the state emergency operations center (SEOC), when activated.
 - iii. Identifies state communications (and telecommunications) needs.
 - iv. Develops and maintains communications Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) for the state.
 - v. Coordinates, as necessary, with federal personnel.
- c. **United States Department of Homeland Security:** Coordinates ESF #2 operations.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. Message logs and other records should be kept in order to maintain an accurate account of the response, including the support that was provided.
2. Communications records should be provided to the Emergency Management Director within 10 days of the conclusion of major operations.
3. **Continuity of Government:** See Basic Plan, Section VIII.A.4.
4. Situation Reports (SITREPS)
 - a. Throughout an incident, various SITREPS may be requested so that an accurate account of the response can be kept. Often, SITREPS are utilized when compiling requests for reimbursement following the conclusion of operations.
 - b. On-scene, the Incident Commander (IC) (or any section chief) can request SITREPS from their subordinates.
 - c. In the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), SITREP requests will likely originate from the Wood County Office of Emergency Management Director, Communications Officer, or executive section.
 - d. Regarding communications and warning, the following SITREPs may be requested:
 - i. Status of equipment,
 - ii. Identification of any communications failures,
 - iii. Status of warnings to local officials and/or the public (i.e., issued, pending, etc.), or
 - iv. Actions taken to alleviate problems.

B. Finance

1. Wood County may be eligible for cost reimbursement following some *declared* emergency incidents, in which cases accurate reports are critical.
2. The Wood County Office of Emergency Management compiles such requests for Wood County (in coordination with pertinent local agencies).
3. Reports and records to be included in reimbursement requests should be submitted to the Wood County Office of Emergency Management Director no later than 10 days following the conclusion of response operations.

C. Logistics

1. Equipment that is purchased should be NIMS compliant. Also, per homeland security grant requirements, equipment should be compliant with the state interoperable communications system.
2. Radio
 - a. Using standard lightning protective techniques during severe weather can guard against lightning.
 - b. Wind and other hazards can damage antennas, but these can be quickly replaced. With sufficient warning, protective measures can be taken.
3. Telephone
 - a. Jammed circuits are possible during emergency situations since telephone use increases dramatically. To prevent an overload condition from jamming available telephone circuits, a procedure known as the "Line Load Limit Control" can be imposed by the telephone company. This restricts telephone usage to essential callers.
 - b. Priority of service restoration should be negotiated by the appropriate telephone company and the EOC.
4. Cellular Telephone
 - a. Cellular towers can be damaged by a variety of hazards, including high winds, significant snowfall, and significant rainfall.
 - b. With sufficient warning, protective measures can be taken.
 - c. The EOC, if using cellular telephones as a backup form of communication, should coordinate the correction of service interruptions with the appropriate company, if it is known.
5. Internet (Network)
 - a. Network maintenance is necessary due to ETEAM requirements.
 - b. The EOC is served by a secure connection.
 - c. In the event the system goes down, the EOC can coordinate with the service provider.

6. Security

- a. Because of the role of communications and warning and the vulnerability of communications facilities and equipment during emergency operations, particularly during incidents of national and/or state significance, security is necessary.
- b. If available, local law enforcement (Sheriff's Department) can provide security to the 9-1-1 Center (and alternate facilities).
- c. The 9-1-1 Center Director reserves the right to conduct background investigations on any person assigned to work in the 9-1-1 Center.
- d. The Emergency Management Director reserves the right to conduct background investigations on any person assigned to work in the EOC.

7. Training

- a. The county should ensure that 9-1-1 dispatchers are properly trained.
- b. Additional, response-oriented training and practice may be required and may be scheduled as necessary by the Emergency Management Director. Other agencies that may schedule/coordinate training include the 9-1-1 Director, County Fire Association, or Dept Chiefs, and City and County Law Enforcement.

8. State and Federal Involvement

a. State

- i. Various state agencies provide oversight and support for the SIRM.
 - These agencies are working diligently to provide the system in all areas of the state.
 - The WV Interoperable Steering Committee (ISC) and WV Interoperability Working Group (IWG) have been formed to monitor the implementation of the *West Virginia State Interoperability Plan* and to determine statewide priorities related to interoperable communications.
- ii. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) has access to a variety of communications systems that can receive warning information. If warnings are received, the WVDHSEM may

disseminate that information to potentially affected areas in the state.

- iii. The state's mobile operations center and other equipment may be available to provide mobile communications throughout the state.
- iv. The WVDHSEM also coordinates the Eteam software for use throughout West Virginia. This coordination includes the provision of training and ensuring that the system is periodically upgraded and working properly.

b. Federal

- i. The General Services Administration/Federal Technology Service appoints a Department of Homeland Security/Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection/National Communications System (DHS/IAIP/NCS) Regional Manager in each of the ten (10) federal regions and the National Capital Region. This Regional Manager is a telecommunications specialist who can assume the duties of the Federal Emergency Communications Center (FECC). The FECC is the single federal point of contact in the incident area.
- ii. The FECC coordinates the federal telecommunications industry's response in the incident area.
 - Emergency Support Function (ESF) #2 coordinates federal actions to provide temporary National Security and Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) telecommunications and restoration of general telecommunications infrastructure.
 - The FECC may be located at either the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) or in the Joint Field Office (JFO), as dictated by incident needs.
- iii. The FECC coordinates with state communications officials to ensure federal communications requirements do not conflict with state needs.
- iv. Local officials access the FECC through the WVDHSEM.

IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The 9-1-1 Director and WCEC should be responsible for assisting the Emergency Management Director in the maintenance and improvement of this annex.
- B. The annex should be reviewed, updated, and modified as necessary, but not less than annually.

X. LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Incident Command System Forms 205 and 205a

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX B

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM FORMS 205 AND 205a

This appendix contains a blank copy of Incident Command System Form 205, which provides guidance on developing an incident radio communications plan, and Incident Command System Form 205A, which provides space to list the communications resources and frequencies in use on an incident.

Sample Incident Communications Plan, ICS Form 205

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN			1. Incident Name	2. Date/Time Prepared	3. Operational Period Date/Time
4. Basic Radio Channel Utilization					
System/Cache	Channel	Function	Frequency/Tone	Assignment	Remarks
5. Prepared by (Communications Unit)					

COMMUNICATIONS LIST (ICS 205A)

[illegible]

ICS 205A

Communications List

Purpose. The Communications List (ICS 205A) records methods of contact for incident personnel. While the Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205) is used to provide information on all radio frequencies down to the Division/Group level, the ICS 205A indicates all methods of contact for personnel assigned to the incident (radio frequencies, phone numbers, pager numbers, etc.), and functions as an incident directory.

Preparation. The ICS 205A can be filled out during check-in and is maintained and distributed by Communications Unit personnel. This form should be updated each operational period.

Distribution. The ICS 205A is distributed within the ICS organization by the Communications Unit, and posted as necessary. All completed original forms must be given to the Documentation Unit. If this form contains sensitive information such as cell phone numbers, it should be clearly marked in the header that it contains sensitive information and is not for public release.

Notes:

- The ICS 205A is an optional part of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- This optional form is used in conjunction with the ICS 205.
- If additional pages are needed, use a blank ICS 205A and repaginate as needed.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	Operational Period <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Date and Time From• Date and Time To	Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies.
3	Basic Local Communications Information	Enter the communications methods assigned and used for personnel by their assigned ICS position.
	• Incident Assigned Position	Enter the ICS organizational assignment.
	• Name	Enter the name of the assigned person.
	• Method(s) of Contact (phone, pager, cell, etc.)	For each assignment, enter the radio frequency and contact number(s) to include area code, etc. If applicable, include the vehicle license or ID number assigned to the vehicle for the incident (e.g., HAZMAT 1, etc.).
4	Prepared by <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name• Position/Title• Signature• Date/Time	Enter the name, ICS position, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX C: NOTIFICATION AND WARNING

<i>Related Federal ESFs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ESF #2: Communications• ESF #5: Emergency Management
<i>Related State Annexes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annex B: Notification and Warning
<i>Primary Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wood County Office of Emergency Management
<i>Support Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Central Telecommunications Center of Wood County (Wood County 9-1-1)• Wood County Schools• Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department• Local Media Outlets
<i>Authorities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Law (PL) 93-288, Section 202, as amended
<i>References</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). <i>National Response Framework</i>. Washington, D.C.• West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). <i>West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan</i>. Charleston, WV.

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to describe the process for the dissemination of warning information to emergency services organizations and the general public in Wood County during emergency conditions.

B. Scope

This annex applies primarily to agencies and/or departments under the jurisdiction of Wood County. It does, however, outline various types of notifications that other levels of government are assumed (and would be expected) to make. This annex generally describes the warning capabilities that could be utilized during a large-scale emergency in Wood County. Actual incident warnings would, of course, be made contingent on the emergency itself.

To ensure an understanding of these tasks, the Wood County Office of Emergency Management and the Central Telecommunications Center of Wood County (Wood County 9-1-1) have been designated the Planning Committee for the Warning Annex, and have been involved in the planning process.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. The Wood County warning point is located at the Central Telecom Center at the Wood County 9-1-1 Center/WCOEM.
2. The following print and broadcast media are available locally.
 - a. **Emergency Alert System (EAS):** 95.1 FM (WXIL – Parkersburg, WV)
 - b. **Newspaper:** Parkersburg News and Sentinel, Marietta Times, The Anchor (prints every other week)

c. Radio:

i. AM Stations:

- 630 AM (WJAW – Saint Marys, WV)
- 770 AM (WAIS – Buchtel, OH)
- 910 AM (WLTP – Marietta, OH)
- 970 AM (WATH – Athens, OH)
- 1050 AM (WADC – Parkersburg, WV)
- 1230 AM (WVNT – Parkersburg, WV)
- 1240 AM (WHIZ – Zanesville, OH)
- 1340 AM (WOUB – Athens, OH)
- 1360 AM (WMOV – Ravenswood, WV)
- 1390 AM (WMPO – Middleport-Pomeroy, OH)
- 1400 AM (WVRC – Spencer, WV)
- 1450 AM (WHNK – Parkersburg, WV)
- 1490 AM (WMOA – Marietta, OH)
- 1510 AM (WLGN – Logan, OH)

ii. FM Stations:

- 88.3 FM (WMRT – Marietta, OH)
- 88.7 FM (WPJY – Blennerhassett, WV)
- 89.5 FM (WCVV – Belpre, OH)
- 90.1 FM (WOUZ – Zanesville, OH)
- 90.3 FM (WVPG – Parkersburg, WV)
- 90.7 FM (WMCO – New Concord, OH)
- 90.7 FM (WVRP – Ripley, WV)

- 91.3 FM (WOUB – Athens, OH)
- 91.5 FM (WRSG – Middlebourne, WV)
- 91.9 FM (WMBP – Belpre, OH)
- 92.1 FM (WYVK – Middleport, OH)
- 92.3 FM (WYRC – Spencer, WV)
- 92.7 FM WCVZ South Zanesville, OH
- 93.1 FM (WLWF – Ravenswood, WV)
- 93.9 FM (WRRR – Saint Marys, WV)
- 95.1 FM (WXIL – Parkersburg, WV)
- 95.9 FM (WJKW – Athens, OH)
- 96.1 FM (WVVP – Marietta, OH)
- 96.9 FM (WVVV – Williamstown, WV)
- 98.1 FM (WVWV – Belpre, OH)
- 98.3 FM (WLGK – Logan, OH)
- 98.5 FM (WCMO – Marietta, OH)
- 99.1 FM (WGGE – Parkersburg, WV)
- 100.1 FM (WDMX – Vienna, WV)
- 100.9 FM (WJAW – Mcconnelsville, OH)
- 102.1 FM (WRVB – Marietta, OH)
- 102.5 FM (WHIZ – Zanesville, OH)
- 103.1 FM (WHBR – Parkersburg, WV)
- 104.5 FM (WWOH – Marietta, OH)
- 104.7 FM (WVRC – Spencer, WV)
- 104.9 FM (WWKC – Caldwell, OH)
- 105.5 FM (WXTQ – Athens, OH)
- 105.9 FM (WWJM – New Lexington, OH)
- 106.1 FM (WRZZ – Elizabeth, WV)
- 106.7 FM (WEAK – Athens, OH)
- 106.7 FM (WWTL – Logan, OH)
- 107.1 FM (WNUS – Belpre, OH)
- 107.3 FM (WYBZ – Crooksville, OH)
- 107.7 FM (WSEO – Nelsonville, OH)

d. **Television:** WTAP (NBC)

3. Contact information for these media outlets is listed in the *Wood County Resource and Contact Manual*.
4. According to Census 2010 information, approximately 1.8% of Wood County's population (approx. 1,565 persons) speaks a language other than English at home. (*NOTE: This does not mean that they cannot understand English.)
5. Any hazard incident could necessitate the dissemination of warnings.

B. Assumptions

1. Existing forms of warning will require augmentation in order to provide sufficient warning to large segments the population.
2. The use of mobile public address systems and/or door-to-door notification by emergency response personnel will be required when a quick onset emergency (e.g., hazardous material spill) occurs necessitating an evacuation.
3. The warning system will withstand the effects of most hazards that could affect the county.
4. Some people directly threatened by the hazard may misunderstand, not hear, or ignore warning information.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Warnings can be disseminated by one (1) or a combination of the following:
 - a. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather radio,
 - b. AM and FM commercial radio stations,
 - c. Cable television providers,
 - d. Commercial television stations,
 - e. Local newspapers,
 - f. Emergency Alert System (EAS),
 - g. Siren and Public Address (PA) system-equipped emergency vehicles.
 - h. National Weather Service (NWS)
 - i. Countywide WARN System (reverse 9-1-1)
 - j. WeatherTAP
2. Wood County most usually uses NOAA radios in schools, WeatherTAP, radio, television, newspaper, and the Emergency Alert System to disseminate warnings.
3. The West Virginia State Police (WVSP) is the point of contact for the National Warning System (NAWAS) and operates the West Virginia portion of the system.

B. Activation of the Warning System

1. Emergency services organizations (i.e., law enforcement, Emergency Medical Services [EMS], and the fire service) should be notified of emergency incidents by dispatchers in the 9-1-1 Center per regular dispatching protocols.
2. Support agencies can be notified as follows.
 - a. Potential Means of Notification
 - i. Wide Area Rapid Notification (WARN) system
 - ii. Telephone
 - iii. Email
 - iv. ETEAM

- b. Support agencies include the following:
 - i. Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department
 - ii. Camden Clark Medical Center
 - iii. American Red Cross
 - iv. The Arc of the Mid Ohio Valley
 - v. Wood County Emergency Communications
 - vi. Dupont Hazardous Materials Team
 - vii. Wood County Schools
 - viii. General facilities include municipal governments, nursing homes, facilities that use/store hazardous materials, Ohio Valley University, WVU-Parkersburg, neighboring counties, etc.
- 3. The WCOEM Director should be notified of the following situations:
 - a. Incident Command request,
 - b. warnings received for impending emergency situations (e.g., severe weather),
 - c. per WVDHSEM request or
 - d. other situations as necessary
- 4. Notifications to the State
 - a. When a significant emergency occurs, the WCOEM Director should notify the West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM).
 - i. A “significant emergency” is any situation that may necessitate assistance from other parts of the state (including those situations with the potential to escalate to such a level).
 - ii. At a minimum, the WVDHSEM should be notified any time the emergency operations center is activated (even to minimum levels).
 - b. Once the EOC is activated, the executive group within the EOC should assume the responsibility for maintaining communications with the State EOC.
 - c. The State EOC should be notified on any significant changes in emergency conditions.

- d. ETEAM should be used whenever possible to notify the state (especially since ETEAM posts can be viewed throughout West Virginia). Additional means of notifying the state include telephone, facsimile, or email.

C. Special Needs Populations

- 1. Warnings for the hearing impaired can be via print media, crawlers on television stations, or by door-to-door notifications from responders.
- 2. Warnings to nursing homes can be provided via weather radio, telephone, AM/FM radio, and/or television. Staff in nursing homes can disseminate warnings to residents.
- 3. See Annex N: Special Populations for more detailed information.

IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

- A. The dissemination of warnings in the incident area for either quick onset emergencies or incidents for which the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has not been activated should be coordinated by the on-scene Incident Commander (IC).
 - a. This responsibility may be delegated to the Command Staff PIO, if the position is activated.
 - b. For large, rapid notification and warning, the IC may delegate several on-scene personnel to form teams and quickly notify the affected area.

- B. For incidents when the EOC is not activated, the Command Staff PIO (or IC if the Command Staff PIO position has not been activated) may coordinate the release of Emergency Public Information (EPI) through the media. This responsibility should be relinquished to a county PIO upon EOC activation.

V. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

A. Roles

1. See Section III.B above.
2. The Central Communications Center should dispatch emergency responders as appropriate and according to established protocols.
3. Notification of State and Federal Agencies
 - a. State
 - i. When a NAWAS warning is received, the West Virginia State Police notifies applicable state agencies.
 - ii. The WCOEM notifies the WVDHSEM if resource or other support is necessary. Such notification should come from the activated EOC.
 - All local resources and capabilities are to be expended or in danger of being expended before notification is made for state support.
 - See Section III.B.4 above.
 - b. Federal
 - i. If federal assistance is necessary, the appropriate state agency will make requests for federal resources.
 - ii. The United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for notifying deploying federal agencies via procedures outlined in Emergency Support Function (ESF) #5 of the *National Response Framework* (NRF).
 - iii. ESF #2 communications procedures may be employed internally by federal agencies. Local and state communication with federal forces will be coordinated at the incident when federal forces arrive.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS: See Section III above as well as Annex B: Communications.

VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. Those that receive the notifications outlined in this annex should ensure full notification of their own personnel.
2. The following agencies are the primary disseminators of warning information in Wood County:
 - a. Central Telecommunications Center of Wood County, and
 - b. Wood County Office of Emergency Management.
 - c. Wood County Schools may disseminate warnings if school populations are affected. The Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department may disseminate various warnings of a biological or public health nature.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. Primary Agencies

- a. Wood County Office of Emergency Management
 - i. Notify local support agencies if necessary.
 - ii. Provide notifications and warnings to the West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM)
 - iii. Notify EOC staff as necessary.
 - iv. Coordinate with local media outlets as necessary.
 - v. Disseminate alerts/notifications via WARN System
 - vi. Issue message to National Weather Service

2. Support Agencies

- a. Central Telecommunications Center of Wood County (Wood County 9-1-1)
 - i. Dispatch emergency services organizations.
 - ii. Receive warning information via telephone, NAWAS, EAS, Weapon/Nlets, etc.
 - iii. Notify the Emergency Management Director of significant emergency incidents.
- b. **Wood County Schools:** Notify school facilities, faculty, staff, students, and parents of emergency situations that could affect schools.

- c. **Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department:** Assist and/or coordinate the dissemination of warnings for potential public health emergencies.
- d. Local Media Providers
 - i. Publishes emergency press releases as requested by local authorities.
 - ii. Relays accurate information to the public.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. Individual agencies should maintain their own internal protocols for documenting the receipt of warnings.
2. Wood County Office of Emergency Management personnel (including EOC staff) should keep records of when they provide notifications to support agencies and the state. For notifications issued through ETEAM, the ETEAM system itself keeps a time-stamped log.

B. Finance: See Basic Plan, Section VIII.B.

C. Logistics

1. Most notifications should be provided via telephone, cellular phone, or email.
2. The following warning systems are available in the 9-1-1 Center.
 - a. **National Warning System (NAWAS):** Dedicated telephone circuit providing state and national information.
 - b. **Emergency Alert System (EAS):** A federally-coordinated warning system using commercial and public radio and television stations to broadcast emergency warnings to the general public.
 - c. **Wide Area Rapid Notification (WARN):** Alerts/notifications can be sent out to registered persons via voice recording, email, text messages, etc.
 - d. National Weather Service (NWS) may be contacted by the WCOEM Director to alert the NWS to issue warning over local media outlets.
 - i. May issue the following message to the NWS as alerts to be issued in the area:
 - ADR – Administrative Message
 - AVA – Avalanche Watch
 - AVW – Avalanche Warning
 - CAE – Child Abduction Emergency
 - CDW – Civil Danger Warning
 - CEM – Civil Emergency Message
 - EQW – Earthquake Warning
 - EVI – Evacuation Immediate
 - FRW – Fire Warning
 - HMW – Hazardous Materials Warning

- LEW – Law Enforcement Warning
- LAE – Local Area Emergency
- NUW – Nuclear Power Plant Warning
- SPW – Shelter In Place Warning
- TOE – 911 Telephone Outage Emergency
- VOW – Volcano Warning

D. State and Federal Support

1. State

- a. State resources may be notified of an incident in many ways, including county, local, and other sources.
- b. According to the *West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan*, local and county warning points are to relay warnings to the state level.
- c. If a notice is received by the state warning point, it should activate the NAWAS warning terminals to disseminate messages to county warning points.

2. Federal

- a. If federal assistance is necessary, the appropriate state agency should make requests for those resources.
- b. The United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for notifying deploying federal agencies via guidelines outlined in Emergency Support Function (ESF) #5 of the *National Response Framework* (NRF).
- c. ESF #2 communications guidelines may be employed internally by federal agencies. Local and state communication with federal forces should be coordinated at the incident when federal forces arrive.

IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The Wood County Office of Emergency Management Director and Central Telecommunications Director should collaborate in the maintenance and improvement of this annex.
- B. The annex should be reviewed, updated, and modified as necessary, but not less than annually.

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX D: PUBLIC INFORMATION

<i>Related Federal ESFs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ESF #5: Emergency Management• ESF #15: External Affairs• Public Affairs Support Annex
<i>Related State Annexes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annex M: Public Information
<i>Primary Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wood County Office of Emergency Management
<i>Support Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department• Wood-Wirt LEPC• Wood County Fire Departments• West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM)• United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS)
<i>Authorities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WV Code, Chapter 15, Article 5
<i>References</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). <i>West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan</i>. Charleston, WV.• United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). <i>National Response Framework</i>. Washington, D.C.

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to describe the county's public information system and local capabilities to be employed in the event of an emergency. This annex also discusses the county's Joint Information Center (JIC).

B. Scope

This annex applies to all multi-jurisdictional emergency response situations that require a coordinated public information release. This document organizes a structure whereby an accurate, consistent, and timely message can be formulated and released. This annex presents the role of "Public Information Officer" and outlines its responsibilities. This annex does **not** eliminate the need for and responsibility of jurisdiction-level public affairs officials (or the jurisdiction-specific public information officer).

To ensure an understanding of these tasks, the Wood County Office of Emergency Management, the Wood-Wirt LEPC, and the Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department have been designated the Planning Committee for the Public Information Annex, and have been involved in the planning process.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Wood County is vulnerable to a wide variety of hazards and timely public information can alleviate some losses resulting from or dangers associated with them.
2. Media outlets exist which can be used to inform the population of events that are occurring and how they may best respond to them.
3. A list of local media outlets is contained in Annex C: Warning.
4. Additional media outlets outside of Wood County may also be utilized to provide emergency instructions.
5. Agencies which disseminate public information on a regular basis include:
 - a. Wood County Office of Emergency Management,
 - b. Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department,
 - c. Wood-Wirt County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), and
 - d. Local Fire Departments (typically for affected areas only).

B. Assumptions

1. During periods of emergency, the public needs complete information regarding protective actions to be taken for minimizing loss of life and property.
2. The public will respond positively to orders and requests from public officials.
3. There are times when an emergency strikes without warning and the normal public information system cannot react rapidly enough to properly inform the public about the hazard.
4. Local print and broadcast media will cooperate in broadcasting and publishing detailed emergency-related instructions to the public.
5. Some members of the media that are anxious to obtain information may create problems on-scene or release inaccurate reports.
6. There may be a need to coordinate public information with neighboring jurisdictions during large emergency incidents.
7. As members of the community, local emergency responders know the location of functional (or “special”) needs individuals within their community.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The intent is to provide consistent, accurate, and timely information to the public. All emergency services personnel should work together to release concise, beneficial information and eliminate contradictory public information releases. To accomplish this, Wood County may employ a Joint Information System (JIS) to ensure that all parties in response to an incident with a specialized area of expertise can be involved in the dissemination of information.
2. Public information should originate as follows.
 - a. Agency/department/organization-specific public affairs officials should always remain ultimately responsible for releases of information from their agency/department/organization.
 - b. The Wood County Office of Emergency Management should designate a *public information officer* when significant emergencies occur to coordinate the efforts of these public affairs individuals. (In other words, the public information officer should serve as the coordinator of the joint information system.)
 - i. For incidents that become multi-jurisdictional or multi-functional, the public information officer may transition into the role of “preparer” of public information releases.
 - Even in this role, the public information officer should maintain contact with various public affairs officials *and encourage those officials to compose the parts of a release related to their agency/department/organization.*
 - As such, the information officer would simply compile these various pieces of information, double-checking for overall relevance, consistency, etc.
 - ii. The public information officer should be the coordinator of any press or media briefings that are scheduled.
 - In this role, the officer should again seek the attendance and participation of the various public affairs officials cited in this section.

- The public information officer would likely serve as a moderator of media conferences.
- c. As discussed in Annex A: Direction and Control, the National Incident Management System includes a public information option for the incident command staff. If the command staff chooses to release information, it should be done in accordance with the coordination offered by a county public information officer, if activated. If the county information officer position is not activated, the IC should make the Emergency Management Director aware of any information that is released from the command post.
3. Potential Problems
- a. There are times, during quick onset emergencies, when the normal venues for disseminating public information cannot react quickly enough. For this reason, it is important that, prior to the occurrence of an incident, the public be made aware of potential hazards and the protective measures they can take.
 - b. Local radio and/or television stations normally used to disseminate public information may not have access to backup power and may thus be out of operation during emergency incidents. For this reason, it is important to identify multiple venues for public information and establish redundancy when information is released.
 - c. Rumors may be started and spread regarding the emergency incident. The public information system should be flexible enough to identify rumors and quickly (and definitively) issue corrective messages.
4. As mentioned, periodic media briefings may be scheduled. The briefings should, if possible, be held from a single, easily-accessible location. Uncontrolled media access to the scene should be strongly discouraged.

B. Joint Information Center Concepts and Operations

1. Should the public information demands of an incident become numerous, the public information officer and Emergency Management Director may establish a Joint Information Center (JIC). If activated, the Wood County JIC should serve as the county's primary source for public information.
2. The PIO should serve as the "manager" of the activated JIC. As such, a public information officer will need to be designated prior to JIC activation.
3. The JIC coordinates extensively with the incident command post, executive and operations groups of the EOC, and (potentially) other subject matter experts to ensure the release of accurate information.
4. Potential Locations of the Joint Information Center
 - a. Local facility near scene,
 - b. Emergency operations center,
 - c. Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Airport (the general aviation building has been designated for emergency management use on an as-needed and available basis), or
 - d. The mobile command unit stationed near the scene.
5. For additional information, see Section V below.

C. Public Information for Special Needs Populations

1. **Visually Impaired:** Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages and news releases via radio, NOAA weather radio, and door-to-door notification
2. **Hearing Impaired:** EAS messages and news releases via television, print media, and door-to-door notification
3. **Group Populations (e.g., nursing homes, school facilities, etc.):** EAS messages and news releases via radio, television, and print media; NOAA weather radio, and through liaison with the head of that agency/facility
4. See Annex N: Special Populations for additional information.

IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

- A. If the public information demands of an incident become numerous, a county Public Information Officer (PIO) may be designated.
 - 1. The county PIO should be available to advise response agencies, elected officials, and EOC personnel on communications with the news media and public.
 - 2. The PIO has no authority over state and federal resources as well as public information representatives supplied by participating agencies. The PIO simply serves as a coordinator and liaison to those individuals. The PIO releases information as accurately as possible with the data that is available. Any agency involved in the response has the right to choose not to participate in the JIS.
- B. If the county public information officer position is not activated, public information responsibilities then fall to the public affairs officials within individual agencies, departments, or organizations. The responsibility for monitoring public information for consistency, rumor control, etc. then falls to the Emergency Management Director.
- C. The on-scene IC may request activation of the PIO by contacting the Emergency Management Director who should coordinate the request with the County Commission..
- D. If the IC activates the command staff PIO position or disseminates any public information from the scene (when the EOC is not activated), he/she should coordinate with the Emergency Management Director. The Emergency Management Director should coordinate with pertinent other local officials to ensure appropriate monitoring of public information.

V. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

A. If the county Public Information Officer (PIO) position is activated, the PIO can either release information from the county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or activate a Joint Information Center (JIC).

1. Joint Information Center (JIC)

- a. A JIC can serve as the physical location from which the JIS emanates.
- b. Considerations for the credentialing of personnel may be necessary. Staff for and visitors to the JIC should be credentialed similarly to what is done for the county emergency operations center (which is to say registered and badged upon entry).
- c. The local JIC can be staffed by the public affairs personnel of the agencies, departments, or organizations involved. Administrative personnel may also be necessary (e.g., call takers, note takers, greeters, etc.). If admin personnel are necessary, they should be procured and assigned by the Emergency Management Director or (more preferably) by the emergency operations center.

d. Information Process

i. The JIC staff:

- Receives information from the various agencies, departments, and organizations involved in the response,
- Determine what information is appropriate for dissemination,
- Format that information for release, and
- Obtain the necessary approval to release that information.

ii. Media briefings and news conferences should be scheduled periodically in an effort to make the information available.

e. The local JIC may coordinate with or become a part of any JIC that is established by state or federal agencies.

f. A single JIC facility per incident is preferable.

- i. As the incident expands and becomes more complex, the JIC may move.
- ii. If the incident necessitates it, multiple JICs may be established.

- iii. The individual serving as the JIC manager, in coordination with the County Commission and Emergency Management Director, should make the decision to move the JIC or establish another JIC facility.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS: See Annex B: Communications.

VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. The dissemination of public information via a “joint information system” and the use of a “joint information center” are included as a component of the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
2. As a jurisdiction that seeks compliance with the NIMS, Wood County employs a joint information system to release public information during large-scale emergencies. The county also has a number of options for designating a joint information center to coordinate the system.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. **Primary Agency:** Wood County Office of Emergency Management
 - a. Continually develop and disseminate public information during emergency incidents.
 - b. Coordinate with relevant subject matter experts in the dissemination of public information.
 - c. Ensure appropriate involvement by partner agencies as public information materials are developed.
 - d. Assist in the development and maintenance of pre-disaster emergency public information and education programs.
 - e. Develop and maintain working relationships with local and regional media.
 - f. Provide information releases to the media.
 - g. During an incident, review all media reports for accuracy.
 - h. Monitor for rumors and issue corrective messages should rumors be discovered.
 - i. Designate personnel to handle public inquiries and supply them with updated information.
 - j. Make arrangements for appropriate local officials to speak with the media.
 - k. Disseminate public information materials for special needs populations.

2. Support Agencies

a. Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department

- i. Coordinates public information efforts during biological or pandemic incidents.
- ii. Provides input into public information releases regarding the public health effects of other types of hazards (e.g., flooding, power outages, etc.).
- iii. Participates in joint information system (and joint information center) activities as necessary.

b. Wood-Wirt County Local Emergency Planning Committee

- i. Disseminates pre-emergency public information regarding a variety of hazards, including hazardous material emergencies.
- ii. Serves as a public forum for general emergency planning, to include the dissemination of public information.

c. **Local Volunteer Fire Departments:** Disseminates public information within service areas during emergencies.

d. West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

- i. Receives local requests for assistance within the public information function.
- ii. Coordinates state resources serving in a public information capacity.
- iii. Participates, as necessary, in the overall JIS.

e. United States Department of Homeland Security

- i. Coordinates ESF #15 activities.
- ii. Participates, as necessary, in the overall JIS.
- iii. Manages public information regarding federal assets in response to an incident.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. All press releases should be reviewed and approved by the IC when the EOC is not activated *before* they are released and subsequently coordinated with appropriate local officials.
2. All press releases should be reviewed and approved by the executive group when the EOC or JIC is activated, again *before* they are released. It should also be noted that both the JIC and EOC are multi-agency coordination centers and, thus, support entities. Even when activated, the Incident Commander should be made aware of the public information that is released.
3. Copies of all press releases should be maintained by the PIO or IC.
4. Public information representatives from state, federal, and private sector organizations may be asked to coordinate information for release to the public (as part of the overall JIS). Such information includes (but is not limited to) health risks related to the hazard; type and availability of assistance; and geographic, geological, meteorological, and demographic information related to population protection.

B. **Finance:** See Section VIII.B of the Basic Plan.

C. Logistics

1. The EOC contains the appropriate equipment necessary for managing the public information function.
2. If the JIC is activated and moved to an off-site location, the PIO should ensure that the equipment necessary for operations (e.g., telephones, fax machines, computer terminals, media briefing space, tables/chairs, etc.) is available.
3. State and Federal Involvement
 - a. As incidents expand and, naturally, public information needs increase, state and federal resources should be integrated into the overall JIS.
 - b. State
 - i. State assets respond under the appropriate sections of the *West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan*.

- ii. Normally, state agencies release public information regarding either a state response or with regard to state assets that have been affected by the incident.
 - iii. As in other annexes throughout the plan, state assistance with the public information function is requested through the local EOC.
- c. Federal
 - i. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #15 of the *National Response Framework* (NRF) ensures that sufficient federal assets are deployed during incidents requiring a coordinated federal response to provide accurate, coordinated, timely, and accessible information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace.
 - ii. External affairs resources are coordinated from the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC).
 - iii. Local assets generally reach federal assets through state authorities. In most cases, federal assets may issue public information regarding federal response activities or other federal involvement in the incident. Local assets should continue to release information regarding the local situation.

IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The Wood County Emergency Management Director is responsible for reviewing and updating this annex on a periodic basis. The director may solicit the assistance of the county commission, current PIO, and/or the local media when conducting this review. Finally, the director should forward changes to the appropriate agencies.
- B. Changes to this annex should be coordinated with other agencies that maintain robust public information functions (e.g., Wood County Schools, the Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department, etc.) to ensure consistency and compatibility with local level public information plans.

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX E: EVACUATION

<i>Related Federal ESFs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ESF #1: Transportation• Mass Evacuation Incident Annex
<i>Related State Annexes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annex E: Evacuation and Re-entry• Annex Y: Urban to Rural Migration
<i>Primary Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential Incident Commanders• Local Government
<i>Support Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local Law Enforcement• Local Fire Service Providers• Wood County Office of Emergency Management• Wood County Schools• West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt. (WVDHSEM)• West Virginia Department of Transportation (WVDOT)• United States Department of Transportation (USDOT)
<i>Authorities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WV Code, §15-5-6• WV Code, §15-5-8• Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006
<i>References</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• United States Department of Homeland Security. (November, 2010). <i>Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101: Guide to Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans</i>. Washington, D.C.• <i>WV County Profiles</i>, Workforce WV, http://www.wvbep.org/bep/lmi/CNTYPROF/DEFAULT.HTM.• http://www.City-Data.com/

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A. Purpose

This annex was developed to help provide for an orderly and coordinated evacuation of the people of Wood County. The need to evacuate all or parts of the county may arise because of a natural hazard, technological hazard, or other major incident. This annex includes basic provisions for a mass evacuation, partial evacuation, and site-specific evacuation.

B. Scope

The primary purpose of this annex is to serve both an educational and operational purpose: it outlines any pre-planned operational measures, such as the establishment of care and aid stations, and addresses the gaps present in the general EOP (regarding the coordination of an evacuation).

To ensure an understanding of these tasks, the Wood County Office of Emergency Management, Williamstown Police Department, Parkersburg Police Department, Vienna Police Department, Wood County Sheriff's Office, Deerwalk VFD, Eastwood VFD, Lubeck VFD, Parkersburg FD, Washington Bottom VFD, and Williamstown VFD have been designated the Planning Committee for the Evacuation and Re-entry Annex, and have been involved in the planning process.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. There are three (3) types of evacuations that may occur in Wood County.
 - a. **Mass Evacuation:** An evacuation is termed a “mass evacuation” when all of Wood County needs to be evacuated due to a threat or when a nearby area (neighboring county, state, etc.) is completely evacuated and it is anticipated that that evacuating population will pass through or shelter in Wood County.
 - b. **Partial Evacuation:** An evacuation is termed a “partial evacuation” when a portion of Wood County should be evacuated to protect that segment of the population from an impending hazard.
 - c. **Site-Specific Evacuation:** A “site-specific evacuation” occurs when a specific area should be evacuated in direct response to a hazard event (e.g., when a small area is evacuated due to rising flood waters).
2. Primary responsibility for evacuation lies within the senior executive official of the political subdivision of the state that has an established emergency services organization and program, as enumerated in West Virginia Code, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 8.
3. The governor may also order the evacuation of a threatened area (WV Code §15-5-6).
4. It is possible that Wood County may be called upon to act as a reception area for evacuees from another area. (In such instances, specific attention is directed to Annex F: Sheltering.)
5. Hazard Analysis
 - a. Flooding
 - i. Areas within the 100-year floodplain may repeatedly and frequently evacuate due to high waters.
 - ii. Communities within the 100-year floodplain include the following.
 - Municipalities
 - Parkersburg (areas included are Rt 50 east of Parkersburg, Dupont Road, Interstate 77, Route 95, Route 68, 36th and 37th Streets, Johnson Creek Road, Route 618, Camden Avenue, Gihon Road, Broadway Avenue, Elder Street, Emerson

Avenue), Murdoch Avenue, Parkview Drive, Kelly Lane, and Camden Avenue

- Vienna (areas included are Briscoe Run Road, 1st Avenue, Lawnsdale View, Minibel Lane, 16th through 28th Streets, Anns Drive, Grand Central Avenue and Mall, Kelly Lane, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th Streets, Murdoch Street, Parkview Drive, and Industry Drive
- Williamstown (areas included are Williams Highway, West 3rd Street, 2nd and 3rd Streets, Washington Square, Dodge Avenue, Front Street, Main Street, Julia Avenue, Highland Avenue, Armstrong Avenue, Pribble Lane, Cental Avenue, Morris Avenue, East 4th Street)
- Unincorporated Communities
 - Boaz (primarily west of Old River Road)
 - Waverly (north of Emerson Avenue, Happy Hollow Run, Carpenters Run Road)
 - Davisville (Staunton Pike, Route 47, Wilderness Valley Road)
 - Mineral Wells (Interstate 77, Speedway Road, Pike Street, Big Tygart Creek Road, Matheny Lane)
 - Pettyville (Viscose Road, Hardwood Road, Business Park Road, Alpine Street, Black Oak Street)
- Islands
 - Muskingum
 - Neal
 - Blennerhassett
 - Buckley

b. Severe Winter Weather

- i. Severe winter weather affects all of Wood County equally.
- ii. Those areas accessed by narrow, one (1)-lane roads are more susceptible to isolation during winter storms.

- iii. The cascading effects of winter storms are more likely to cause evacuations (e.g., power outages, heating and cooling problems, etc.) than the actual storm.
- c. Severe Wind
- i. Tornadoes or straight line winds may damage homes, forcing people to evacuate.
 - ii. All of Wood County is equally susceptible to severe wind.
 - iii. Sufficient warning time often does not exist to order evacuations due to severe wind.
 - iv. Like winter storms, severe wind may cause a number of cascading emergencies, such as long-term power outages, that would necessitate evacuation and shelter. It should be noted, though, that the evacuations associated with these types of emergencies would typically not be large-scale efforts and would likely be implemented by individual residents.
- d. Extreme Temperatures
- i. Evacuations due to extreme temperatures are actually due to the cascading effects surrounding extreme temperature events (i.e., heating and cooling problems, water line ruptures, etc.).
 - ii. The entire county is susceptible to extreme temperature events.
- e. Utility Outages
- i. Long-term utility outages can force an evacuation due to lack of running water, lack of electricity, or lack of gas/electricity for heating and cooling.
 - ii. Utility outages, while they can be widespread, are often localized. An evacuated population can usually shelter in another part of the county or with friends and family.
 - iii. All areas served by electricity and natural gas as well as public water are susceptible to utility outages.

- f. Hazardous Material Incidents
 - i. Hazardous material incidents may force a shelter-in-place or evacuation, depending on the material involved in the incident and the method of release. The duration of public protective measures may be relatively short (i.e., hours) to very long (i.e., days or weeks).
 - ii. Areas along Interstate 77, Route 50, Route 14, Route 47, Route 31, Route 95, Route 2, 7th Street, and Dupont Road, may be most susceptible to transportation hazardous material incidents. *NOTE: Transportation incidents are possible along any roadway.
- g. Industrial Explosions
 - i. Large industrial explosions may significantly damage the surrounding community.
 - ii. Industrial accidents, including explosions, may result in a significant hazardous material incident.
 - iii. Areas along the CSX Railway, DuPont Washington Works and later SABIC Innovative Plastics (formerly GE Plastics/ Borg Warner), along with smaller operations, located along the Ohio River in the Washington Bottom area of southern Wood County may be susceptible to such incidents.
- h. Large Fires
 - i. Large fires may include wildfires and urban fires.
 - ii. Rural areas may be more susceptible to wildfires.
 - iii. Areas in downtown Parkersburg are most susceptible to quickly-spreading urban fires. Areas in Fort Boreman Park, Nemesis Park, Veterans Memorial Park, Crossroads Campground, Jackson Memorial Park, and Mountwood Park may be susceptible to urban area interface wildfires.

B. Assumptions

1. The fundamental assumption for evacuation is that sufficient warning time will be available to evacuate the population that is threatened.
2. The public will both receive and understand official information related to an evacuation. The public will act in its own interest and evacuate dangerous areas when advised to do so by local government authorities.

Pick-up points where evacuees without cars can obtain transportation; locations where evacuees can obtain fuel, water, medical aid, vehicle maintenance, information, and sanitary facilities; and staging areas which will serve as holding points for resources during major evacuations will generally be determined at the time of an emergency/disaster. The information on these will be given to the public through the methods listed in Annex C: Notification and Warning and Annex D: Public Information.

3. As much as 20% of a threatened area may spontaneously evacuate before an order is given, if there is adequate advance warning. (Source: United States Department of Homeland Security. (November, 2010). *Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101: Guide to Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans*. Washington, D.C.
4. Family pets are an important consideration when implementing evacuation orders. See Annex P: Animals in Disaster.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. There are several factors that must be considered when planning for an evacuation. Among these are the characteristics of the hazard. Magnitude, intensity, speed of onset, and duration are also significant elements; they should determine the number of people to be evacuated and the time and distance of travel necessary to ensure safety.

B. General

1. Types of Evacuations

a. Mass Evacuation

- i. Mass evacuations are unlikely. The primary evacuation route in and through Wood County is Interstate-77 and US Route 50.
- ii. Mass evacuations are most likely ordered by the Governor of West Virginia (or possibly the governor of another state) in coordination with the West Virginia Governor.
- iii. Mass evacuations are likely to be of long duration.
- iv. Sheltering will most likely be necessary and significant if a population is relocated to Wood County.
- v. Sheltering will likely not be necessary if a large portion of the population of Wood County is ordered to evacuate.

b. Partial Evacuation

- i. Partial evacuations are likely to be more common than mass evacuations but not as common as site-specific evacuations. The following scenarios may force a partial evacuation.
 - Hazard material incidents
 - Flooding
 - Industrial accidents
- ii. Partial evacuations may be ordered by the Governor of West Virginia, the Wood County Commission, a combination of the county commission and the municipal council of an affected municipality (if the incident affects both jurisdictions), or a municipal council (if the incident is wholly contained within a municipality).

- iii. Partial evacuations may be of short or long duration. Sheltering may or may not be necessary.

- c. Site-Specific Evacuation

- i. Site-specific evacuations are likely to be the most common type of evacuation. They are often quickly implemented and of short duration.
 - ii. The following situations may warrant a site-specific evacuation.

- Flooding
 - Hazardous material incidents
 - Industrial accidents
 - Utility interruptions

- iii. These types of evacuations may be ordered by an Incident Commander (IC), the Wood County Commission, or a municipal council (depending upon the location of the incident).

- iv. Sheltering may or may not be necessary, depending on the situation.

- 2. Sheltering concerns are addressed in Annex F: Sheltering.

- 3. Field and/or EOC personnel should coordinate with the Humane Society of Parkersburg to ensure that pets left in the evacuated area are provided with basic needs.

- C. Security and Coordination of an Evacuation

- 1. Direction and Control

- a. Ensuring direction and control is of the utmost importance when implementing an evacuation. In general, the guidelines outlined in the Basic Plan and Annex A: Direction and Control of this document should be followed.

- b. As with all emergency incidents, an Incident Command System (ICS) should be established on-scene. The Incident Commander (IC) should be in overall charge *at the scene*.

- i. For most evacuations, law enforcement would act as the implementing agency. A law enforcement representative may not, however, be filling the role of IC. In such a case, the IC will likely

designate a law enforcement official to serve on the command staff (possibly within the operations section) as the “Evacuation Group Leader”.

- ii. All resources implementing an evacuation should serve at the direction and control of the Evacuation Group Leader, who would answer to the Operations Section Chief, who answers to the Incident Commander.
- iii. The county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) should be activated to assist in the coordination of evacuations.

c. Mass Evacuations

- i. The governor may place the state in charge of direction and control of a mass evacuation.
- ii. If a large portion of Wood County’s population must be evacuated, the Wood County Commission should maintain direction and control.
- iii. The evacuation would most likely be coordinated from the Wood County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

d. Partial Evacuations

- i. The governor may place the state in charge of direction and control of a partial evacuation.
- ii. The Wood County Commission provides direction and control for partial evacuations when the affected area is wholly within county jurisdiction or when a municipal and county area is involved and the county area is the larger of the two.
 - The commission may also provide direction and control if requested by a municipality.
 - The county commission may request that such an evacuation be coordinated at the Wood County EOC.
- iii. Municipal councils provide direction and control for partial evacuations when the affected area falls entirely within their jurisdiction.

- e. Site-Specific Evacuations
 - i. The governor may place the state in charge of direction and control of a site-specific evacuation.
 - ii. The county commission may provide direction and control if the area is entirely under county jurisdiction.
 - iii. A municipal council may provide direction and control if the area is entirely within municipal boundaries.
 - iv. An Incident Commander (IC) may provide direction and control if a localized evacuation was ordered directly because of on-scene conditions.
 - f. On-scene resources may be supported by the county EOC, especially if the county commission is in charge of the overall situation. The EOC serves as a coordinating entity for the evacuation, managing external resource procurement, media relations, public interface, etc.
2. Security
- a. Definition
 - i. Security may be needed within an evacuated area to ensure that personal and public property is not disturbed while the area is evacuated.
 - ii. Security must also be ensured during an evacuation (i.e., traffic control, perimeter security, crowd control, etc.).
 - b. In general, during evacuations for which the county commission is providing direction and control, security is provided by the Wood County Sheriff's Department. Municipal police departments and the West Virginia State Police may assist.
 - c. Security may be provided by a municipal police department if the evacuation is entirely within the municipal jurisdiction.
 - d. A combination of law enforcement, fire services personnel, and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) personnel may provide security for a localized, site-specific evacuation ordered by an IC.

e. Resource Support

- i. Law enforcement agencies maintain mutual aid agreements that may be needed to provide adequate security for an evacuation. See Annex K: Law Enforcement.
- ii. Local public works organizations (primarily those representing the municipalities of the county) may provide some barricading, signage, and other traffic control resources. The West Virginia Division of Highways (WVDOH) may also be requested to assist in security by erecting barricades along roadways.

D. Evacuation Routes

1. In general, the county has been divided into two (2) evacuation areas. These areas can be utilized if a mass evacuation is necessary. (These routes provide a means for residents of Wood County to evacuate or for residents of an affected area to efficiently “pass through” Wood County while evacuating.)
 - a. Area 1 is comprised of the areas north of US Route 50.
 - b. Area 2 is comprised of the areas south of US Route 50.
 - c. The boundaries of these areas may be amended on an “ad hoc” basis at the time of an incident based on incident conditions. Such authority rests with the Incident Commander.
2. The following evacuation routes provide a means for residents of Wood County to evacuate or for residents of an affected area to “pass through” Wood County while evacuating.
 - a. Primary Routes
 - i. Area 1
 - Interstate 77
 - US Route 50,
 - ii. Area 2
 - Interstate 77
 - US Route 50,

b. Suggested Secondary Routes

i. Secondary routes, by nature, would be fully determined at the time an evacuation is ordered. The exact routes are contingent upon the areas to be evacuated as well as the hazard.

ii. Area 1

- State Route 68,
- State Route 31
- State Route 2
- State Route 14

iii. Area 2

- State Route 47
- State Route 14
- State Route 2
- State Route 68
- State Route 95
- State Route 892

3. See Appendix 1 for a map showing the primary evacuation routes.

E. Staging and Rest Areas

1. Staging areas may be established by law enforcement and fire services personnel.
2. Staging and rest areas *may* be established at the following intersections.
 - a. **Area 1:** Park and Ride lot at the I-77 and US 50 intersection
 - b. **Area 2:** The I-77 Rest area at the 165 mile marker
3. Other staging and rest areas may be established as needed and as personnel are available to staff them.
4. The location of staging areas should be publicized via pre-established methods for disseminating public information. See ANNEX D: EPI.

F. Considerations for Special Needs Individuals

1. A list of special needs individuals should be developed for Wood County. (This list should be as comprehensive as possible and updated regularly.) It should contain a characterization of the need so that emergency managers can allocate proper resources to those individuals (as and if available). The Wood County Office of Emergency Management is generally responsible for ensuring that this list is compiled. The Wood County Office of Emergency Management may use whatever resources are available (e.g., ARC, etc.) to compile the list.
2. Schools
 - a. Wood County contains 29 school facilities.
 - b. If an evacuation of a school facility is necessary, bus transportation should be utilized as is normally done upon the close of regular school days. As such, transportation of school children is coordinated by Wood County Schools.
 - c. Emergency services personnel in an affected area should coordinate with Wood County Schools and bus drivers if the areas into which students are normally bused are to be evacuated. Ad hoc staging areas (or collection points) may have to be established in a safe area to allow parents and children to reunite. The locations of these areas, by nature, would be determined on an as-needed basis.
 - i. Edgelawn Campground could be used as a Staging Area or Command Post.
 - ii. 140 Bus Units could be available for transportation
 - iii. 25 of the 140 bus units are special needs buses.
 - iv. The school system has 8,000 gallons of diesel and 5,000 gallons of gasoline on hand
3. Nursing Homes
 - a. There are five (5) licensed nursing homes with 498 beds in Wood County. (Source: <http://www.wvcaregivers.org/map/wood.html>)
 - b. Nursing homes should utilize their own transportation resources, if applicable.

- c. Some nursing home residents may be ambulatory. The director of the appropriate nursing home should notify emergency services personnel if ambulances are needed.
- d. Nursing homes in need of assistance are likely to ask it from emergency services personnel operating in the area. Emergency services personnel should relay such resource requests to the Incident Commander (IC) or Emergency Operations Center (EOC), if activated.

4. Day Care Facilities

- a. There are 18 licensed day care centers in Wood County. (Source: http://childcarecenter.us/county/wood_wv)
- b. The directors of day care facilities should utilize their own transportation, if applicable.
- c. Day care directors must contact parents to pick up children to the extent possible.
- d. If parents are unable to pick up children and the center has no suitable transportation available, they will likely ask for assistance from emergency services providers in the area. Emergency services personnel should relay such resource requests to the Incident Commander (IC) or Emergency Operations Center (EOC), if activated.

5. Clinics

- a. In many cases, patients at clinics drove themselves. Those patients who are able should be expected to drive themselves to safety.
- b. If a patient is unable to drive, the clinic should request ambulance assistance.

G. Deactivation and Recovery

- 1. The implementation of recovery efforts would vary according to the nature of the specific emergency situation. Recovery operations should be implemented over whatever timeframe is appropriate.

2. Terminating Protective Actions

- a. Protective actions may be terminated for a variety of reasons, including (but not limited to) the following.
 - i. The emergency condition has been resolved
 - ii. The need for future protective actions has been reduced
 - iii. The cost of maintaining protective actions becomes excessive and outweighs the anticipated benefit of maintaining the action
- b. External resources may be available to assist in making the determination to terminate protective actions. Such resources may include facility representatives (if a fixed facility is involved in the incident), on-scene response personnel, state government representatives, etc.
- c. Previously identified methods for disseminating public information should be utilized for notification of the suspension of protective actions. See ANNEX C: WARNING AND ANNEX D: EPI.
- d. Emergency services providers working in the affected area *may* be able to spread the word that protective action requirements are being lifted.

3. Re-Entry

- a. Re-entry should only be allowed after protective actions have been terminated and it is deemed that the affected area is no longer susceptible to the hazard.
- b. On-scene emergency services personnel should ensure that no one re-enters an affected area until the evacuation order has been lifted.
- c. Those issuing the evacuation order are responsible for notifying on-scene resources when the order is lifted and re-entry can begin.
- d. Previously identified methods for disseminating public information should be utilized for notification of an allowable re-entry.

4. Decontamination may be necessary prior to re-entry.

IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

- A. For mass evacuations, direction and control rests with the county commission, who should coordinate extensively with other affected governmental jurisdictions (including the state).
- B. For partial evacuations that are completely contained within the boundaries of a municipality, the municipal council should maintain direction and control. If the affected area spans more than one (1) municipal jurisdiction, direction and control rests with the municipal council of the jurisdiction with the larger affected area. Under such a circumstance, the municipal councils would coordinate extensively. If a municipality and county jurisdiction are affected, the county should maintain direction and control and coordinate extensively with the municipal council.
- C. Site-specific evacuations are under the direction and control of the CEO of the jurisdiction in which the affected area is located.
- D. If an on-scene Incident Commander orders a localized evacuation based on rapidly escalating incident conditions, that individual should maintain direction and control from the scene. He/she must coordinate to the extent possible with the CEO of the applicable jurisdiction.
- E. In general, law enforcement personnel would be responsible for implementing and coordinating an evacuation order. Law enforcement personnel would ultimately serve at the direction of the on-scene Incident Commander and work with other field resources as necessary. During circumstances where the evacuation is coordinated from the EOC, law enforcement should work extensively with EOC staff.

V. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

1. Emergency Public Information
 - a. Public information should be released by the County Public Information Officer (PIO).
 - b. All public information must be reviewed by the individual or agency providing direction and control (or the WV Office of Emergency Management Director, if such delegation of authority is made).
 - c. See ANNEX D: EPI for more details.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS: See Annex B.

VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Incident Commander

1. Determine the need for public protective actions, including evacuation, at the scene.
2. If an evacuation is warranted, coordinate with the jurisdiction's CEO to order the evacuation.
3. If the CEO cannot be reached, direct law enforcement personnel at the scene to conduct the evacuation.

B. Wood County Commission

1. Issue evacuation order (or approve evacuation order recommendations from field personnel).
2. Develop in-depth evacuation plans.
3. Coordinate evacuation efforts.
4. Coordinate relocation into other jurisdictions, if necessary.
5. Designate county personnel (e.g., maintenance, public works) to assist law enforcement in conducting the evacuation.
6. Maintain timely and accurate public information through the County Public Information Officer (PIO).

C. Municipal Councils

1. Provide direction and control for the evacuation, in coordination with the Incident Commander (IC) and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), if the affected area is entirely contained within the municipality.
2. Designate municipal personnel (e.g., public works) to assist law enforcement in conducting the evacuation.
3. Assist with public information tasks, as necessary.

D. Law Enforcement

1. Coordinate the on-scene components of the evacuation in coordination with jurisdiction officials.
2. Coordinate, with other on-scene emergency services personnel, the notification of individuals to be evacuated.
3. Ensure the orderly flow of evacuees from the affected area.

4. Maintain law and order.
5. Provide security for the evacuated area (including perimeter and traffic control).
6. Provide liaison to the EOC for coordination of efforts.
7. Assist in the determination of when the area is safe for the return of evacuees.

E. Fire Service Providers

1. Maintain fire security in evacuated areas.
2. Assist in the notification of individuals to be evacuated.
3. Assist in ensuring the orderly flow of evacuees from the affected area.
4. Provide search and rescue services for lost individuals and for those unable to evacuate without assistance.
5. Provide liaison to the EOC for coordination of efforts.
6. Assist in the determination of when the area is safe for the return of evacuees.
7. Assist in recovery operations.

F. Wood County Office of Emergency Management

1. Activate the county EOC during all evacuation situations to provide support.
2. Coordinate evacuation efforts, if delegated the responsibility by the county commission.
3. Coordinate resource requests and recovery efforts with on-scene personnel.
4. Coordinate public information efforts with the County PIO.
5. Assist in the staffing of staging/rest areas (by delegating staff, volunteers, etc.).

G. Wood County Schools

1. Ensure the safety of students during an evacuation.
2. Provide buses and drivers for evacuation, if necessary and available.
 - a. 140 bus units are available
 - b. 25 are Special Needs buses
 - c. Maintain backup supplies for gasoline and diesel fuel.

3. Assist the American Red Cross (ARC) in establishing disaster shelters and support facilities, if needed.
- H. Salvation Army: Maintains 2 buses available for evacuations
- I. West Virginia Div. of Homeland Security & Emergency Management
1. Coordinates the resources of state agencies through the SEOC if requested by the county EOC.
- J. West Virginia Highways
1. Provides personnel and equipment resources, if needed and requested.
 2. Assists in the maintenance of the transportation infrastructure.
 3. Assists in the provision of security by erecting barricades along roadways (at the request of field response personnel and upon approval by state authority).
- K. US Department of Transportation
1. Provides transportation resources as requested by the state and directed by ESF #1.
 2. Assists in the maintenance of the transportation infrastructure.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. Records regarding reimbursement should be submitted to the head of the applicable jurisdiction (county commission or municipal council) within 30 days of the conclusion of response operations. Documentation should include man hours, equipment hours, materials and supplies consumed, and any damages incurred.
2. The Emergency Management Director, in coordination with the county commission and other pertinent agencies, develops and maintains applicable agreements with such agencies as the police departments, fire departments, Community Emergency Response Team, Wood County Emergency Communications, Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department, Washington County, OH, Jackson County, Wirt County, Ritchie County, and Pleasants County, etc. to ensure that an evacuation proceeds as smoothly as possible. Such agreements include (but are not limited to) the following.
 - a. Communications protocols
 - b. Guidelines for opening and using shelters
 - c. Guidelines for temporarily closing or rerouting roadways
 - d. Guidelines ensuring the timely release of public information
3. Evacuees should receive instructional materials showing evacuated areas, routes, parking facilities, shelters, and support facilities (with food service and medical assistance) at staging areas.
4. Continuity of Government
 - a. Lines of succession for all EOC staff positions are maintained by the Wood County Office of Emergency Management.
 - b. If a transition in command must occur within the Incident Command System (ICS), successors would be named by the Incident Commander. Those leaving the post are responsible for briefing relief forces at the time of transition.
 - c. Other lines of succession are covered by state law and individual agency Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs).

B. Finance

1. See Section VIII.B of the Basic Plan

C. Logistics

1. The county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) should be activated to assist in the coordination of and provide support to an evacuation under the direction and control of the county.
2. Transportation for essential workers to and from risk areas should be provided by their respective organization. Should additional transportation be required, requests should be made through the on-scene Incident Commander to the activated EOC.
3. State and Federal Support
 - a. State
 - i. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) may be activated and coordinate activities statewide if the evacuation impacts a significant portion of the state's population or geography. In this scenario, the SEOC functions as a Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) with the local unified command elements functioning as the Incident Commanders (ICs).
 - ii. During mass migrations from urban areas to rural areas, the state can assist in monitoring and should receive resource requests for localities.
 - b. Federal
 - i. Federal support may be available for the movement of resources and transportation equipment needs through Emergency Support Function (ESF) #1 of the National Response Framework (NRF).
 - ii. ESF #1 personnel may also assist with the restoration of the transportation infrastructure during or following hazard events.
 - iii. The Mass Evacuation Incident Annex of the NRF outlines the steps which federal resources coordinate the many federal assets that may respond to a mass evacuation.

- iv. Federal assets are accessed through state authorities. Local officials request state assistance through the county EOC to the WVDHSEM in the State EOC (SEOC). WVDHSEM personnel distribute requests, as necessary.

IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The Emergency Management Director should ensure the maintenance and improvement of this annex.
- B. The annex should be reviewed, updated, and modified as necessary, but not less than annually.

X. LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Evacuation Routes Map

Appendix 2: Evacuation Planning Checklist

APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX E

EVACUATION PLANNING CHECKLIST

CONTROL ACTIVITY	CONVENTIONAL MEASURES (To be applied in all instances)	CONTINGENT MEASURES (To be considered only if conventional measures prove inadequate)	CONTRAPRODUCTIVE MEASURES (To be avoided)
	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	NEVER
ROUTE ASSIGNMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use all available outbound resources • Balance flow to minimize clearance time • Inspect all evacuation routes • Develop contingency plans • Provide clear instructions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise risk/reception assignments • Redefine risk areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discourage individuals with personal reception area destinations
DEPARTURE SCHEDULING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadcast traffic information • Encourage off-peak departures • Operate support services around the clock • Schedule departures of autoless and critical workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule departure of all risk-area residents on a geographic basis (begin with densely populated core and work outward) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare off-again, on-again schedules with short time frames (i.e. hour-by-hour) • Use arbitrary scheduling rules (i.e. even/odd license plates) • Develop schedules requiring individual vehicle inspection
ROAD CAPACITY EXPANSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use shoulders where feasible • Adjust signal timing • Post adequate signs • Encourage first auto use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish wrong-way flow • Adopt vehicle occupancy restrictions on separate rights-of-way 	
ENTRY CONTROL FOR OUTBOUND ROUTES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify key control points • Assign officers to key merging points • Use barricades of heavy equipment where necessary to deny access and force geographic schedules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Station police officers at barricades • Use police officers to meter flow of freeway entrance ramps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use moveable barricades (i.e. saw horses or cones) without police presence • Establish systems requiring individual vehicle inspection
PERIMETER CONTROL ON INBOUND ROUTES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish control points on all routes (at reception/risk boundary and reception area outskirts) • Layout ample holding areas adjacent to control points • Intercept and interrogate all inbound traffic 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use road shoulders for holding area parking
FLOW MAINTENANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare personnel deployment plans • Undertake dynamic surveillance of traffic patterns and redirect accordingly • Patrol all segments of evacuation routes (particularly bottleneck intersections) • Respond to all incidents, clearing stalled and disabled vehicles and reinstate flow ASAP 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop traffic flow to answer individual questions or redirect misrouted vehicles
DESTINATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review reception area parking plans • Direct vehicle flow to parking area • Supervise parking activities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow parking to back up onto evacuation routes

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX F: MASS CARE

Related Federal ESFs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
Related State Annexes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annex F: Mass Care• Annex X: Animal Services
Primary Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• American Red Cross, Mid-Ohio Valley Chapter
Support Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wood County Office of Emergency Management• Volunteer Action Center• West Virginia Department of Agriculture• The Salvation Army• West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR)• United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS)
Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WV Code, §15-5-12, as amended
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). <i>West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan</i>. Charleston, WV.• National American Red Cross. (n.d.). <i>American Red Cross Program Guidance</i>. Washington, D.C.• United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). <i>National Response Framework</i>. Washington, D.C.• United States Department of Homeland Security. (November, 2010). <i>Guide to Developing Emergency Operations Plans: Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101</i>. Washington, D.C.

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A. Purpose

This annex outlines the process by which Wood County accesses shelter facility resources.

B. Scope

This annex guides all mass care operations in Wood County.

To ensure an understanding of these tasks, representatives from the Wood County Office of Emergency Management, the American Red Cross, and the Salvation Army have been designated the Planning Committee for the Mass Care Annex and have been involved in the planning process.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. During an emergency, a portion of the population (or the entire population) of Wood County may be required to evacuate.
2. Severe winter storms, floods, large-scale power outages, severe thunderstorms, and hazardous material incidents are among the most likely incidents to prompt sheltering activities in Wood County. As such, a variety of shelters have been designated so that some should be available, regardless of the hazard event.
3. The American Red Cross (ARC) is the primary agency for operating shelter facilities in Wood County during emergencies.

B. Assumptions

1. The ultimate responsibility for sheltering rests with local government.
2. If a hazard threatens the entire county, the population may be evacuated and sheltered in a neighboring reception county.
3. Sufficient warning time may be available to ensure that shelter facilities are opened in time to provide shelter and other services for evacuees, especially for those displaced by flood waters, etc.
4. Approximately 80% of evacuees will seek shelter with friends or relatives rather than go to shelter facilities. (Source: CPG101)

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. American Red Cross (ARC) Organization

- a. During large-scale emergencies with significant sheltering demands, the ARC would likely operate from its Parkersburg location.
- b. The regional ARC operations division (in Parkersburg) staffs and operates its own Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to coordinate ARC functions.
- c. During larger operations, a trained Red Cross representative volunteer may report to the Wood County EOC to act as a liaison with the ARC EOC.
- d. Resources
 - i. There is a small inventory of resources (such as cots, blankets, etc.) located within the Mid-Ohio Valley Chapter's region. The Red Cross has three (3) Parkersburg locations: (a) Red Cross MOV Chapter office and (b) POD trailers outside the Chapter office, and (c) resources stored in surrounding counties.
 - ii. Red Cross personnel receive standard shelter operations training.
 - iii. The Red Cross maintains a list of shelters in its shelter surveys. This information is also entered into a national database.

2. Notification of the American Red Cross

- a. To notify the Red Cross, contact the Mid-Ohio Valley Chapter at 304-485-7311 or the Disaster Action Team at 304-588-0730. The caller should be able to provide an estimated number of evacuees.
- b. The caller should also be able to provide the basic conditions of the incident (e.g., hot zone, prevailing wind, etc.).

3. Considerations for Special Needs

- a. During an emergency, if it is suspected that special needs populations may be impacted, the Wood County Office of Emergency Management and ARC should plan to open shelters that we can accommodate people with functional needs. If a special needs individual needs to be

evacuated, field responders can coordinate with EOC personnel to arrange for recovery and transport to a shelter facility.

- b. In general, nursing homes, long-term care facilities, and other functional needs populations should be transported to a reciprocal facility outside of the threatened area.
- c. See Annex N: Special Populations

4. Volunteers

- a. The ARC staff includes a “Emergency Services Coordinator”, and a “Volunteer Services Coordinator”, who operates out of the Charleston, WV office, who interfaces as necessary with ARC volunteers.
- b. If additional volunteers are necessary for sheltering operations, the MOV Chapter of the ARC should coordinate with the Regional office in Charleston, WV to obtain Regional and National Resources.

5. The Volunteer Action Center (VAC)

- a. The VAC would be in charge of all volunteers
- b. The VAC work with Churches, Salvation Army, Red Cross, and others
- c. Can be a part of the County-wide NIMS/ICS, have representation within the EOC, and could automatically be deployed based upon operational periods.
- d. “Train the Community” to automatically look for and find/report to the Processing Center. This would be a way to coordinate at-will/Spontaneous volunteers.
- e. The VAC would coordinate a staging area for volunteers, “a Volunteer Processing Center”, where spontaneous volunteers could report and be placed based on their abilities.

B. Shelter Facilities

1. General Operations

- a. “Shelter facilities” are defined as public or private structures used to lodge and care for evacuees on the basis of approximately 40 square feet of space per person.

- b. All shelter facilities should be supplied with essential items and materials on an as-needed basis from an inventory maintained by the ARC.
 - c. Generally, the ARC maintains a list of facilities that can be used as shelter facilities in its national shelters database.
 - i. The ARC maintains agreements with the facility owners for access and usage.
 - ii. The ARC also maintains a list of volunteer shelter staff.
 - iii. Operations at shelter facilities opened by the ARC should be managed by the ARC.
 - iv. Shelter Capacities
 - Churches: 25-50
 - County Schools: 100+
 - v. Current shelter locations
 - Camden Church of Christ
 - St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church
 - Williamstown United Methodist
 - Wood County Schools
 - d. The ARC utilizes the “national shelter system” to track the opening of shelter facilities, shelter populations, and the closing of shelter facilities.
 - e. A liaison at the Wood County EOC may be tasked with maintaining on-going coordination with ARC resources at the ARC EOC, Mid-Ohio Valley Chapter at 220 8th Street, Parkersburg, WV 26101 (during large-scale emergencies).
 - i. The liaison may be designated from the pool of EOC staff or may be provided by the ARC.
 - ii. An ARC-trained “government liaison” volunteer may also report to the Wood County EOC to serve as this liaison.
2. Reception Centers
- a. Clients at shelters should be registered to maintain accountability.
 - b. The ARC generally manages the reception and registration of clients at shelter facilities. The ARC may request assistance, if necessary.

- c. Reception may include a brief health and mental health assessment (most likely health assessments will be performed by ARC health services personnel and partner agencies, and mental health services will be coordinated with Westbrook Health Services).
 - d. If a shelter is activated quickly (due to a quick onset emergency, for example), temporary reception centers may be established in a safe location.
- 3. Feeding
 - a. The ARC may establish fixed feeding sites when shelter facilities are operating.
 - b. Additionally, the ARC may set up mobile feeding routes.
- 4. Animals
 - a. Domestic and/or farm animals are not allowed at disaster shelters.
 - b. Pet and animal owners are ultimately responsible for the care of their animals.
 - c. The ARC does make provisions for service animals.
 - d. For all other pets/animals, the ARC coordinates with the Humane Society of Parkersburg regarding animal concerns (including resources for pet sheltering) through the county EOC.
 - e. See Annex P: Animals in Disaster.

IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

- A. The ARC has developed and maintains a system for managing activated shelter facilities.
- B. The ARC can activate its own EOC at its Mid-Ohio Valley Chapter at 220 8th Street, Parkersburg, West Virginia office during large-scale incidents to manage ARC resources.
- C. If the ARC's EOC is activated, it should establish communications with the Wood County EOC. (The local EOC may initiate said communications.)
- D. More details regarding the ARC's internal management structures are contained in various plans and other documents maintained by the Mid-Ohio Valley Chapter.
- E. When local chapter resources have been depleted, resources from surrounding counties, Regional, State, and National shall be obtained.

V. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

- A. The Wood County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will maintain on-going coordination with the local ARC representative. The local ARC will then relay any information to Regional ARC representative who is tasked with coordinating American Red Cross (ARC) resources at the ARC Disaster Operations Center (DOC) in Washing, DC (during large-scale emergencies).
 - 1. The liaison may be designated by the ARC.
 - 2. The local ARC Liaison may also report to the Wood County EOC to serve in this role.

- B. See Annex C: Warning and Annex D: Public Information.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

- A. To notify the American Red Cross (ARC), contact the local office in Parkersburg.
If there is no answer there, the caller will be transferred to an answering service.
- B. The caller should be able to provide an estimate number of evacuees.
- C. The caller should also be able to provide the basic conditions of the incident
(e.g., hot zone, prevailing wind, etc.).
- D. Plans for radio communications between disaster shelters or support facilities
and the EOC will be maintained by the Communications Officer.

VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. The ARC is the primary agency for sheltering in Wood County.
2. The Wood County Office of Emergency Management support sheltering operations via the dissemination of public information and resource procurement in the county EOC.
3. Other local agencies may support shelter facility operations through the EOC.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. **Primary Agency:** American Red Cross

- a. Maintains lists of available shelter facilities in Wood County.
- b. Coordinates with appropriate emergency personnel to open shelter facilities as needed.
- c. Employs internal policies and guidance to staff and operate shelter facilities.
 - i. Registers clients at shelter facilities
 - ii. Provides basic health assessments and mental health assessments to clients in shelter facilities
- d. Establishes fixed feeding sites or mobile feeding routes to serve those housed in shelter facilities.
- e. Staffs and operates the chapter EOC in Parkersburg to support the needs of ARC resources and to maintain liaison with the county EOC.
- f. Closes shelter facilities when appropriate.

2. Support Agencies

- a. Wood County Office of Emergency Management
 - i. Coordinate with the ARC should shelter facilities need to be opened in Wood County.
 - ii. Receive external resource requests from ARC personnel if ARC resources are exhausted.
 - iii. Provide liaison between the affected jurisdictions and state resources.

- b. West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources
 - i. Coordinates Annex F (state EOP) operations.
 - ii. Assists local communities with the provision of medical care in a mass setting for persons with special needs.
 - iii. Provides support, staffing, supplies, and resources to local governments if their capabilities are overwhelmed.

- c. West Virginia Department of Agriculture
 - i. Coordinates Annex X (state EOP) operations.
 - ii. Coordinates with the West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management in the State EOC (SEOC).
 - iii. Facilitates state and local response teams to assist with the evacuation and sheltering of livestock and companion animals.
 - iv. Facilitates plans and guidelines to provide shelter and care to livestock and companion animals.
 - v. Assists local jurisdictions in the development of guidelines for reuniting pets with their owners.

- d. United States Department of Homeland Security
 - i. Serves as the coordinator of ESF #6 of the NRF.
 - ii. Coordinates and leads federal resources to support local and state governments and voluntary agencies in the performance of mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services missions.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. ARC personnel are expected to maintain their own internal reporting policies throughout an emergency. Such records may include volunteer time records, lists of expended supplies, logs for shelter activation/deactivation, etc.
2. ARC personnel should interface with the national shelter database if any shelters are activated. Such an operation allows for an on-going record of accountability for sheltering resources.

B. Finance

1. For costs incurred by the American Red Cross, reimbursement to the local chapter by the National organization.
2. Requests for Cost Reimbursement for costs incurred by Wood County
 - a. Wood County may be eligible for cost reimbursement following some *declared* emergency incidents, in which cases accurate reports are critical.
 - b. The Wood County Office of Emergency Management compiles such requests for Wood County (in coordination with pertinent local agencies).
 - c. Reports and records to be included in reimbursement requests should be submitted to the Wood County Office of Emergency Management /Wood Commission no later than 10 days following the conclusion of response operations.

1. See Section VIII.B: Basic Plan

C. Logistics

1. Communications systems such as telephones, cellular phones, email, and facsimile will serve as the primary forms of communication during emergencies.
2. Resource Management
 - a. ARC resources are managed by the ARC EOC.
 - b. External resources that are unavailable through ARC channels may be requested through the Wood County EOC.

- c. All local resources should be committed prior to requesting external resources.
- d. When requesting resources, the ARC should provide the EOC with the following information:
 - i. Name and title of individual making the request,
 - ii. Brief description of the situation,
 - iii. Actions taken,
 - iv. Specific type of assistance needed, and
 - v. Estimated number of affected persons.

C. State and Federal Involvement

1. State

- a. According to the *West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan*, the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR) and ARC share the lead responsibility for coordinating relief services. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - i. Assisting local communities with the provision of sheltering for victims and pets who need to be temporarily relocated, and
 - ii. The mass distribution of food, water, and other basic relief services.
- b. Services for special needs individuals may include (but not be limited to) the following:
 - i. Acquisition and delivery of supplies such as cots and blankets,
 - ii. Delivery of basic medical supplies,
 - iii. Provision of equipment, and
 - iv. Additional staffing.
- c. The West Virginia Department of Agriculture may facilitate state and local emergency response teams to assist with the evacuation and sheltering of animals. Additional assistance may include the following:
 - i. Facilitate plans and procedures to provide shelter and care to companion animals and livestock during emergencies,
 - ii. Assist local jurisdictions in identifying potential locations for fixed-facility and temporary companion animal and livestock shelters, and

- iii. Assist local jurisdictions in developing guidelines for returning pets to owners.

2. Federal

- a. As mentioned above, the ARC is a support entity for implementing Emergency Support Function (ESF) #6 of the *National Response Framework* (NRF).
- b. Local ARC personnel should be familiar with ESF #6 and respond in accordance with it.
- c. The ARC may have access to federal resources for the provision of short and long-term housing assistance and human services such as counseling, identifying support for persons with special needs, expediting the processing of federal benefits claims, and expediting mail services in affected areas.
 - i. If other federal resources (for housing and/or human services) are deployed, federal representatives may coordinate with the appropriate state agency.
 - ii. As such, the coordinating ARC representative and WCOEM should coordinate if additional resources are needed (i.e., if such services are needed, the coordinating ARC representative should notify the WCOEM, who requests the deployment of state resources prior to the coordinating ARC representative requesting additional federal support).

VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The Wood County Office of Emergency Management and the Mid-Ohio Valley Chapter of the ARC should coordinate revisions to this annex.
- B. An annual review of this annex should be conducted or as needed.
- C. This annex may be subject to revision at times when the rest of the plan is being reviewed.

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX G: PUBLIC HEALTH

<i>Related Federal ESFs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services
<i>Related State Annexes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annex G: Emergency Health and Medical Services
<i>Primary Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department (MOVHD)
<i>Support Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wood County Office of Emergency Management• WESCOM Medical Command• West Virginia Board of Pharmacy• West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR)• West Virginia National Guard (WVNG)• United States Department of Health and Human Services (USHHS)
<i>Authorities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WV Code, §6-12, as amended• WV Code, §9, as amended• WV Code, §15-5, as amended• WV Code, §16, as amended• HSPD-21: Public Health and Medical Preparedness
<i>References</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (April, 2011). <i>Public Health Preparedness Capabilities: National Standards for State and Local Planning</i>. Atlanta, GA.• West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). <i>West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan</i>. Charleston, WV.• <i>Region V Hospital Off-Site Triage and Treatment Plan</i>

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to outline the local organization, operational concepts, responsibilities and guidelines in Wood County to accomplish coordinated public health and medical services during emergency situations.

B. Scope

This annex describes the public health capabilities in Wood County. It primarily applies to the Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department (MOVHD). It outlines how this organization should interact with other emergency preparedness partners in the county. Further, it recognizes that during some situations, this agency may play a primary role in the response and a significant role in the recovery (e.g., pandemic/epidemic situations, etc.).

It is significant to note that the MOVHD maintains significant emergency planning as required by different sections of law, code, and regulation. As such, the MOVHD may have a supplemental network of preparedness partners that can assist a public health (or other emergency) response.

To ensure an understanding of these tasks, the Wood County Office of Emergency Management, and the Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department have been designated the Planning Committee for the Public Health Annex, and have been involved in the planning process.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. The Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department (MOVHD) is a regional public health agency that serves six (6) counties. Included in its service area is Wood County and the recognized cities therein.
2. By statute, the Wood County Commission has the overall responsibility for the protection of lives and property and the health and well being of all citizens of the county.
3. Large-scale and/or public health emergencies may affect large areas of the jurisdiction, the state, or other states, requiring a coordinated response from varied resources from outside of Wood County, including the potential use of mutual aid.
4. The term "special populations" now is used to represent a large diverse group of individuals who often live among the general population who may or may not require one (1) or more special accommodation. While on a day to day basis, individuals who fall somewhere in this classification may function in the general population un-noticed and self-sufficient, during an emergency situation, can require the assistance of the emergency response community if injured, or as often the case, if accommodations normally available to them fail. It is imperative that as part of the planning process it is understood that individuals with special needs are reluctant to identify themselves during pre-emergency planning efforts for multiple reasons, including, but not limited to, the stigma often associated with the term as well as be considered a vulnerable (i.e., at-risk) population. See Annex N: Special Populations for additional information.

B. Assumptions

1. Public and private health and medical resources located throughout Wood County generally will be available for use during disaster situations, but many of these resources, including human resources, will themselves be impacted by the disaster. In fact, in normal daily operations, due to numerous factors, local medical services are taxed, sometimes to the point that all but emergency cases are on diversion.

2. Emergency measures to protect life and health during the first 72 hours after the disaster will, in all likelihood, be exclusively dependent upon local and area resources.
3. During large-scale emergencies, spontaneous volunteers will come forward and offer their assistance. When appropriately managed and supported, volunteers can provide numerous services, often releasing emergency service personnel to perform more essential tasks. Unmanaged volunteers, despite their good intentions, can be more detrimental to emergency response operations. See Annex O: Volunteer Management for more information.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. According to the NIMS, incidents are managed locally for as long as possible. As such, the on-scene IC may contact public health personnel directly or through the 9-1-1 center during incidents for which the EOC has not been activated. If these agencies are contacted, the Wood County Office of Emergency Management should be notified so as to maintain an accurate account of all responses and to potentially request activation of the emergency operations center.
2. Critical agencies must have a clearly defined methodology to request that a functional EOC be established and assurance that this is achieved rapidly to assure that the on-going situation can be evaluated so that limited resources are allocated to the most effective manner.

B. Public Health Considerations

1. The Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department (MOVHD) is the responsible agency for public health-related issues during large emergencies when such emergencies pose a danger to the public health of individuals within the county. When activated, the MOVHD functions within the agency itself under an Incident Command System (ICS) methodology, and as requested will provide a pre-determined representative to function as a liaison within the Wood County ICS and/or Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
2. Emergency operations of the MOVHD are mainly extensions of the day-to-day services. While an emergency might not directly require the actions of the MOVHD, it can provide a significant number of staff individuals with NIMS and other special training who can assist and/or augment other command and control operations or EOC operations. Additionally, MOVHD can be a resource for numerous other general and specialized resources. Listed below by division are some of the services provided by MOVHD related to emergency management.
 - a. Environmental Services
 - i. Food and food service safety,
 - ii. Public health issues within public shelters,
 - iii. Potable water safety,

- iv. Public sanitation, and/or
 - v. Vector control.
- b. Epidemiology
- i. Detection and identification of illnesses within the general public;
 - ii. Will be possibly the first to know or identifier of the presence of a "novel" disease or illness and/or the 1st to identify to use or release of certain WMD agents.
 - iii. Coordination of laboratory testing to confirm and/or rule out the presence of disease threats to the general public;
 - iv. Epidemiology tracking to define and identify potential sources of disease and/or illness within the general public; and
 - v. Provides technical assistance relative to identification and causal factors related to disease and illness within the general public and control measures control, contain and/or to treat such disease or illness within the general population.
- c. Clinical Services
- i. Mass vaccination and/or medication of the general public to prevent disease or illness;
 - ii. Mass and/or select vaccination and/or medication to control disease and/or illness outbreaks in the general public;
 - iii. Provides direct clinical services, such as examinations and health screenings to control, identify, and treat disease and illness within the general public; and
 - iv. Provides direct advanced medical care in support of established Off-Site Triage and Treatment Centers.
- d. **Women, Infants, and Children (WIC):** Provides support for health and nutrition related issues for women, infants, and children.

- e. Regional Threat Preparedness Unit
 - i. Provides planning for and assistance in the identification and response to accidental and/or intentional release of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and/or Explosive agents (CBRNE) into the general population;
 - ii. Provides technical support for the medical decontamination and/or treatment of individuals exposed to biological, chemical, radiological, and explosive agents;
 - iii. Coordinates the activation and implementation of the *Region V Hospital Off-Site Triage and Treatment Plan*;
 - iv. Maintains active lists of Medical Reserve Corp (MRC) Threat Preparedness Volunteers and Regional Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) and members, and provides for their activation in the event of a large scale emergency that affects or potentially affects the health and/or safe of the general public;
 - v. Manages the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) and Managed Inventory Program in the event of an emergency exceeds and/or has the potential to exceed local vaccine, medication and/or medical supply inventories;
 - vi. Develops and maintains plans for the large scale vaccination and/or medical prophylaxis of the general public in the event of a natural or man-made disease outbreak; and
 - vii. Maintains and provides, when necessary, stockpiles of medical and associated supplies necessary to support large-scale emergency operations.
 - viii. In coordination or cooperation with other groups and/or individuals, provides specialized resources such as an "Mobile Emergency Command Suite" (MECS 1), small and large animal rescue and emergency sheltering, and numerous volunteers with a vast array of skill sets. Additionally, MOVHD maintains or has memoranda of understanding with numerous assets and resources both in West Virginia and Ohio.

3. In the event that an emergency has occurred, or has the potential to occur, that will surpass the capabilities of normal EMS capabilities and the *Wood County Emergency Operations Plan* has been activated with the support of an EOC. In such case, activation of the MOVHD emergency response capacity can be requested through the MOVHD representative assigned to the EOC or by contacting the MOVHD 24/7 Emergency Phone at 304-488-0406.
4. The MOVHD, in cooperation with the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau for Public Health, is recognized under the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 of the *National Response Framework* (NRF) and therefore can access supplemental assistance in meeting identified public health needs of victims during incidents where local, regional, and state response resources may be inadequate and a federal response is required.
 - a. MOVHD's local capabilities are supplemented by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (within the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources [WVDHHR]). The state health department, in conjunction with the MOVHD, if necessary, would make the decision to request support from the United States Department of Health and Human Resources (USHHS).
 - b. It is the responsibility of the Regional Epidemiologist assigned to the MOVHD to monitor existing medical surveillance systems and, if necessary, to implement any additional surveillance systems he/she deems necessary to monitor the health of the general population and special, high-risk populations; carry out field studies and investigations; monitor injury and disease patterns and potential disease outbreaks; and provide technical assistance and consultations on disease and injury prevention and precautions in response to the emergency.
 - c. If necessary, the Regional Epidemiologist may request additional assistance from the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health to support surveillance and investigative operations deemed necessary.

- d. If determined to be necessary, the MOVHD may make requests of the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health for support for the public health operations associated with the emergency, including such areas as food safety and security, agriculture safety and security, vector control, potable water/wastewater, solid waste disposal, and protection of animal health.

D. Inter-Departmental and Inter-Governmental Relationships

1. If the disaster that occurs can be handled without calling into operation other governmental or nongovernmental health forces, normal administrative and control protocols should prevail. This request may or may not entail activating the MOVHD internal ICS management system.
2. Personnel from adjoining county health departments may be requested if the disaster is of a magnitude that the resources of the local department may be overtaxed. This process should be managed by the MOVHD internal ICS management system. MOVHD, being a regional (i.e., six [6] county) health department, anticipates that initially, if required, resources from its surrounding county interests might be utilized within Wood County. If MOVHD still finds that additional resources are needed, standing MOUs with other public health agencies (both in West Virginia and Ohio) and/or other identified resources or the assets of the West Virginia Public Health System might be utilized.
3. If the disaster that occurs is of a magnitude that indicates that resources of the local department and neighboring departments may be overtaxed, the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR) may respond in accordance with the *West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan*. As part of its internal ICS management system, MOVHD, using existing operational command chains, may request other sources through the State of West Virginia, federal resources, or other identified resources.
4. If the additional resources of the WVDHHR and/or other units are insufficient to cope with the emergency, federal support may be requested.

IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

- A. The internal resources of any significant community partner should be managed by individual department SOGs with an appropriate ICS structure that can be integrated into the overall operations plan.
- B. The Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department (MOVHD) operates under an internal modified ICS structure during emergency conditions. The health department also has a seat in the EOC to coordinate and support public health concerns throughout an incident.

V. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

- A. The release of information concerning public health operations on-scene should be managed by the Incident Command System (ICS) implemented within the county to manage the emergency. During the initial stages of an emergency, agency-specific public affairs officials should be the primary individuals responsible for the release of information to the media and the general public, as approved by the ICS structure. This process may transition to a more countywide structure should a county public information officer be designated. Overall, public information should be released in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Annex D: Public Information (for a Joint Information System [JIS]).
- B. MOVHD, as part of its on-going ICS management plan, has established individuals to act in its behalf as its Public Information Officer (PIO). It is vital that an organized process and plan is in place to assure that a functional EOC, operating as part of a recognized emergency management plan, exists. As part of the EOC, it is normal to implement a "joint information center" which is associated with the EOC and that a "joint information system plan" is implemented. In large scale emergencies, numerous agencies will be represented by their PIO and it is the function of the JIS and JIC to craft these and other resources together to create a cohesive emergency information system to manage the flow of information related to the emergency.
- C. The public will be notified about information regarding public health by the MOVHD's public information officer, unless a county public information officer has been designated. (Even when the county the PIO is designated, information specific to the public health emergency or response effort should come from the MOVHD.)
 - 1. The JIS ensures that all appropriate elements of the emergency response are represented. For example, the health department PIO may be asked to speak on public health matters; etc.
 - 2. Widespread (i.e., countywide and region-wide) deployment of the JIS takes advantage of the existing public information considerations made by health and medical partners. As such, the public information components of individual emergency management plans remain valid.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

- A. During emergencies, Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department (MOVHD) personnel primarily utilize cellular and landline telephones phones to communicate. Email can be used as a backup, although receipt of messages cannot be guaranteed.
- B. Additional Information (including WCEC and MARCS)
 - 1. Through the MOVHD Regional Threat Preparedness Unit, a multi-layered redundant communications system has been developed to support the operations of MOVHD during public health or associated emergencies.
 - 2. MOVHD maintains an operational agreement with Wood County Emergency Communications (WCEC) to assist MOVHD by providing "overflow" and additional emergency capabilities in an effort to assure that MOVHD can sustain operations under most foreseeable conditions.
 - 3. In addition to normal telephone support, MOVHD maintains a comprehensive computer system which includes wireless and remote operations capability which allows MOVHD to "carry and build" significant computer capacity in remote locations.
 - 4. MOVHD maintains several voice/data radio systems which provide the ability to communicate with a wide variety of agencies and individuals. Some of these systems include the Joint Emergency Management Network, the West Virginia Statewide Interoperable Radio Network (SIRN), the Ohio Multi-Agency Radio Communications System (MARCS), as well as two (2)-meter voice and amateur radio capability (both fixed and hand-held capabilities).
 - 5. MOVHD has implemented a plan and has several licensed amateur radio operators within its staff.
 - 6. In conjunction with Wood County Emergency Communications, MOVHD has developed and maintains MECS1, which is a 28' mobile communications/command trailer that can communicate on most identified regional radio systems, amateur radio frequencies and bands, internet as well as by cell and fixed telephone systems, including a 50 phone capable telephone switch and system.
- C. See Annex B: Communications for more information.

VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. The Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department (MOVHD) provides public health services such as disease surveillance, nursing, and environmental health. It, too, would participate in an overall command structure, likely serving as the lead during pandemic/epidemic situations, and "new" or "novel" disease outbreaks. Local public health capabilities can be supplemented by the Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs) maintained by the health department itself.
2. MOVHD, through the Regional Threat Preparedness unit, also maintains and implements planned structured responses to the use or possible use of biological, chemical, and/or radiological agents or their commercial counterparts.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. Primary Agencies

a. Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department (MOVHD)

- i. MOVHD is to work in a coordinated and cooperative response relative to the operational tasks assigned to the Regional Threat Preparedness Unit.
- ii. Evaluate and re-establish and/or assist in the re-establishment of health and sanitary services (including the use of portable toilets in outlying areas) in affected areas.
- iii. Evaluate, monitor and assure health and sanitary services in shelter facilities if an evacuation becomes necessary.
- iv. Monitor, evaluate, and assist in providing food and drug supplies, including monitoring potentially contaminated supplies and providing alternate uncontaminated supplies. (The West Virginia Department of Agriculture may assist in locating alternate supplies of food when radiation is present).
- v. Monitor and evaluate safety of potable water supplies and make recommendations as to methodologies to return especially private well sources to safe supply conditions. Alternate water supply and resources are coordinated through the EOC. For example, the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health may assist in monitoring and

sampling water supplies, the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources may identify unaffected sources of water, and the West Virginia Division of Highways may provide appropriate tanks and trucks to transport these supplies if necessary.

- vi. When and if deemed necessary, work with other community partners to activate and support the operations of Off-Site Medical Triage and Treatment Facilities, emergency Points of Distribution (PODs), and/or other sites as deemed necessary to meet the medical and health needs of individuals within Wood County by providing the most appropriate response available under any given conditions.
- vii. If deemed necessary, to activate the regional Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) and/or Managed Inventory Plan or portions thereof to support emergency actions within Wood County and the surrounding region.
- viii. Monitor and evaluate to assure the safety of food and other items provided through food and alternate food preparation systems.
- ix. Provide health instructions pertinent information to other agencies and the general public in coordination with the county PIO through an established JIS and JIC.
- x. Respond to the threat of communicable diseases regarding epidemic intelligence, evaluation, prevention, inoculation and detection of biological, chemical and radiological agents.
- xi. Coordinate laboratory activities regarding examination of food and water, and diagnostic tests and for the presence of acts of terrorism utilizing biological, chemical and/or radiological agents or the intentional or accidental release of their commercial counterparts.
- xii. Act in conjunction with the County Coroner and the West Virginia State Medical Examiner to assure the proper management, identification, registration, and disposal of the deceased.

2. Support Agencies

a. Wood County Office of Emergency Management

- i. Develop overall situational awareness relative to the emergency.
- ii. Implement EOC Operations Plan, activate EOC as per plan and support its operations as specified within the EOC Plan.
- iii. Assist and support the EOC and ICS system(s) in the development of an overall situational awareness relative to the emergency.
- iv. Brief the three (3) Wood County Commissioners and four (4) city mayors and other public officials as appropriate as to current situational status relative to the emergency and the on-going response.
- v. Assure that a functional ICS has been established and is functioning.
- vi. In coordination with the EOC, assure that appropriate requests and assignments are made to available resources and if necessary request through the State EOC necessary additional resources as identified.
- vii. Assist the ICS and EOC system(s) to assure that appropriate documentation is achieved and maintained.
- viii. Utilizing the ICS and the assets and resources of the EOC, receives, classifies, requests and manages requests from within the Incident Command Structure for assets and resources to aid in resolving issues related to the emergency response.
- ix. Acts as the legal representative for the Wood County Commission in making requests to the State of West Virginia for assets and resources.
- x. Is the focal point to receive, maintain and utilize as necessary time sheets, purchase receipts and other related documentation required to request reimbursement for materials and services utilized to mitigate the emergency.

b. West Virginia Board of Pharmacy

- i. Gains access to appropriate pharmacies for use as medicine distribution points.
- ii. Ensures the safety and security of controlled substances.

- c. West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources
 - i. Provides support to local health and medical operations, to include (but not be limited to):
 - Tracking hospital and nursing home bed availability,
 - Providing training,
 - Evaluating threats to public health,
 - Assisting with hospital evacuations,
 - Regulating mortuary services, and
 - Ensuring the provision of laboratory services.
 - ii. See VIII.C.5 below.
 - iii. An extensive list of West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR) responsibilities can be found in Annex G of the *West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan*.
- d. West Virginia National Guard (WVNG)
 - i. Provides support actions to protect public health through the provision of staff for response activities, medical services, security and crowd control, and air and ground transportation.
 - ii. WVNG resources should be activated by the Governor.
- e. **United States Department of Health and Human Services:** Provides monitoring and technical assistance, as requested by local or state agencies (and coordinated through state authorities).

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. Health Statistics

- a. **Vital Statistics:** Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department will continue to be collected through normal operating procedure.
- b. **Disease Statistics:** Data related to disease outbreaks will continue to be collected through normal operating procedure and forwarded to appropriate state and federal officials.

2. Reporting

- a. Reporting of infectious disease information should be made through pre-existing reporting structures and requirements unless otherwise indicated to the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health, even (and especially) during emergencies. Other reporting requirements include environmental, threat preparedness, and immunization reports.
- b. Through an effectively operating EOC, a constantly updated site picture should be available to all agencies to support the response and planning activities relative to the emergency. Therefore, all participating health and medical organizations should periodically submit SITREPS to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as requested so that an accurate record of events can be maintained. There is no standard format for SITREPS. If no report is requested, these agencies should notify the EOC as to status at least once per operational period.

3. Testing and Inspections

- a. During emergencies, it may be necessary to modify frequency and/or methodology of certain test procedures and/or frequency or type of inspections being made.
- b. Decisions relative to these "modifications" are the responsibility of the responsible healthcare agency, who may confer with other subject matter experts relative to the situation at hand.

B. Finance

1. Requests for Reimbursement

- a. Any and all requests for reimbursement for costs related to resources and/or labor expended shall be made to Wood County Office of Emergency Management (WCOEM), who should submit such requests to the Wood County Commission. All such requests shall be made and documented in a format and manner as directed by the same.
- b. Only documented expenses associated to the specified emergency maybe billed. It should be understood by all agencies that payment and/or method of said payment for documented expenses is subject to certain qualifying thresholds being met and/or certain declarations being made. Failure to follow issued procedures may result in delayed payment, reduction in the amount received, or denial of the claim in its entirety.
- c. Where possible, all final billing and submission of documentation shall be within ten (10) days of the conclusion of response operations.

2. See Section VIII.B of the Basic Plan

C. Logistics

1. Logistical considerations are primarily the concern of the EOC. Outside aligned and non-aligned agencies, organizations, and/or business may be a resource for administrative, clerical, and other logistical staff.
2. Administrative and clerical personnel may be made available from the local and county governments.
3. Maps of the local area may be provided, as needed to detail outbreaks, triage area locations, etc.
4. Resources should be procured in accordance with the guidelines contained in Annex I: Resource Management.
5. State and Federal Involvement
 - a. State
 - i. The West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR) is the state-level agency that coordinates health and medical assets to mitigate the harmful effects of disasters and to preserve life.

- ii. The WVDHHR provides support to local health entities when the local capacity has been exceeded and/or multiple jurisdictions are involved.
- iii. WVDHHR response activities are overseen by the West Virginia Office of Emergency Medical Services (WVOEMS) Director.
- iv. WVDHHR resources can be accessed via the State EOC (SEOC). Local health and medical agencies access the SEOC through the local EOC.

b. Federal

- i. ESF #8 of the NRF provides supplemental assistance to local and state governments in identifying and meeting the public health needs of victims to incidents requiring a coordinated federal response.
 - Local capabilities are supplemented by the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Services. The state health department will make the decision to request support from the US Department of Health and Human Services (USHHS). Federal forces may coordinate with local representatives while gathering information but they will primarily interact with state representatives. Local officials can obtain status updates through these state representatives.
 - USHHS headquarters and ESF #8 staff provide liaison and communications support to regional ESF #8 offices and/or the Joint Field Office (JFO).
- ii. ESF #8 provides supplemental assistance in the following core areas:
 - Assessment of public health/medical needs
 - Health surveillance
 - Health/medical/veterinary equipment and supplies
 - Safety and security of drugs, biologics, and medical devices
 - Blood and blood products
 - Food safety and security
 - All-hazard public health and medical consultation, technical assistance, and support
 - Public health and medical information

- Vector control
- Potable water/wastewater and solid waste disposal
- Mass fatality management, victim identification, and decontaminating remains

VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The Wood County Office of Emergency Management should seek the assistance of the Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department regarding the maintenance of this annex.
- B. This annex should be reviewed and modifications made as found necessary at least annually and/or when notifications are made that a significant change or changes have occurred that might affect the ability of this annex to support the *Wood County Emergency Operations Plan*.
- C. It is the responsibility of Wood County Office Emergency Management Director to assure that appropriate revised and/or updated materials are disseminated to the recipients on the plan distribution list.

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX H: MEDICAL

<i>Related Federal ESFs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services
<i>Related State Annexes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annex G: Emergency Health and Medical Services
<i>Primary Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Camden Clark Medical Center• HealthSouth Western Hills Regional Rehabilitation Hospital• St. Joseph's Ambulance Service• Camden Clark Medical Center (CCMC) Ambulance Service• Life Ambulance Services• Westbrook Health Services
<i>Support Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wood County Office of Emergency Management• West Virginia Board of Pharmacy• West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR)• West Virginia National Guard (WVNG)• United States Department of Health and Human Services (USHHS)
<i>Authorities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WV Code, §6-12, as amended• WV Code, §9, as amended• WV Code, §15-5, as amended• WV Code, §16, as amended• HSPD-21: Public Health and Medical Preparedness
<i>References</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). <i>West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan</i>. Charleston, WV.• Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (April, 2011). <i>Public Health Preparedness Capabilities: National Standards for State and Local Planning</i>. Atlanta, GA.

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

1. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to outline the local organization, operational concepts, responsibilities and guidelines in Wood County to accomplish coordinated medical services during emergency situations. It outlines how these organizations and agencies should interact with each other as well as with other emergency preparedness partners in the county. Further, it recognizes that during some situations, these agencies may play a primary role in the response and a significant role in the recovery

2. Scope

This annex applies primarily to large-scale emergencies resulting in sufficient casualties and/or fatalities that overwhelm local medical, health, and mortuary service capabilities, thus requiring maximum coordination and efficient use of resources.

Also discussed are Emergency Medical Services (EMS) triage and treatment, an overview of hospital responsibilities, mental health considerations, and mortuary considerations. It is significant to note that all of these agencies maintain significant emergency planning as required by different sections of law, code, and regulation.

To ensure an understanding of these tasks, the Wood County Office of Emergency Management, Camden Clark Medical Center, and St. Joseph's Ambulance Service have been designated the Planning Committee for the Medical Annex, and have been involved in the planning process.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Camden Clark Memorial Hospital is the primary medical center in Wood County, with Memorial and St. Joseph's Campuses.
2. The following Emergency Medical Services (EMS) provide emergency medical and ambulance services (transport) in Wood County:
 - Camden Clark Medical Center (CCMC) Ambulance Service,
 - St Joseph's Ambulance Service,
 - Life Ambulance Services
3. HealthSouth Western Hills Regional Rehabilitation Hospital provides inpatient and outpatient rehabilitation services.
4. Westbrook Health Services provides mental health services utilizing psychiatrists, physicians, nurses, psychologists, professional counselors, social workers, and addiction counselors.
4. By statute, the Wood County Commission has the overall responsibility for the protection of lives and property and the health and well being of all citizens of the county.
5. Large-scale and/or medical emergencies may affect large areas of the jurisdiction, the state, or other states, requiring a coordinated response from varied resources from outside of Wood County, including the potential use of mutual aid.
6. During the first 15 to 30 minutes of a disaster in which large numbers of injuries have occurred during the initial phases, it is vital that EMS and other supportive services, such as fire and law enforcement, are able to implement a systematic rapid assessment tool, such as START triage, and appropriately allocate available medical resources while implementing necessary contingency plans to care for all injuries.
7. The initial medical care during large-scale medical emergencies will most likely be rendered by family, friends, neighbors, and/or co-workers. The second phase of medical care will most likely be provided by fire service and/or law enforcement or others with basic first aid skills, with the third phase most likely being rendered by EMS personnel, if required.

B. Assumptions

1. Public and private health and medical resources located throughout Wood County generally will be available for use during disaster situations, but many of these resources, including human resources, will themselves be impacted by the disaster.
2. Emergency measures to protect life and health during the first 72 hours after the disaster will, in all likelihood, be exclusively dependent upon local and area resources.
3. During most emergencies, the Incident Commander (IC) in charge of operations may set up an on-site Incident Command Post (ICP) as well as a staging area that would include a triage center.
4. Depending on the type of emergency, and the affected area(s), it is quite possible that there will be numerous Incident Commanders and Command Posts, all of which will be competing for finite resources.
5. In many of the more remote areas of Wood County, normal emergency responses may require 15 to 30 minutes to arrive on scene. During large scale emergencies, mutual aid (if available) might require a significantly longer period of time. As such, jurisdictions are initially “on their own” until first responders or medical/ technical assistance arrives.
6. During large-scale emergencies, spontaneous volunteers will come forward and offer their assistance. When appropriately managed and supported, volunteers can provide numerous services, often releasing emergency service personnel to perform more essential tasks. Unmanaged volunteers, despite their good intentions, can be more detrimental to emergency response operations.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

B. General

1. According to the NIMS, incidents are managed locally for as long as possible. As such, the on-scene IC may contact ancillary medical personnel directly or through the 9-1-1 Center.
2. Critical agencies must have a clearly defined methodology to request that a functional EOC be established and assurance that this is achieved rapidly to assure that the on-going situation can be evaluated so that limited resources are allocated to the most effective manner. Medical agencies should request activation of the emergency operations center as soon as it becomes apparent that the number of casualties associated with an incident exceeds the local capability to treat and manage.

C. Medical Considerations

1. Emergency medical care (triage) centers should be established at/near the staging area of the ICP or in suitable buildings as close to the scene as is possible and safe.
 - a. Normally, it is the responsibility of EMS units and Camden Clark Medical System to initiate initial triage operations and to begin triaging injured individuals as they are identified. Triage operations should be managed as part of the overall incident command system associated with each event and/or operation.
 - b. Fire service personnel with first responder training may be able to assist.
 - c. On-scene EMS personnel may designate a *Triage Officer* to direct the evaluation of patients and a *Transport Officer* to direct the distribution of patients to area hospitals.
2. EMS units are the primary form of field triage (see above) and transport to acute care facilities.
 - a. EMS units are normally dispatched by the 9-1-1 Center.
 - b. Upon being triaged, victims should be prioritized (as deemed appropriate) and, as coordinated with WesCom Medical Command, should be transported by the most appropriate method to the designated receiving hospital or other facility. Emergencies that involve, or have the potential to

involve, large numbers of sick or injured persons have the potential to rapidly overwhelm the current EMS system.

- c. While primary responsibility for victim triage is the responsibility of the responding EMS agency, during large-scale events that exceed or have the potential to exceed its capabilities, EMS may request that the West Virginia Office of Emergency Medical Services (WVOEMS) disaster support system be activated, and/or request assistance from appropriate local Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) resources.

3. ESF #8 personnel with the USHHS may also assist with medical considerations. For medical considerations, local officials again access these federal resources through the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources. The following assistance may be available:

- a. The state and USHHS may deploy assets from the SNS (in concert with the Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department).
- b. The USHHS may request the United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS), Department of Defense (USDOD), or the Veterans Administration (VA) to provide medical equipment and supplies.
- c. USHHS may task its components and the Medical Reserve Corps and request the VA, USDOD, and USDHS to provide available personnel to support inpatient services (regardless of location and which may include disaster shelters or support facilities).

C. Hospital Considerations

1. The importance of the hospital, with its ability to provide major care to life threatening injuries, is obvious. Local emergency services organizations, in concert with Camden Clark Medical Center, should take all actions necessary to ensure the continued functions of the hospital in an emergency situation.
2. Inpatient and outpatient rehabilitation services are provided by HealthSouth Western Hills Regional Rehabilitation Hospital.
3. Local EMS and JEMNET radios are in the Emergency Department (ED); personnel may become aware of a situation via those units, prior to notification by WesCom.

D. Mental Health Considerations

1. Westbrook Health Care is the primary provider of mental health services in Wood County. Their services include:
 - a. Mental Health Services
 - b. Substance Abuse Day Program Services
 - c. Developmental Disabilities Services
 - d. Rosewood Group Services
 - e. Children and Family Services
 - f. Residential Program Services
 - g. Genesis Program for Women
 - h. AMITY Program
 - i. Employee Assistance Programs
 - j. Day Crisis Stabilization Unit
 - k. Crisis Care Coordination Team
 - l. Group Therapy Opportunities

E. Mortuary Considerations

1. The Camden Clark Memorial Campus has capability of holding six (6) bodies. The St. Joseph's Campus morgue has one (1) bed.
2. If more than five (5) fatalities are involved, the MOVHD should be notified.
3. If a mass casualty incident were to occur, needs would likely surpass the capabilities of all local agencies combined; as such, the State EOC should be notified to request resources such as the Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) team.

IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

- A. EMS/medical units assume an appropriate role within the Incident Command System (ICS).
- B. The fire, EMS, and medical representatives in the EOC should report when activated to support field operations.
- C. The liaison for various mortuary resources, including the Medical Examiner, should assume an appropriate role in the ICS (and coordinate with the county EOC, if activated).
- D. Mental health resources are often coordinated by a special needs liaison in the county emergency operations center.
- E. The internal resources of any significant community partner should be managed by individual department Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) with an appropriate ICS structure that can be integrated into the overall operations plan.
- F. Hospitals often organize under a modified ICS that both meets their needs and compliments the command structures established by field responders. Hospitals within West Virginia Hospital Association Region 5, by requirement, are structured and operate under a modified ICS command structure, which is exercised and evaluated under several license requirements.

V. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

- A. On-scene, a “medical plan” should be developed as part of the overall Incident Action Plan (IAP). The appropriate Incident Command System (ICS) form can be used to develop the medical plan (i.e., Form 206).
- B. Camden Clark Medical System and Health South Western Hills Regional Rehabilitation Hospital are participating members of the Region 5 Hospital Emergency Planning Group. Plans already developed provide for the gathering and management of this information with this information as appropriate flowing through their representation into and out of the EOC. Public release of this and associated information should be managed through the joint information system.
- C. Types of Medical-Specific Information to Share
 - 1. General patient tracking (e.g., death counts, injury counts, etc.)
 - 2. Bed availability/medical surge capabilities and diversion status to other facilities
 - 3. Medical resource inventories and quantities (e.g., ventilators, etc.)

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

- D. The release of information concerning medical operations on-scene may be managed by the IC or the county public information officer. Public information should be released in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Annex D: Public Information for a Joint Information System (JIS).
- E. Interplay between Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and Camden Clark Medical System
 - 1. Communications between EMS and the hospital is primarily by radio. Medical Command (WesCom) should be involved and may also relay messages.
 - 2. The types of information transmitted include number of patients, type of incident, diversion instructions, etc.
 - 3. EMS personnel may be asked to transport patients to alternate facilities should the hospital need to be evacuated.
- F. See Annex B: Communications

VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) organizations provide on-scene triage and patient transport. As an on-scene “entity”, EMS personnel shall integrate into the on-scene Incident Command System (ICS) structure.
2. For Wood County, Camden Clark Medical System provides primary emergency care in a hospital setting. Local hospital capabilities may be supplemented by pre-existing mutual aid agreements maintained by each hospital.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. Primary Agencies

a. **Hospitals:** Camden Clark Medical System and HealthSouth

- i. Implement a “Disaster Plan” or internal command system for the hospital.
- ii. Provide accurate, intensive, and long-term medical care.
- iii. Provide initial patient stabilization before transfer to specialist facilities, or if "diversion" is necessary.
- iv. Support triage system by providing doctors and nurses.
- v. Provide shelter for evacuees from other hospitals or nursing homes impacted by the disaster as per the Region 5 Hospital Plan.

b. **Local EMS Providers:** St. Joseph’s Ambulance Service, Camden Clark Medical Center (CCMC) Ambulance Service, and Life Ambulance Services

- i. Assume appropriate role in the ICS.
- ii. Prepare triage area.
- iii. Perform triage on casualties.
- iv. Transport patients from triage areas to fixed medical facilities.
- v. Provide medical care in disaster shelter and/or support facilities.
- vi. Request mutual as and if it is needed.

c. **Mental Health Provider:** Westbrook Health Service

- i. Provides counseling for emergency responders.
- ii. Provides referral services, as necessary.

2. Secondary Agencies

a. Wood County Office of Emergency Management

- i. Develop overall situational awareness relative to the emergency.
- ii. Assist and support the EOC and ICS system(s) in the development of an overall situational awareness relative to the emergency.
- iii. Brief the three (3) Wood County Commissioners and four (4) city mayors and other public officials as appropriate as to current situational status relative to the emergency and the on-going response.
- iv. In coordination with the EOC, assure that appropriate requests and assignments are made to available resources and if necessary request through the State EOC necessary additional resources as identified.
- v. Assist the ICS and EOC system(s) to assure that appropriate documentation is achieved and maintained.
- vi. Utilizing the ICS and the assets and resources of the EOC, receives, classifies, requests and manages requests from within the Incident Command Structure for assets and resources to aid in resolving issues related to the emergency response.
- vii. Is the focal point to receive, maintain and utilize as necessary time sheets, purchase receipts and other related documentation required to request reimbursement for materials and services utilized to mitigate the emergency.

b. West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources

- i. Provides support to local health and medical operations, to include (but not be limited to):
 - Tracking hospital and nursing home bed availability,
 - Providing training,
 - Evaluating threats to public health,

- Assisting with hospital evacuations,
 - Regulating mortuary services, and
 - Ensuring the provision of laboratory services.
- ii. Coordinate federal assistance.
- iii. An extensive list of West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR) responsibilities can be found in Annex G of the *West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan*.
- c. **United States Department of Health and Human Services:** Provides monitoring and technical assistance, as requested by local or state agencies (and coordinated through state authorities).

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. Individual emergency medical providers, such as ambulance services and hospitals, are responsible for developing SOGs that detail methods of providing an adequate response.
2. Testing and Inspections
 - a. All testing of materials should be accomplished in accordance with the normal practices used by the EMS agencies.
 - b. Inspections should be conducted as normal but with increased frequency.
3. Reporting
 - a. Through an effectively-operating EOC, a constantly updated site picture should be available to all agencies to support the response and planning activities relative to the emergency. Therefore, all participating medical organizations should periodically submit SITREPS to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) so that an accurate record of events can be maintained. There is no standard format for SITREPS. If no report is requested, these agencies should notify the EOC as to status at least once per operational period.
 - b. Vital health records may be needed throughout an emergency. The maintenance of privacy should be of the utmost concern. Additionally, local medical resources should maintain Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) privacy requirements throughout an emergency. During emergencies, certain HIPAA privacy requirements can be suspended. Health Care agencies need to understand these exceptions and provide necessary guidance to the EOC. When, and as appropriate, certain health information may need to be conveyed to individuals with the "need to know".

B. Finance

1. Expenditures

- a. Any and all requests for reimbursement for costs related to resources and/or labor expended shall be made to Wood County Office of Emergency Management (WCOEM), who should submit requests to the Wood County Commission. All such requests shall be made and documented in a format and manner as directed by the same.
- b. Only documented expenses associated to the specified emergency maybe billed. It shall be understood by all agencies that payment and/or method of said payment for documented expenses is subject to certain qualifying thresholds being met and/or certain declarations being made. Failure to follow issued procedures may result in delayed payment, reduction in the amount received or denial of the claim in its entirety.
- c. Where possible, all final billing and submission of documentation shall be within ten (10) days of the conclusion of response operations.

2. See Section VIII.B of the Basic Plan

C. Logistics

1. Logistical considerations, beyond pre-established mutual aid, are primarily the concern of the EOC. Outside aligned and non-aligned agencies, organizations and/or business may be a resource for administrative, clerical and other logistical staff.
2. Resources should be procured in accordance with the guidelines contained in Annex I: Resource Management.
3. State and Federal Involvement
 - a. State
 - i. The West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR) is the state-level agency that coordinates health and medical assets to mitigate the harmful effects of disasters and to preserve life.
 - ii. The WVDHHR provides support to local health entities when the local capacity has been exceeded and/or multiple jurisdictions are involved.

- iii. WVDHHR response activities are overseen by the West Virginia Office of Emergency Medical Services (WVOEMS) Director.
 - iv. WVDHHR resources can be accessed via the State EOC (SEOC). Local health and medical agencies access the SEOC through the local EOC.
- b. **Federal:** ESF #8 provides supplemental assistance in the following core areas:
- i. Assessment of public health/medical needs
 - ii. Health surveillance
 - iii. Health/medical/veterinary equipment and supplies
 - iv. Safety and security of drugs, biologics, and medical devices
 - v. Blood and blood products
 - vi. Food safety and security
 - vii. All-hazard public health and medical consultation, technical assistance, and support
 - viii. Public health and medical information
 - ix. Vector control
 - x. Potable water/wastewater and solid waste disposal
 - xi. Mass fatality management, victim identification, and decontaminating remains

IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The Wood County Office of Emergency Management should seek the assistance of Camden Clark Medical System, HealthSouth, Westbrook Health Services, Camden Clark Ambulance, and St. Joseph Ambulance Service and other relevant health care delivery agencies regarding the maintenance of this annex.
- B. This annex should be reviewed and modifications made as found necessary at least annually and/or when notifications are made that a significant change or changes have occurred that might affect the ability of this annex to support the *Wood County Emergency Operations Plan*.
- C. It is the responsibility of Wood County Office Emergency Management Director to assure that appropriate revised and/or updated materials are disseminated to the recipients on the plan distribution list.

X. LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Incident Command System Form 206

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX H

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM FORM 206

This appendix contains a blank copy of Incident Command System Form 206, which provides guidance on developing a medical plan component of the incident action plan.

MEDICAL PLAN (ICS 206)

1. Incident Name:		2. Operational Period: Date From: _____ Time From: _____		Date To: _____ Time To: _____			
3. Medical Aid Stations:							
Name	Location	Contact Number(s)/Frequency	Paramedics on Site?				
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
4. Transportation (indicate air or ground):							
Ambulance Service	Location	Contact Number(s)/Frequency	Level of Service				
			<input type="checkbox"/> ALS <input type="checkbox"/> BLS				
			<input type="checkbox"/> ALS <input type="checkbox"/> BLS				
			<input type="checkbox"/> ALS <input type="checkbox"/> BLS				
			<input type="checkbox"/> ALS <input type="checkbox"/> BLS				
5. Hospitals:							
Hospital Name	Address, Latitude & Longitude if Helipad	Contact Number(s)/Frequency	Travel Time		Trauma Center	Burn Center	Helipad
			Air	Ground			
					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Level: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Level: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Level: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Level: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Level: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. Special Medical Emergency Procedures:							
<input type="checkbox"/> Check box if aviation assets are utilized for rescue. If assets are used, coordinate with Air Operations.							
7. Prepared by (Medical Unit Leader): Name: _____ Signature: _____							
8. Approved by (Safety Officer): Name: _____ Signature: _____							
ICS 206		IAP Page _____		Date/Time: _____			

ICS 206

Medical Plan

Purpose. The Medical Plan (ICS 206) provides information on incident medical aid stations, transportation services, hospitals, and medical emergency procedures.

Preparation. The ICS 206 is prepared by the Medical Unit Leader and reviewed by the Safety Officer to ensure ICS coordination. If aviation assets are utilized for rescue, coordinate with Air Operations.

Distribution. The ICS 206 is duplicated and attached to the Incident Objectives (ICS 202) and given to all recipients as part of the Incident Action Plan (IAP). Information from the plan pertaining to incident medical aid stations and medical emergency procedures may be noted on the Assignment List (ICS 204). All completed original forms must be given to the Documentation Unit.

Notes:

- The ICS 206 serves as part of the IAP.
- This form can include multiple pages.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	Operational Period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date and Time From • Date and Time To 	Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies.
3	Medical Aid Stations	Enter the following information on the incident medical aid station(s):
	• Name	Enter name of the medical aid station.
	• Location	Enter the location of the medical aid station (e.g., Staging Area, Camp Ground).
	• Contact Number(s)/Frequency	Enter the contact number(s) and frequency for the medical aid station(s).
	• Paramedics on Site? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Indicate (yes or no) if paramedics are at the site indicated.
4	Transportation (indicate air or ground)	Enter the following information for ambulance services available to the incident:
	• Ambulance Service	Enter name of ambulance service.
	• Location	Enter the location of the ambulance service.
	• Contact Number(s)/Frequency	Enter the contact number(s) and frequency for the ambulance service.
	• Level of Service <input type="checkbox"/> ALS <input type="checkbox"/> BLS	Indicate the level of service available for each ambulance, either ALS (Advanced Life Support) or BLS (Basic Life Support).

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
5	Hospitals	Enter the following information for hospital(s) that could serve this incident:
	• Hospital Name	Enter hospital name and identify any predesignated medivac aircraft by name a frequency.
	• Address, Latitude & Longitude if Helipad	Enter the physical address of the hospital and the latitude and longitude if the hospital has a helipad.
	• Contact Number(s)/ Frequency	Enter the contact number(s) and/or communications frequency(s) for the hospital.
	• Travel Time • Air • Ground	Enter the travel time by air and ground from the incident to the hospital.
	• Trauma Center <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Level: _____	Indicate yes and the trauma level if the hospital has a trauma center.
	• Burn Center <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Indicate (yes or no) if the hospital has a burn center.
	• Helipad <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Indicate (yes or no) if the hospital has a helipad. Latitude and Longitude data format need to compliment Medical Evacuation Helicopters and Medical Air Resources
6	Special Medical Emergency Procedures	Note any special emergency instructions for use by incident personnel, including (1) who should be contacted, (2) how should they be contacted; and (3) who manages an incident within an incident due to a rescue, accident, etc. Include procedures for how to report medical emergencies.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Check box if aviation assets are utilized for rescue. If assets are used, coordinate with Air Operations.	Self explanatory. Incident assigned aviation assets should be included in ICS 220.
7	Prepared by (Medical Unit Leader) • Name • Signature	Enter the name and signature of the person preparing the form, typically the Medical Unit Leader. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).
8	Approved by (Safety Officer) • Name • Signature • Date/Time	Enter the name of the person who approved the plan, typically the Safety Officer. Enter date (month/day/year) and time reviewed (24-hour clock).

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX I: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

<i>Related Federal ESFs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ESF #7: Logistics Management and Resource Support• Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex
<i>Related State Annexes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annex Q: Resource Management• Annex GG: Donations Management
<i>Primary Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wood County Office of Emergency Management
<i>Support Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Salvation Army• West Virginia Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (WVDHSEM)• United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS)• United States General Services Administration (GSA)• Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)
<i>Authorities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WV Code, Chapter 15, Article 5
<i>References</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Wood County Resource and Contact Manual</i>, WCOEM, as amended.• West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). <i>West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan</i>. Charleston, WV.• Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).• United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). <i>National Response Framework</i>. Washington, D.C.• FEMA National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative. (2009). <i>National Incident Management System Resource Definitions: 120 Resources</i>. Washington, D.C.

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to provide guidelines, which are based on the National Incident Management System, for the procurement and deployment of external resources in order to effectively respond to an emergency/disaster.

B. Scope

This annex applies to all emergency situations in Wood County, but most specifically to those for which a “State of Emergency” has been declared within the county or one (1) of the municipalities therein.

To ensure an understanding of these tasks, the Wood County Office of Emergency Management and the Salvation Army have been designated the Planning Committee for the Resource Management Annex, and have been involved in the planning process.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Available resource inventories should include the anticipated needs for all types of emergencies.
2. Considering the demands placed on local government in response to a major emergency, detailed identification and effective utilization of limited available resources is important.
3. Essential services, supplies, materials, and equipment likely to be needed in emergency operations will vary with the type and size of the emergency, location, time of year, and any number of variables.
4. Resource planning should be able to take all factors into consideration, developing a capability for the worst-case scenario.

B. Assumptions

1. Local government does not possess the necessary resources to handle a major disaster; thus, resource management can become one of the limiting factors in the effective response by local agencies.
2. No degree of planning, training, and exercising can result in successful operations if essential resources are not available at the time and place required.
3. State and local codes provide for the procurement of essential resources via emergency allocations, appropriations, etc. during times of *declared* emergencies.
4. Essential supplies, personnel, materials, and equipment are available from other governmental resources, private businesses and industries (Non-Governmental Organizations [NGOs]), and volunteer agencies.
5. The private sector has the capability through its day-to-day economic pursuits to provide expertise for continued handling and distribution of their respective resources in times of emergency.
6. Resources acquired and/or used by a jurisdiction during an emergency may require payment upon termination of the emergency activity.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Local government is responsible for commanding all, or any part necessary, of its available resources to protect lives and property and to relieve suffering and hardship in its jurisdiction.
2. In the event that all local resources have been expended or committed, assistance can be sought from outside the jurisdiction. The Emergency Management Director should coordinate first with neighboring county jurisdictions for the procurement of resources or donations management.
3. The Wood County Office of Emergency Management (WCOEM) maintains the *Wood County Resource and Contact Manual* that includes the quantity of and access considerations for resources that are available locally.
 - a. Governmental agencies are tasked with maintaining resources on a daily, routine basis. It is assumed that these resources can be ready for deployment (if they are available) when requested during emergency operations.
 - b. Private sector organizations, such as utility companies, general contractors, equipment rental companies, etc. may be contacted to fill resource needs that are not available at the local/county government level.
 - c. Data collection sheets for several categories of resources are listed in Appendix 2 of this annex. These sheets may be used to ensure a standard method of collecting resource data from potential public and private sector resource providers.
4. All departments/agencies should maintain records of resources used during an emergency.

B. Resource Inventorying

1. Resource inventorying includes categorizing available resources by NIMS types, when applicable (i.e., many resources have corresponding NIMS categories while some do not).
 - a. The *Wood County Resource and Contact Manual* is categorized according to NIMS types and definitions.

- b. The manual also contains specifications for the equipment that does not have a corresponding NIMS type so that emergency managers can accurately procure those resources when necessary.
 - 2. A key component of resource inventorying is deciding whether a particular resource should be stocked and warehoused or simply procured at the time it is needed.
 - 3. Resources should be denoted as either expendable or non-expendable. In basic terms, non-expendable resources can be re-used while expendable resources cannot.
 - 4. Another component of inventorying resources is the certifying and credentialing of personnel resources.
 - a. Credentialing includes the training and certifications that responders have.
 - b. Credentialing also includes physical fitness, programs for which are often provided by a responder's home (law enforcement, fire, EMS, etc.) department.
- C. Identifying and Ordering Resources
- 1. The WCOEM should identify and inventory available resources during pre-disaster periods. Other partner agencies, such as the Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department may also compile and maintain resource inventories.
 - 2. Requests for items that can be filled locally may be requested directly by the Incident Commander (IC) **if pre-existing mutual aid is in place or if the EOC is not activated**. If the EOC is activated, all non-mutual aid resource requests should be channeled through the EOC.
 - 3. Requests for resources that cannot be filled locally should be made known to the EOC. **All external requests should come from the EOC.**
 - a. The resources of responding departments should first be fully committed.
 - b. Secondly, the resources of other Wood County departments should be fully committed (through mutual aid).
 - c. Thirdly, the county EOC may request resources from neighboring jurisdictions.

- d. Fourthly, state assistance should be requested if all local and regional resources are committed or unavailable. For state assistance to be rendered, a local “state of emergency” **must** be declared. See Appendix 1 of the Basic Plan for more information on declaring a “state of emergency”.
 - e. State authorities will likely coordinate requests for federal resources. Determining if federal resources are necessary should be a joint decision made by local and state representatives.
4. All requests for resources from higher levels of government should be made in accordance with NIMS types and categories, where applicable.

D. Donations Management

1. Typically, Wood County relies on organizations such as the Salvation Army to accept and manage donations. The Salvation Army accepts cash donations as well as other goods.
 - a. Locally, the Salvation Army can accept goods and cash, but only goods can be stored and transported throughout the county.
 - i. As such, the Salvation Army may set up donations coordination centers throughout the county.
 - ii. Management of such centers would be a responsibility of the Salvation Army.
 - b. Cash donations go to the Salvation Army headquarters, where they are filtered throughout the Salvation Army’s structure.
2. If a significant amount of donations are collected as part of a response, the Salvation Army may be invited to send a representative to the emergency operations center.
3. Under Annex GG: Donations Management of the *West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan*, the WVDHSEM can request assistance via the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

4. Federal support may be available from the United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) under the Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex of the *National Response Framework* (NRF). Federal support for the management of donations and/or volunteers should not be requested until all local or regional support is exhausted.
 - a. Requests for federal assistance are channeled through the county EOC, which should relay them to the State EOC (SEOC).
 - b. Support may include establishing volunteer and donations coordination centers (including hotlines), managing large corporate offers or large collection drives, expedited training of volunteers, etc.

IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

- A. The major responsibility in resource management is to identify available sources from which needed resources can be obtained during an emergency/disaster situation. An IC may designate a Logistics Section on the command staff to manage resources if the EOC is not activated (but only for small, localized events). EOC staff in general manages resources during large events when the EOC is activated.
- B. The county commissioners are responsible for coordinating resources within the county during an emergency/disaster. This is done through the EOC (as the “executive group”).
- C. Municipal Chief Executive Officials (CEOs) are responsible for coordinating the resources of their jurisdiction with on-scene command staff and/or county officials in the EOC.

V. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

- A. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff is responsible for displaying the resources they have requested as well as the status of those resources.
- B. Incident command personnel should keep a record of the resources that are requested by the command post.
- C. All EOC staff should maintain records of resources that were ordered and deployed, including any fees associated with the deployed resources. As stated elsewhere in this document, the Incident Command System (ICS) forms should be utilized.
- D. All resource tracking and reporting information should be made available to the Wood County Office of Emergency Management following the completion of emergency and recovery operations for inclusion into reimbursement requests, where possible.

VI. COMMUNICATION

- A. The resource management network of communications is a responsibility of the Wood County Office of Emergency Management and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff (if activated) and should be effectively functional during an emergency/disaster situation.
- B. Resource procurement is often done via telephone or, with the state, via the ETEAM program.
- C. Refer to Annex B: Communications for more detailed information.

VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. The day-to-day operations of the Wood County Office of Emergency Management include planning and personnel training to obtain the maximum use of available resources and materials in the event of an emergency/disaster.
2. During the emergency, local government, specifically the operations group in the EOC, should coordinate and identify essential resources to be rendered to on-scene response personnel and emergency victims.
3. The aim of this resource management annex is to use resources and trained personnel to carry out each assignment effectively.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. Wood County Office of Emergency Management
 - a. Assure that a resource manual is developed and properly categorized and that overall resource management takes place.
 - b. Retain the resource manual in the EOC with other pertinent information in case the EOC is activated.
 - c. Determine resource needs based on preliminary information, damage assessments, and past experience.
 - d. Coordinate with emergency response organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and VOADs for the development of Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) that detail how resources are ordered and deployed.
 - e. Request additional resources through the emergency managers of neighboring counties and higher levels of government.
2. **Salvation Army:** Manage donations at the local level during both pre emergency periods and during emergencies.
3. West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
 - a. Receives resource requests from the county EOC.
 - b. Coordinates resource requests to other state agencies and puts appropriate state resources in touch with local officials.
 - c. Requests resources from the federal government, if necessary.

4. United States Department of Homeland Security
 - a. Receives resource requests from state authorities.
 - b. Provides volunteer and donations management assistance, if requested.
5. **United States General Services Administration:** Coordinates ESF #7 resource support.
6. Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)
 - a. Provides services during emergency operations at the direction of local leaders in the EOC.
 - b. Staffs donations centers at the direction of the county EOC.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. Mutual aid agreements and/or emergency procurement guidelines should be negotiated during pre-disaster periods to ensure efficient delivery during an emergency situation.
2. EOC staff should utilize the appropriate incident command system forms to ensure that records of resources are kept and standardized.

B. Finance

1. Detailed reports listing the amounts of resources expended during a response should be maintained by the individual response agencies involved and submitted to the Wood County Office of Emergency Management within 10 days of the conclusion of operations for inclusion into reimbursement requests.
2. The EOC staff maintains records on those resources that are deployed to an emergency scene.
3. The individual agencies that ultimately utilize the deployed resources must keep records on the amounts of resources expended.

C. Logistics

1. Resources

- a. A list of suppliers of materials and equipment is located in the *Wood County Resource and Contact Manual*. Assistance may be requested by activating mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions, NGOs, and VOADs. Examples of resources in the resource manual include: fire, law enforcement, EMS, health and medical inventories and contacts; local government contacts; OEM/9-1-1 administrative staff contacts; relief agencies; media agencies; public utilities; transportation inventories and contacts; communications inventories and contacts; and some equipment rental and clean-up/mitigation companies.
- b. Each department of county and municipal governments are responsible for specifying guidelines for the inventory, storage, maintenance, and replacement of administrative and logistical support items during emergency conditions.

- c. Requests for resources from governmental and NGOs in neighboring counties should be made through the WCOEM (specifically the EOC). State and federal assistance is available when local and regional resources are exhausted or when such assistance is mandatory to protect the lives and welfare of the population. A local “State of Emergency” must be declared before requesting state/federal resources. These requests should be made to and managed by the West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

2. State and Federal Capabilities

a. State

- i. Resource management at the state level is primarily the responsibility of the West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM).
- ii. Under Annex Q: Resource Management of the *West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan*, the WVDHSEM can:
 - Receive resource requests from local jurisdictions,
 - Distribute and manage resources,
 - Coordinate resources for disaster victims,
 - Identify resource distribution centers,
 - Coordinate resource requests with local governments, and
 - Document records of services and resources utilized during an emergency.

b. Federal

- i. **In general, federal support is requested by state authorities.** State authorities determine what resources are needed by requests from local officials (or state agencies that are in response to the incident).
- ii. Federal support resources are detailed in other annexes of this plan based on the functional area under which they are organized.

- iii. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #7 of the NRF provides resource support that is not described by other portions of the NRF. ESF #7 support includes the use of federal property for emergency purposes (staging, office space for administrative tasks, etc.), office equipment, telecommunications support, contracting services, security services, and personnel.
- iv. All ESF #7 support is coordinated by the General Services Administration (GSA).
- v. The determination of resource needs is made at the federal Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) level, with input from representatives at the Joint Field Office (JFO).
 - The JFO makes its resource determinations based on coordination with state representatives (i.e. state-made resource requests).
 - State representatives make resource determinations based on coordination with local representatives (i.e. local resource requests).

IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The WCOEM Director is responsible for updating this annex based on deficiencies identified through exercises or responses and changes in government structure and emergency organizations.
- B. The WCOEM Director should coordinate with emergency organizations, NGOs, and VOADs in the maintenance of resource/service inventories.

X. LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Resource Definitions – 120 Resources (FEMA National Mutual Aid and
Resource Management Initiative Document)

Appendix 2: Data Collection Sheets

Appendix 3: Resource Status

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX I

RESOURCE DEFINITIONS – 120 RESOURCES

The following documents are provided by the United States Department of Homeland Security as guidance for classifying and defining resources. The pages are from the *FEMA National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative*.



FEMA

Resource Definitions

120 Resources



September 2004

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National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative Glossary of Terms and Definitions

National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative Glossary of Terms and Definitions

Purpose

This glossary of terms and definitions provides a basic understanding of the resources commonly used and/or exchanged during a disaster. These terms provide a basis for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) resource typing initiative. An annex of 11 Federal assets is also included in the glossary to provide a snapshot of the Federal capabilities available to State and local entities. The glossary is a living document, and will continuously be updated and revised. To provide additional information to the glossary, please e-mail Mr. Jon Mark Jenkins at jonathan.jenkins@associates.dhs.gov.

Background

The National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative supports the National Incident Management System (NIMS) by establishing a comprehensive, integrated national mutual aid and resource management system that provides the basis to type, order, and track all (Federal, State, and local) response assets.

For ease of ordering and tracking, response assets need to be categorized via resource typing. Resource typing is the categorization and description of resources that are commonly exchanged in disasters via mutual aid, by capacity and/or capability. Through resource typing, disciplines examine resources and identify the capabilities of a resource's components (i.e., personnel, equipment, training). During a disaster, an emergency manager knows what capability a resource needs to have to respond efficiently and effectively. Resource typing definitions will help define resource capabilities for ease of ordering and mobilization during a disaster. As a result of the resource typing process, a resource's capability is readily defined and an emergency manager is able to effectively and efficiently request and receive resources through mutual aid during times of disaster.

Web Site

For more information, you can also refer to the National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Web site located at: http://www.fema.gov/nims/mutual_aid.shtm.

Alphabetical Listing of Terms

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A

Advanced Life Support (ALS) Ambulance

An ambulance service capable of delivering advanced skills performed by Emergency Medical Services (EMS) practitioners (e.g., intravenous [IV] fluids and drug administration).

Air Ambulance

A rotary-wing aircraft configured, staffed, and equipped to respond, care for, and transport patients. A rotary-wing aircraft must be approved/licensed by a State to do so.

Air Conditioner/Heater

A specialized climate-controlled piece of equipment used to support cooling and/or heating requirements within enclosed structures. Requires mobilization to the desired site, along with set-up requirements, such as power hookup and duct installation. Amps can range from 24 to 260 or more. Equipment used to accommodate schools and malls to small office and tent settings.

Air Search and Rescue Team

Team provides search and rescue emergency airlift and other special services at the request of, and to support, State and county agency needs.

Air Search Team (Fixed-Wing)

Team provides airborne search, emergency airlift, airborne communications, and other special services. Varying levels of specialized management support and command and control capabilities are included in team structures.

Air Tanker (Fixed-Wing Firefighting Aircraft Tanker)

Any fixed-wing aircraft certified by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) as being capable of transport and delivery of fire retardant solutions.

Airborne Communications Relay Team (Fixed-Wing), Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

A CAP Airborne Communications Relay Team provides airborne communications relay using fixed-wing platforms to support Federal, State, and local agency needs. Relays are primarily conducted through aircrews, but can also be accomplished through electronic repeaters carried aboard Civil Air Patrol (CAP) aircrafts. Varying levels of specialized management support and command and control capabilities are included in team structures.

Airborne Reconnaissance (Fixed-Wing)

An airborne reconnaissance fixed-wing observation aircraft is capable of flying back video or still imagery from an incident/disaster scene.

Airborne Transport (Fixed-Wing) Team, Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

A CAP Airborne Transport (Fixed-Wing) Team provides limited airborne transportation and emergency airlift to support Federal, State, and local agency needs using light fixed-wing platforms owned by the Civil Air Patrol (CAP). Varying levels of specialized management support and command and control capabilities are included in team structures.

Aircraft Rescue Firefighting (ARFF)

A motor-driven vehicle, designed and constructed for the purpose of aircraft rescue and fighting fires and capable of delivering Class B Foam, providing a specified level of pumping, water, hose, and rescue capacity and personnel.

All-Terrain Cranes

A self-propelled, all-terrain, hydraulic crane capable of traveling over primary, secondary, and off-road surfaces at the tactical support level. Technical characteristics include diesel engine, power shift transmission, three-mode steering, and independently controlled hydraulic outriggers telescoping boom. Comes in various lifting capabilities and is used for construction, maintenance, bridging, and resupply activities. Mobilization of larger all-terrain cranes requires tractor-trailer support for booms and jibs along with additional escort services.

Alpine Search and Rescue Team (Snow and Ice Rescue)

Team conducts search and rescue operations for individuals in a high-altitude alpine environment.

Ambulance Strike Team

An Ambulance Strike Team is a group of five ambulances of the same type with common communications and a leader. It provides an operational grouping of ambulances complete with supervisory elements for organization command and control. The strike teams may be all ALS or all BLS.

Ambulance Task Force

An Ambulance Task Force is a group of any combination of ambulances, within span of control, with common communications and a leader.

Animal Health Incident Management Team

Team provides overall management of animal-related volunteers and donations.

Animal Rescue Team

A team proficient in animal handling and capture and management (minimum teams of two). Environments include water (swift water and flood), wildfire, and hazardous materials (HazMat) conditions. Operations include communications and/or evacuations to effect animal rescue.

Animal Health Technician

Technician performs variety of animal healthcare duties to assist veterinarians in settings such as veterinarians' clinics, zoos, research laboratories, kennels, and commercial facilities. Prepares treatment room for examination of animals and holds or restrains animals during examination, treatment, or inoculation.

Animal Sheltering Team

A team proficient in animal handling, animal care, and animal shelter management and manages the setup, management, and staffing of temporary animal shelters.

Animal Treatment Team – Small

A self-equipped team proficient in the medical treatment of companion animals affected by disasters.

Area Command Team, Firefighting

An Area Command Team is an interagency organization under the auspices of NWCG (1) oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an incident management team (IMT) organization; or (2) to oversee the management of a very large incident that has multiple IMTs assigned to it. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources based on priorities, ensure incidents are properly managed, and that objectives are met and strategies followed.

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This is dual-purpose equipment used for loading materials and excavating. Components are located at each end of the equipment. The loading attachments are usually to the front end and the excavating attachment is to the rear. Equipment is available with all-wheel or two-wheel drive. Various sizes are available. Mobilization can be self-propelled and/or on a flat bed trailer. Refer to definitions of wheel loaders (medium to small) and hydraulic excavators for a sampling of capabilities.

Basic Life Support (BLS) Ambulance

An ambulance service capable of delivering basic emergency interventions performed by Emergency Medical Services (EMS) practitioners trained and credentialed to do so (e.g., splinting, bandaging, oxygen administration).

Biological Agent

Living organisms or the materials derived from them (such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, and toxins) that cause disease in or harm to humans, animals, or plants, or cause deterioration of material.

Boat, Fire

A vessel or watercraft designed and constructed for the purpose of fighting fires providing specified level of pumping capacity. The boat is designed with the ability to carry firefighting foam and personnel for the extinguishments of fires in the marine environment.

Bomb Squad/Explosives Teams

A police unit specializing in the investigation and disarming of suspected explosive devices.

Bomb Suits

Suits made of Kevlar® (inner material) and Nomex 3 (outer material to protect from fire).

Breathing Apparatus Support (SCBA Support; Breathing Air, Firefighting)

A mobile unit designed and constructed for the purpose of providing specified level of breathing air support capacity and personnel capable of refilling self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) at remote incident locations (Compressor Systems or Cascade).

Brush Patrol Unit, Firefighting (Brush Patrol)

Any light, mobile vehicular unit with limited pumping and water capacity for off-road operations.

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C

Canine Recovery Team (Cadaver Dog Team; K-9 Recovery Team)

Team provides highly trained air scent recovery dog teams for search and recovery operations for deceased victims.

Canine Search Team (Search Dog Team; Dog Rescue Team; K-9 Rescue Team)

Team provides highly trained search dog teams for search and rescue operations for living and deceased victims in a variety of environments. Teams can be broken into three capabilities: air scent (primary), tracking/trailing, and disaster dogs.

Cave Search and Rescue Team (Technical Rescue Team)

Team performs search and rescue services to locate and remove injured, lost, or deceased individuals from caves and caverns. Team members work in totally dark environments that may include vertical drops, narrow or small spaces, boulder fields and scree slopes, cold, and water hazards.

Chemical/Biological (C/B) Protective Ensemble

A compliant vapor-protective ensemble that is also certified as being compliant with the additional requirements for protection against C/B warfare agents such as vapors, gases, liquids, and particulate. (National Fire Protection Association [NFPA] Standard # 1991)

Chemical Warfare Agent

A chemical substance (such as a nerve agent, blister agent, blood agent, choking agent, or irritating agent) used to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through its physiological effects.

Chillers and Air Handlers

A portable system that produces cold water through a series of components. When equipped with an air handler, cold air is generated and distributed. Requires mobilization to the desired site along with setup requirements, such as power hookup, water connections, and duct installation.

Collapse Search and Rescue Team (Technical Rescue Team)

Team responds to locate, rescue, and recover individuals trapped in a fallen structure or buried in structural collapse.

Communications Support Team, Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

A CAP Communications Support Team establishes and maintains CAP communications infrastructure in support of Federal, State, and local agencies.

Confined Space Search and Rescue Team (Mine Search and Rescue)

Team provides search and rescue services to individuals in an enclosed area with limited entry or egress, which has a configuration not designed for human occupancy, such that an entrant could become trapped or asphyxiated. An Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) permit is required for confined space operations.

Crawler Cranes

Crawler cranes have a steel undercarriage. Usually used for long-term applications where significant weights and reaches are a factor. Stabilization is accomplished through precise boom and counterweight configuration. Best used on level working areas. Several mobilization units will be required to transport boom units and counterweights. Set-up time can be accomplished with relative ease and speed once all components are available for assembly.

Crew Transport

Any vehicle capable of transporting a specified number of crew personnel in a specified manner.

Critical Care Transport (CCT)

An ambulance transport of a patient from a scene or a clinical setting whose condition warrants care commensurate with the scope of practice of a physician or registered nurse (e.g., capable of providing advanced hemodynamic support and monitoring, use of ventilators, infusion pumps, advanced skills, therapies, and techniques).

Critical Incident Stress Management Team (CISMT)

A Critical Incident Stress Management Team is responsible for the prevention and mitigation of disabling stress among emergency responders in accordance with the standards of the International Critical Incident Stress Foundation (ICISF). Team composition, management, membership and governance varies, but can include psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, and licensed professional counselors.

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Team manages oversight of the removal, collection, and disposal of debris following a disaster, to mitigate against any potential threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the impacted citizens, and expedite recovery efforts in the impacted area, and address any threat of significant damage to improved public or private property. To act as the representing agent for the owner/agency hiring for this service providing overall coordination with all levels of government and other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Provides daily reports as required. Required liability coverage for all aspects of operations and financial capabilities to manage progressive monitoring processes.

Debris Management Site Reduction Team

A debris management site reduction team is designed to reduce debris from affected areas, and aims at limiting the modification of the site to the extent practicable to minimize site closure and restoration activities and cost. Teams must have knowledge and expertise to perform varying debris reduction separation techniques, including at minimum four categories: woody vegetative debris, construction or building rubble, hazardous materials [HazMat], and recyclable materials (e.g., aluminum, cast iron, steel, or household white goods or appliances). These methods of debris reduction separation could include grinding or mulching, air curtain incineration or ash, compaction, recycling, or other specialized separation techniques. Teams should have appropriate education and training in managing inspection stations located at such debris reduction sites, recycling locations, or temporary debris staging reduction sites. The management of said inspection stations shall at all times comply with OSHA, ADA, and other regulatory requirements. Routine maintenance of temporary debris staging reduction sites will be undertaken regularly to ensure no additional environmental impacts and that regulatory requirements are met. Upon completion of debris removal, teams shall provide a timely closeout of the debris reduction site by testing soil and water samples to compare with pre-use baselines, remove all unnecessary debris and equipment from the site, conduct environmental audits, and develop a restoration plan for the site. For quality assurance, teams shall provide debris monitors to observe and provide guidance to workers, whether government or contractual, that may assist in the process. All debris collected, separated, and analyzed by such debris reduction site management teams shall be done so in accordance with Federal, State, territorial, Tribal, or local laws, standards, and regulations.

Debris Management Team

Team facilitates and coordinates the removal, collection, and disposal of debris following a disaster, to mitigate against any potential threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the impacted citizens, and expedite recovery efforts in the impacted area, and address any threat of significant damage to improved public or private property. Team mobilization will vary depending on the team selection, need, and or emergency. Debris removal process will vary depending on the team selection and need.

Decontamination

The physical or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contaminants from persons and equipment used at a hazardous materials (HazMat) incident. (National Fire Protection Association [NFPA] Standard # 472)

Deployable Portable Morgue Unit (DPMU)

Mobile equipment and operations facility, fully equipped to support [DMORT](#) functions. Add-on to DMORT when no local morgue facilities are available. Supports either standard [DMORT](#) or [DMORT-WMD](#).

Deployment

Departure of team or personnel from home unit or base.

Desert Search and Rescue Team (Wilderness Rescue Team)

Conducts [search](#) and [rescue](#) missions, evidence searches, and responds to other disaster or emergency situations in a desert environment.

Disaster Assessment Team

Governed by type and magnitude of the disaster, the structure of the team consists of people most knowledgeable about the collection or material inventory of the disaster site, and assessing the magnitude and extent of impact on both the population and infrastructure of society. Trained specifically for disaster assessment techniques, team members are multidisciplinary and can include health personnel, engineering specialists, logisticians, environmental experts, and communications specialists. Responsibilities include recording observations and decisions made by the team, photographing and recording disaster site damage, and investigating where damage exists. Teams also analyze the significance of affected infrastructures, estimate the extent of damages, and establish initial priorities for recovery. Disaster assessment teams can perform an initial assessment that comprises situational and needs assessments in the early, critical stages of a disaster to determine the type of relief needed for an emergency response, or they may carry out a much more expedited process termed a rapid assessment.

Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) – Basic, National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)

A DMAT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, which has formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or under similar State or local auspices). Usually includes a mix of physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians, other allied health professionals, and support staff. Standard DMAT has 35 deployable personnel. ***See Annex A: Federal Response Teams for more detailed information on this Federal Resource.***

Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) – Burn Specialty, National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)

A Burn Specialty DMAT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, that has formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the acute management of burn trauma patients. Members of the burn team are especially trained surgeons, nurses, and support personnel that include physical and occupational therapists, social workers, child life specialists, psychologists, nutrition and pharmacy consultants, respiratory therapists, chaplains, and volunteers. Team composition is usually determined ad hoc, based on the mission at hand. ***See Annex A: Federal Response Teams for more detailed information on this Federal Resource.***

Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) – Crush Injury Specialty, National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)

A Crush Injury Specialty DMAT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, that has formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of crush injury patients. Crush teams deal with crush and penetrating injuries. Usually includes a mix of physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians, other allied health professionals, and support staff. Team composition is usually determined ad hoc, based on the mission at hand. ***See Annex A: Federal Response Teams for more detailed information on this Federal Resource.***

Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) – Mental Health Specialty, National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)

A Mental Health Specialty DMAT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, that has formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of psychiatric patients. A multidisciplinary staff of specially trained and licensed mental health professionals provides emergency mental health assessment and crisis intervention services. Usually includes a mix of physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians, other allied health professionals, and support staff. Team composition is usually determined ad hoc, based on the mission at hand. **See Annex A: Federal Response Teams for more detailed information on this Federal Resource.**

Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) – Pediatric Specialty, National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)

A Pediatric Specialty DMAT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, that has formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of pediatric patients. Usually includes a mix of physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians, other allied health professionals, and support staff. Team composition is usually determined ad hoc, based on the mission at hand. **See Annex A: Federal Response Teams for more detailed information on this Federal Resource.**

Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT), National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)

A DMORT is a volunteer group of medical and forensic personnel, usually from the same geographic region, that has formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in victim identification, mortuary services, and forensic pathology and anthropology methods. Usually includes a mix of medical examiners, coroners, pathologists, forensic anthropologists, medical records technicians, fingerprint technicians, forensic odontologists, dental assistants, radiologists, funeral directors, mental health professionals, and support personnel. DMORTs are mission-tailored on an ad-hoc basis, and usually deploy only with personnel and equipment specifically required for current mission. **See Annex A: Federal Response Teams for more detailed information for this Federal Resource.**

Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) – Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)

Same as [DMORT](#) except adds additional capability to deal with deceased persons residually contaminated by chemical, biological, or radiological agents.

Disaster Recovery Team

A Disaster Recovery team is governed by type and magnitude of the disaster, the structure of the team consists of people most knowledgeable about the collection or material inventory of the disaster site, as they direct their efforts to recovery of both the population and infrastructure of society. Responsibilities include separating collections and other materials to be salvaged, moving material to be recovered from affected areas to work or other storage locations for drying materials, and packing materials that will require shipment to another facility. Other responsibilities include maintaining records and photographs of the recovery effort, and establishing inventories and data collection of items as they are sent out of the building/affected location to off-site storage or other facilities. The Disaster Recovery Team may also label items that have lost inventory numbers, label or relabel boxes with locator information, and label boxes for shipment.

Donations Coordinator

The Donations Coordinator is a subsection of a Donations Management Team and has working knowledge of the Individual Assistance and Public Assistance functions under FEMA/State agreement. A Donations Coordinator also has working knowledge of establishing long-term recovery committees on local levels following events. A Donations Coordinator possesses an operational knowledge of all aspects of donations coordination, including management of solicited and unsolicited funds, goods and services from concerned citizens and private organizations following a catastrophic disaster situation.

Donations Management Team

A donations management team consists of one or two persons trained and experienced in all aspects of donations management. The team will be deployed to a disaster-affected jurisdiction after impact to assist in the organization and operations of State or local donations management in support of the affected jurisdiction.

Dozer (Bulldozer; Track Dozer)

A dozer is specialized equipment used for leveling dirt, debris, and other materials. Equipment is usually associated with large mass movement of various materials. Often used for reducing or increasing grade elevations for roads, airports, and land clearing operations. It is also capable of ripping and moving of ledge rock and other rock materials through the use of a special attachment. Also used for cross-country lying of communication infrastructure through special attachments.

Dump Trailer

Truck with a trailer attachment that has a dump body permanently attached. Dump body capacities will usually range from 20 yards to 50 yards. The equipment requires a level surface for dumping. The requirements from hauling over the road necessitate the equipment to be licensed by appropriate local jurisdictions. This equipment must meet specific standards for safety for hauling over the road whereby operators are usually required to have a commercial driver's license. This equipment is capable of transporting various aggregates along with construction and demolition debris. Typically used for long hauls.

Dump Truck, Off Road

Truck with a dump body permanently attached. Equipment is usually used in an off-road situation. Equipment is usually all wheel drive with large mass capacities. It can maneuver in steep, semi-wet conditions and various weather elements. The equipment requires a semi-level surface for dumping. Often used for large mass projects where earth materials are moved within the project area. Often used in airport/road construction and open pit mining.

Dump Truck, On Road

Truck with a dump body permanently attached. Dump body capacities will usually range from 3 yards to 20 yards. This equipment is capable of transporting various aggregates along with construction and demolition debris.

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E

Electrical Power Restoration Team

The electrical power restoration team is dependent upon event or disaster size and will be supported by various personal expertises. The teams are usually activated through power company mutual aid agreements. The assignment of personnel and equipment will be dependent upon availability of the releasing mutual aid partner, and will have an agreed timeframe for the release of these said resources. The restoration team coordinates and supports resources of energy producers to quickly restore electrical power to afflicted areas. The host recipients will provide or assist with accommodations for the duration of the team stay. Teams should possess the experience and financial capabilities to support equipment, personnel, and to maintain operations for an indefinite period of time.

EMAC Advanced Team (EMAC A-Team)

The EMAC Advance Team is a team (typically comprised of 2 staff) of EMAC trained and experienced personnel designated to deploy to a State to facilitate interState mutual aid assistance under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). The mission of the EMAC Advance Team is to implement EMAC on behalf of the requesting State by coordinating and facilitating the provision of assistance from other member States in accordance with procedures set forth in the EMAC Standard Operating Procedures.

Emergency Medical Task Force

An Emergency Medical Task Force is any combination (within span of control) of resources (Ambulances, Rescues, Engines, Squads, etc) assembled for a medical mission, with common communications, and a leader (supervisor). Self-sufficient for 12 hour operational periods, although it may be deployed longer, depending on need.

Emergency Response Team – Advance Element (ERT-A)

The portion of the ERT-A first deployed to the field, usually the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and the disaster site to join State emergency management personnel to coordinate Federal assistance, determine the extent and focus of initial disaster response activities, and identify a suitable DFO site.

Emergency Response Team – National (ERT-N)

Team provides coordination for Federal response and recovery activities within a State. Once the ERT-N is operational at the Disaster Field Office (DFO), it assumes responsibility from the Regional Operations Center (ROC) staff for management of the Federal response and recovery operation. Major organizational elements of the ERT-N include operations, logistics, information and planning, and administration sections. These four sections coordinate at the staff level and provide mutual support to accomplish priority missions. This coordination includes interaction, consultation, planning, information sharing, operational decisionmaking, and commitment of resources.

Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)

A practitioner credentialed by a State to function as an EMT by a State Emergency Medical Services (EMS) system.

EMS Strike Team

A team comprised of five resources or less of the same type with a supervisor and common communications capability. Whether it is five resources or less, a specific number must be identified for the team. For instance, a basic life support (BLS) strike team would be five BLS units and a supervisor or, for example, an advanced life support (ALS) strike team would be comprised of five ALS units and a supervisor.

EMS Task Force

A team comprised of five resources or less of the same type with a supervisor and common communications capability. Whether it is five resources or less, a specific number must be identified for the team. For instance, an EMS task force might be comprised of two ALS teams and three BLS teams and a supervisor.

Engine, Fire (Engine Company)

Any ground vehicle providing specified levels of pumping, water, hose capacity, and staffed with a minimum number of personnel.

Engineering Services

Depending on the type and magnitude of a disaster or terrorist incident, engineering service expertise will be used accordingly based on discipline specialization. In a general sense, the services that could be provided through engineering services include structural, electrical, civil, mechanical, architectural, geotechnical, and environmental/hazardous materials. Emergency management engineering service providers should possess in-depth knowledge of damage assessment, safety evaluation, transportation infrastructure evaluation per Federal Highway Administration damage assessment procedures, cost recovery per the Stafford Act, and debris management. Additional skills of such engineering service providers should encompass evaluation of hazardous materials, traffic management, utility restoration, water and wastewater quality evaluations, telecommunications operations, and support for the FEMA Urban Search and Rescue Task Force. Engineering service providers should have the ability, experience, and knowledge to interact with the Army Corps of Engineers and other Federal agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, along with State, territorial, Tribal, or local building and utility inspectors. Other engineering services that can be provided should include strategic planning for technology, programs, concept development and requirements analysis, system design and integration, tests and evaluation, and integrated logistics support for emergency management.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Management Support Team

Team provides support to an Incident Commander (IC). An IC is an optional member of the team, because it is assumed that an Incident Command/lead has already been established under which these support functions will operate. Typically comprised of an information officer, liaison officer, safety officer, logistics officer, and administrative aide.

EOC Finance/Administration Section Coordinator

An EOC Finance/Administration Section Coordinator is an individual at the EOC responsible for tracking incident costs and reimbursement accounting, and coordinating/administering support for EOC personnel during disaster operations. This function is part of the standardized ICS structure per the National Incident Management System. If situation warrants, chief/coordinator oversees subunits of this function, including Compensation/Claims, Procurement, Cost, and Time.

EOC Operations Section Chief

An EOC Operations Section Chief is an individual at the EOC responsible for managing tactical operations at the incident site directed toward reducing the immediate hazard, saving lives and property, establishing situation control, and restoring normal conditions; responsible for the delivery and coordination of disaster assistance programs and services, including emergency assistance, human services assistance, and infrastructure assistance; and oversight of subunits of Operations Section, including Branches (up to five), Division/Groups (up to 25) and Resources as warranted.

EOC Planning Section Chief

The EOC Planning Section Chief is an individual at the EOC who oversees all incident-related data gathering and analysis regarding incident operations and assigned resources, develops alternatives for tactical operations, conducts planning meetings, and prepares the IAP for each operational period.

Equipment Transport (Heavy Equipment Transport)

Any ground vehicle capable of transporting a dozer or tractor.

Evacuation Coordination Team

An Evacuation Coordination Team provides support in State and local emergency response efforts by compiling, analyzing, and disseminating traffic-related information that can be used to facilitate the rapid, efficient, and safe evacuation of threatened populations. Primarily operates in the State or local EOC as an extension of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #1 – Transportation. The mission of the Evacuation Coordination Team is to provide for the protection of life and/or property by removing endangered persons and property from potential or actual disaster areas to areas of less danger through the successful execution of evacuation procedures.

Evacuation Liaison Team

Team provides support in State and local emergency response efforts by compiling, analyzing, and disseminating traffic-related information that can be used to facilitate the rapid, efficient, and safe evacuation of threatened populations. Primarily operates in the State or local EOC as an extension of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #1 – Transportation.

Evidence Response Team (ERT)

An Evidence Recovery Team (ERT) is capable of providing 24-hour access to specialized decontamination equipment for chemical release and advice to the On-Scene Coordinator in hazard evaluation; risk assessment; multimedia sampling and analysis; on-site safety, including development and implementation of plans; cleanup techniques and priorities; water supply decontamination and protection; application of dispersants; environmental assessment; degree of cleanup required; and disposal of contaminated material.

External Resources

Resources that fall outside a team's particular agency, including other agency resources or commercially contracted resources.

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A motor-driven vehicle designed and constructed to provide specified level of equipment capacity and mechanically trained personnel.

Field Veterinary Medical Officer (Veterinary Medical Field Officer)

A professional veterinarian, who works to implement animal and poultry disease control programs. Duties can include supervising animal and poultry disease control and eradication services; contacting animal and poultry owners and organizations to explain disease control programs and to provide veterinary medicine advice; conducting epidemiologic investigation of disease outbreaks; inspecting health certificates, livestock auctions, and animal and poultry dealer records; monitoring animal and poultry production and marketing activities; and preparing surveys and reports of disease prevalence.

Flash Fire Protective Ensemble

A compliant vapor-protective ensemble that is also certified as being compliant with the additional requirements for limited protection against chemical flash fire for escape only. (National Fire Protection Association [NFPA] Standard # 1991)

Flat Bed Trailer Truck

Truck with a trailer attachment usually used for the transportation of goods and other commodities across long distances. Depending on the payload, some flat bed trucks have expandable tandems for meeting weight requirements. Flatbeds are usually a fifth-wheel mounted assembly. Payloads can be as much as 80,000 pounds and more if permitted.

Food Dispenser Unit (Food Dispenser)

Any vehicle capable of dispensing food to incident personnel.

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G

Generators

Diesel-fueled engine generators are used to support electrical requirements at facilities of various sizes such as hospitals, housing, plants, and commercial stores. Units are usually mounted on tow behind or trailer mobilized equipment. Deployment and set up can be accomplished within hours.

Geographical Incident Management Teams, Firefighting

A Geographical Incident Management Team is an interagency organization under the auspices of the Geographical Area Coordination Group composed of the Incident Commander (IC), and appropriate general and command staff personnel assigned to an incident, trained and certified to the Type II level. Type II level personnel may lack the degree of training and experience of Type I personnel in managing complex incidents at the type one level.

Ground Ambulance (Medical Transport)

A ground transport vehicle configured, equipped, and staffed to respond to, care for, and transport patients.

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H

Hazardous Materials (HazMat)

Any material that is explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, reactive, or radioactive, or any combination thereof, and requires special care in handling because of the hazards it poses to public health, safety, and/or the environment. Any hazardous substance under the Clean Water Act, or any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); any toxic pollutant listed under pretreatment provisions of the Clean Water Act; any hazardous pollutant under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act; or any imminent hazardous chemical substance for which the administrator has taken action under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 7. (Section 101[14] [CERCLA](#))

Hazardous Material Response Team

An organized group of individuals that is trained and equipped to perform work to control actual or potential leaks, spills, discharges, or releases of HazMat, requiring possible close approach to the material. The team/equipment may include external or contracted resources.

Hazardous Materials Company

Any piece of equipment having the capabilities, [personal protective equipment \(PPE\)](#), equipment, and complement of personnel as specified in the Hazardous Materials Company types and minimum capabilities. The personnel complement will include one member who is trained to a minimum level of assistant safety officer – HazMat.

Hazardous Materials Incident

Uncontrolled, unlicensed release of HazMat during storage or use from a fixed facility or during transport outside a fixed facility that may impact public health, safety, and/or the environment.

HazMat Task Force

A group of resources with common communications and a leader. A HazMat Task Force may be preestablished and sent to an incident, or formed at the incident.

HazMat Trained and Equipped

To the level of training and equipment defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

Helicopters, Firefighting (Helicopter or Copter)

An aircraft that depends principally on the lift generated by one or more rotors for its support in flight. Capable of the delivery of firefighters, water, or chemical retardants (either a fixed tank or bucket system), and internal or external cargo.

Helitack Crew (Firefighting Crew)

A crew of firefighters specially trained and certified in the tactical and logistical use of helicopters for fire suppression.

Helitanker

A helicopter equipped with a fixed tank, Air Tanker Board certified, capable of delivering a minimum of 1,100 gallons of water, foam, or retardant (current model helicopter certified, Sikorsky S-64 Sky-Crane).

Helitanker (Firefighting Helicopter)

A helicopter equipped with a fixed tank, Air Tanker Board certified, and capable of delivering a minimum of 1,100 gallons of water, retardant, or foam.

High-Angle Rope Rescue (Rope Rescue; Technical Rock)

Rescue in which the load is predominately supported by the rope rescue system.

Hydraulic Excavator (Large Mass Excavation 13cy to 3cy Buckets)

Track undercarriage construction equipment used to excavate and load earth, blasted rock, sands, and other types of aggregate, also used to load or handle demolition materials. Provides rapid excavation for construction and repair of runways, roads and trails, railroads, pipelines, waterways, and quarry operations. Larger hydraulic excavators may require some dismantling in meeting mobilization requirements. Dismantled pieces usually require additional mobilization support. Multiple accessories are available for varying tasks.

Hydraulic Excavator (Medium Mass Excavation 4cy to 1.75cy Buckets)

Track undercarriage construction equipment that is a track-mounted, hydraulic-controlled, excavating system used to excavate and load earth, blasted rock, sands, and other types of aggregate, also used to load or handle demolition materials. Provides rapid excavation for construction and repair of runways, roads and trails, railroads, pipelines, waterways, and quarry operations. Slightly smaller than the larger hydraulic excavator category, these usually do not require dismantling for mobilization requirements. If dismantling is considered, it may require additional mobilization support. Multiple accessories are available for varying tasks.

Hydraulic Truck Cranes

Highly flexible and mobile self-propelled cranes that can be deployed with ease. They usually do not require any setup or special mobilization consideration. Depending on the actual lifting requirements, these cranes come in various sizes and capabilities. Stabilizers include outrigger for stability.

Hyperspectral Imaging Support Team Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

A CAP Hyperspectral Imaging Support Team provides specialized ground support to analyze and interpret data provided by CAP ARCHER Hyperspectral Imaging systems. ARCHER is an airborne reconnaissance asset that is only available through the CAP at the request of Federal, State, and local agencies being fielded in 2004.

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I

Ice Search and Rescue Team (Water Rescue Team; Public Safety Dive Team)

Team locates and rescues individuals trapped under ice-capped water.

Illumination Unit (Lighting Plant)

A portable light-generating unit capable of providing three to six lights of 500 watts each with extension cords from 500 feet to 1,000 feet to provide specified level of illumination capacity.

Incident Management Team

A command team comprised of the Incident Commander (IC), appropriate command, and general staff personnel assigned to an incident. (Source: FIREScope)

Incident Management Team, Animal Protection

An Animal Protection Incident Management Team, when deployed, will assess the emergency situation and determine the number of operational strike teams that will be required for rescuing, transporting, and sheltering of animals.

Incident Management Team, Firefighting

An Incident Management Team is an interagency organization under the auspices of NWCG composed of the Incident Commander (IC) and appropriate general and command staff personnel assigned to an incident, trained and certified to the Type I level. Type I level personnel possess the highest level of training available and are experienced in the management of complex incidents.

Individual Assistance Disaster Assessment Team

An Individual Assistance Disaster Assessment Team is responsible for providing expert assessments of the disaster situation pertaining to claims for individual assistance and other programs.

Individual Assistance Disaster Assessment Team Leader

An Individual Assistance Disaster Assessment Team Leader is the individual responsible for leading the individual assistance disaster assessment team and possesses an administrative knowledge of Individual Assistance areas. (See Individual Assistance Disaster Assessment Team.)

In-House

Assets or expertise specifically owned, possessed, directed, and/or controlled by the responding entity.

Instrument Flight Rules (IFRs)

Set of rules, guidelines, and procedures that the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has established for pilots to operate aircraft in marginal weather conditions, usually defined as ceilings below 1,000 feet/visibility less than 3 miles.

Interagency Buying Team, Firefighting

The Interagency Wildland Fire Community supports a Buying Team. A National Buying Team supports the procurement efforts through the local administrative staff and is authorized to procure a wide range of services, supplies, and land and equipment rentals. In addition, the buying team leader has the responsibility of coordinating property accountability with the supply unit leader.

International Medical Surgical Response Team (IMSuRT), National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)

An IMSuRT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, that has formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS and the State Department, and whose personnel and equipment give it deployable medical and surgical treatment capability, worldwide. It is the only NDMS medical team with surgical operating room capability. Full team consists of roughly 26 personnel, which is a mix of physicians, nurses, medical technicians, and allied personnel. ***See Annex A: Federal Response Teams for more detailed information on this Federal Resource.***

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L

Lattice Truck Cranes

This is the larger of the wheel cranes. Usually used for long-term applications where significant weights and reaches are a factor. Stabilizers include outriggers for stability. Several mobilization units will be required to transport boom units and counterweights. Set-up time can be accomplished with relative ease and speed once all components are available for assembly.

Law Enforcement Aviation – Fixed-Wing

Fixed-wing aircraft of various sizes used for surveillance, extraditions, personnel, and cargo transportation.

Law Enforcement Aviation – Helicopters – Patrol and Surveillance

Helicopters of various sizes to provide multifunction aerial support for ground operations.

Law Enforcement Canine Teams – Cadaver Detecting Dogs

Patrol dogs trained to find and passively alert on decaying human tissues, bones, and fluids.

Law Enforcement Canine Teams – Explosive Detecting Dogs

Patrol dogs trained to detect and passively alert on a variety of odors indicating the presence of explosive devices.

Law Enforcement Canine Teams – Narcotics Detecting Dogs

Patrol dogs capable of finding and alerting on cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamines, heroin, and their derivatives.

Law Enforcement Canine Teams – Patrol Dogs (K-9s)

Trained canine units providing law enforcement with a nonlethal means of apprehending dangerous criminal offenders; detecting intruders and alerting handlers to their presence; pursuing, attacking, and holding criminal offenders who resist apprehension; searching and clearing buildings and large open areas for criminals; tracking lost children or other persons; detecting the presence of certain narcotics, explosives, and tobacco products; locating deceased subjects, crime scenes, and minute physical evidence; and providing a strong psychological deterrent to certain types of criminal misconduct.

Law Enforcement Dive Teams – Evidence Recovery

Underwater teams used to recover evidence.

Law Enforcement Dive Teams – Recovery

Underwater teams used to recover drowning victims and lost vessels.

Liquid Splash-Protective Ensemble

Multiple elements designed to provide a degree of protection for emergency response personnel from adverse exposure to the inherent risks of liquid-chemical exposure occurring during hazardous materials (HazMat) emergencies and similar operations. The liquid splash-protective ensemble is either an encapsulating or nonencapsulating ensemble. (National Fire Protection Association [NFPA] Standard # 1992)

Low-Angle Rope Rescue (Rope Rescue)

Rescue in which the load is predominately supported by itself and not the rope rescue system.

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An MST is a command and control team that provides support and liaison functions for other NDMS teams in the field. MSTs are usually staffed by a mix of Federal employees and are constituted on an ad-hoc, mission-specific basis. An MST (perhaps as small as one or two individuals) always accompanies an NDMS unit on a deployment. ***See Annex A: Federal Response Teams for more detailed information on this Federal Resource.***

Mine and Tunnel Search and Rescue Team

A specially trained and equipped team that searches for, rescues, and/or recovers individuals from working or abandoned mines and tunnels.

Mine Rescue Team (Confined Space Rescue)

Team locates and rescues individuals lost or trapped in active or abandoned mine shafts or other below-ground entrapments.

Mobile Communications Center (Mobile Emergency Operations Center [EOC]; Mobile Command Center; Continuity of Operations Vehicle)

A vehicle that serves as a self-sustaining mobile operations center capable of operating in an environment with little to no basic services, facilitating communications between multiple entities using an array of fixed and/or wireless communications equipment, providing appropriate work space for routine support functions, and providing basic services for personnel in short-term or long-term deployments.

Mobile Feeding Kitchen (Mobile Field Kitchen; Rapid Deployment Kitchen)

A containerized kitchen that can be positioned forward in fulfillment of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11 – Food and Water. The units are used to support feeding operations at emergency incidents.

Mobile Field Force (Crowd Control Teams; Riot Dispersal Team)

Police units trained in handling large crowds and riot situations, including specialized training in crowd dispersal, tactics, and special weapons.

Mobile Kitchen Unit

A unit designed and constructed to dispense food for incident personnel providing a specified level of capacity.

Mountain Search and Rescue Team (Wilderness Rescue Team)

Team searches for and rescues people either above the timberline or in high-angle areas below the timberline, which can include glacier, crevasse, backcountry, alpine search and rescue, and other aspects of the environment.

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ISTs are components of [ERT-As](#) that provide Federal, State, and local officials with technical assistance in the acquisition and use of search and rescue resources through advice, Incident Command assistance, management, and coordination of [US&R task forces](#) and obtaining logistic support. **See [Annex A: Federal Response Teams](#) for more detailed information on this Federal Resource.**

National Strike Force, U.S. Coast Guard

The U.S. Coast Guard National Strike Force was created in 1973 as a Coast Guard special force under the National Contingency Plan (NCP/see 40 CFR 300.145) to respond to oil and hazardous chemical incidents. The NSF consists of three interoperable regionally based Strike Teams: Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific, and the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT). The NSF supports USCG and EPA Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) to protect public health, welfare, and the environment. In recent years, the capabilities have been expanded to include response to weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incidents, as well as incident management assistance.

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Personnel with specific training in occupational safety and health and topics such as workplace assessment or occupational medicine. Occupational health and safety specialists and technicians help keep workplaces safe and workers in good health unscathed. They promote occupational health and safety within organizations by developing safer, healthier, and more efficient ways of working. They analyze work environments and design programs to control, eliminate, and prevent disease or injury caused by chemical, physical, and biological agents or ergonomic factors. They may conduct inspections and enforce adherence to laws, regulations, or employer policies governing worker health and safety.

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A practitioner credentialed by a State to function at the advanced life support (ALS) level in the State Emergency Medical Services (EMS) system.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Equipment and clothing required to shield or isolate personnel from the chemical, physical, thermal, and biological hazards that may be encountered at a hazardous materials (HazMat) incident. (National Fire Protection Association [NFPA] Standard # 472)

Public Assistance Coordinator (PAC)

The Public Assistance Coordinator (PAC) is a subsection of the Public Assistance Team (PAT). The PAC is assigned to work with a Public Assistance (PA) applicant from declaration to funding approval. The PAC must possess an in-depth working knowledge of disaster relief laws, regulations, PA programs, and recovery roles of government and the private sector.

Public Safety Dive Team

Team assists with location and recovery of drowning victims, evidence in criminal cases, and abandoned vehicles and provides safety divers for special events.

Public Safety Dive Team, Law Enforcement (Dive Team)

A Law Enforcement Public Safety Dive Team is a group of law enforcement divers equipped and trained to perform a variety of functions, including evidence search and recovery.

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Teams use radio direction finding equipment to locate distress beacons (such as emergency locator transmitters, emergency position indicating radio beacons, and personal locator beacons). Beacons may be located in remote or populated areas, as teams can expect to work in varied localities, including airfields, marinas, and geographically secluded areas.

Radiological Material

Any material that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation. (National Fire Protection Association [NFPA] Standard # 472)

Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) Team

Team provides a rapid assessment capability immediately following a major disaster or emergency. The RNA Team will collect and provide information to determine requirements for critical resources needed to support emergency response activities. The RNA Team is responsible for assessing both overall impact of a disaster event and determining Federal and/or State immediate response requirements.

Release

Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discharging of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant). (Section 101[22] [CERCLA](#))

Rescue

To access, stabilize, and evacuate distressed or injured individuals by whatever means necessary to ensure their timely transfer to appropriate care or to a place of safety.

Rope Rescue (High-Angle Rescue; Low-Angle Rescue; Technical Rescue)

To rescue through the use of rigging techniques, anchor systems, belays, mechanical advantages, subject extrication techniques, and low- and high-angle rescue techniques.

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S

Search

To locate an overdue or missing individual, individuals, or objects.

Search Suit

Suit made of Kevlar® and Nomex 3, often used by, but not limited to, bomb squad personnel, significantly lighter than bomb suits; allows user to conduct search with increased mobility.

Shelter Management Team

Team provides managerial and operational support for a shelter during an emergency. Responsibilities of the team may include all or some of the following: operating the shelter; establishing security; ensuring the availability of adequate care, food, sanitation, and first aid; selecting and training personnel to perform operational tasks; monitoring contamination; performing decontamination; establishing exposure control and monitoring; monitoring overpressure and filtration systems; performing post-event reconnaissance; and directing egress.

Sheltering Team, Large Animal, Animal Protection

An Animal Protection Large Animal Sheltering Team will deploy for a minimum of 7 days and will be responsible for advising and supporting local efforts in setting up a large animal shelter.

Sheltering Team, Small Animal, Animal Protection

An Animal Protection Small Animal Sheltering Team will deploy for a minimum of 7 days and will be responsible for advising and supporting local efforts in setting up a small animal shelter.

Special-Needs Shelter

A refuge specifically designed to accommodate individuals with special medical needs who are not ill enough to require hospitalization. These shelters are supported by volunteer doctors and nurses and often have backup electric capability to support those with medical equipment reliant on electricity.

Sustainability

Ability to continue response operations for the prescribed duration necessary.

Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT)/Tactical Teams

SWAT teams are specially trained to handle high-risk situations and specialized tactical needs. Team members have advanced skills beyond that of typical patrol officers.

Strike Team, Large Animal Rescue, Animal Protection

An Animal Protection Large Animal Rescue Strike Team is a six-member team capable of completing an average of one rescue every 30 minutes in a suburban setting and one rescue every hour in rural settings.

Strike Team, Small Animal Rescue, Animal Protection

An Animal Protection Small Animal Rescue Strike Team is a six-member team capable of completing an average of one rescue every 30 minutes in a suburban setting and one rescue every hour in rural settings.

Swift Water Search and Rescue Team (Flood Search and Rescue; Water Rescue Team)

Team conducts surface search and rescue operations on waterways where the water is moving fast enough to produce sufficient force to present a life and safety hazard to a person entering it.

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T

Tender, Foam (Firefighting Foam Tender)

The apparatus used to mix concentrate with water to make solution, pump, and mix air and solution to make foam, and transport and apply foam.

Tender, Fuel (Fuel Tender)

Any vehicle capable of supplying fuel to ground or airborne equipment.

Tender, Helicopter (Helicopter Tender)

A ground service vehicle capable of supplying fuel and support equipment to helicopters.

Total Containment Vessel (TCV)

A TCV is designed to transport explosive or chemical devices, fully enclosed. Used for explosive and hazardous materials (HazMat).

Tractor Trailer

Truck with a trailer attachment used for mobilization of various goods, supplies, and equipment. Predominately used for moving equipment, either long distances, overweight and over-width equipment, or equipment not permitted for over the road purposes, including track equipment. Trailers are either fifth-wheel mounted or tow behinds, depending on the size of the load. Also used for long- and short-haul needs, including smaller equipment. Loading and off-loading can be accomplished from either the front or the rear. Usually the rear loading will require ramps. If loading is done from the front, the trailer will be detached from the truck allowing use of the small ramps for loading purposes. Front-end loading using a detachable trailer is usually used for oversized equipment. Payloads can be as much as 80,000 pounds and more if permitted.

Transport Team, Large Animal, Animal Protection

An Animal Protection Large Animal Transport Team will deploy for a minimum of 5 days and will be responsible for transporting large animals from a disaster site. All required vehicles will accompany team.

Transport Team, Small Animal, Animal Protection

An Animal Protection Small Animal Transport Team will deploy for a minimum of 5 days and will be responsible for transporting large animals from a disaster site. All required vehicles will accompany team.

Tub Grinder

Specialized equipment designed to grind heavy brush, pallets, demolition material, land-clearing debris, and yard waste. Units are equipped with hammermills ranging from 26 inches to 36 inches that serve as steel fixed hammers or doubled-edged cutting tools. Tub grinders possess hydraulic tub tilt to provide safe access to the hammermill during maintenance, and have a horsepower range from 157 to 1,050. Tub grinders shrink space requirement by a ratio of 10:1 yards. Feeding the equipment requires either a front-end loader or other hydraulic equipment such as an excavator with a thumb attachment or cherry-picker. Processed materials can be stockpiled using conveyor systems or with stockpiled using a front-end loader. Depending on the size of the equipment's processing capabilities, it may be possible to feed and stockpile with one front-end loader. Equipment operations and controls are remotely managed, usually away from any potential flying debris. Mobilization is required, either with a tractor-trailer hook-up, fifth-wheel only, or pindle-hook option. The processing area should be firm soil with sufficient room for stockpiling pre- and post-products; however, track tub grinders are available for special processing needs. Over-width escort services would be used for wide loads.

Tug Boat

Tug boats are commercial water vessels that move or assist in the movement of propelled and non-propelled water vessels, primarily with ship docking and barge towing. Ship-assist tugs are generally port or harbor related, while barge towing tugs are typically port-to-port transporters up and down rivers, inlets, and the coastline. With different sizes and modifications for varying tasks, tug boats require specially trained operators or captains licensed and subject to jurisdiction of the U.S. Coast Guard, and are also subject to random drug and alcohol testing procedures. Crew manifests generally range from 2 to 6+ individuals, including a captain and an inland waterways river pilot, required by law, who serves as servant to the vessel master. Docking pilots (specialists) should be used where possible, as they serve to enhance communications between the assisted ship and the tug boat in “unfamiliar waters.” These crew members will, at times, live on the tug itself or on-call from nearby homes, and have a varying schedule dependent on the tug company. Tug boats also consist of model bows or pointed bows for towing while push tugs have square bows. Specially equipped tug boats can be specialized to serve as spray boats or firefighting boats for the purposes of emergency situations. Tug boats strongly rely on the need for communication as many assisted ships either originate in foreign countries or are unfamiliar with inland or harbor waters. In emergencies, the U.S. Coast Guard houses a master list of tug boats that can be contacted for assistance. Most tug boat owners and operators may belong to their trade association, the American Waterways Operators (AWO).

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US&R involves the location, rescue (extrication), and initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces.

Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Task Force (US&R Team)

Federal asset that conducts physical search and rescue in collapsed buildings; provides emergency medical care to trapped victims; assesses and controls gas, electrical services, and hazardous materials (HazMat); and evaluates and stabilizes damaged structures. ***See Annex A: Federal Response Teams for more detailed information on this Federal Resource.***

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A vapor protective ensemble or garment that is intended for use in an unknown threat atmosphere or for known high health risk atmospheres is vapor tight, and is in compliance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard # 1991, “Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies.”

Veterinary Epidemiologist

A practitioner who studies factors influencing existence and spread of diseases among humans and animals, particularly those diseases transmissible from animals to humans. Required to hold degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT), National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)

VMATs are volunteer teams of veterinarians, technicians, and support personnel, usually from the same region, that have organized a response team under the guidance of the American Veterinary Medical Association and the NDMS, and whose personnel have specific training in responding to animal casualties and/or animal disease outbreaks during a disaster. They help assess medical needs of animals, and conduct animal disease surveillance, hazard mitigation, biological and chemical terrorism surveillance, and animal decontamination. Usually includes a mix of veterinarians, veterinary technicians, support personnel, microbiologists, epidemiologists, and veterinary pathologists. ***See Annex A: Federal Response Teams for more detailed information on this Federal Resource.***

Visual Flight Rules (VFRs)

Set of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) rules, guidelines, and procedures that apply to aircraft when a pilot is conducting flight with visual reference to the ground.

Volcano Search and Rescue Team (Wilderness Rescue Team)

Team provides technical rescue, avalanche rescue, and other aspects of mountain rescue services applicable for search and rescue operations in and around the surface of a volcano.

Volunteer Agency Liaison (VAL)

The Volunteer Agency Liaison serves as the central point between government entities and volunteer organizations in the coordination of information and activities of VOADs (Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters) responding in times of disaster.

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A water purification team is a specialized team designed to support the Emergency Water Mission in support of the Federal Response Plan (FRP). Teams provide an emergency supply of potable water, both bottled and bulk, to include procurement, transportation, and distribution to impacted areas for usage by both the general public and response personnel. FEMA, who is the lead agency under the FRP for coordinating all Federal activities following a natural disaster or manmade emergency, assigned the Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) as the lead agency in support of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3 – Public Works and Engineering, that includes tasking of emergency potable water. Team members are fully trained and knowledgeable of water certification requirements and daily consumption rates, the procurement process including the Advanced Contracting Initiative (ACI) Water Contract, which is a supply and service contract for procuring bottled and bulk water, transportation, security measures, distribution processes, emergency management, and have previously worked with or able to build rapport with State and local governments. Teams coordinate with FEMA, State and local governments, and other ESF elements to scope the magnitude of the water mission. After mission scoping, teams assist FEMA in writing the mission assignment and tasks, estimating mission-funding requirements, and assessing when all emergency needs have been met and the water mission can be closed out. Emergency water teams are responsible for timely procurement and delivery of potable water to all Staging Areas and distribution sites. Teams are deployed on 30-day rotations, with 3 to 5-day transition periods, however, the average water mission only lasts about 2 to 3 weeks. In events with warning, such as hurricanes, emergency water teams are predeployed to the region and contract for the delivery of a small amount of potable water to predesignated Staging Areas so that water deliveries can begin immediately following the event. Following the event, the teams focus on meeting all post-declaration water mission mandates tasked by FEMA to ESF #3, including mass distribution at appropriate staging areas.

Water Search and Rescue Team

Team conducts surface and subsurface search and rescue operations in all-water environments, including swift water and flood conditions. Water rescue teams come with all team equipment required to safely and effectively conduct operations. Water rescue teams can be assigned to special events to provide for the safety of citizens.

Water Truck

A truck with a permanently mounted water tank with the capabilities of dispensing potable or nonpotable water. The dispensing is handled through gravity or pumped. For pumping action, the truck's engine or transmission is usually used to generate the requirement dispensing energy. Uses can range from delivering potable water to shelter locations, nonpotable form for irrigation, assisting in wildfire situations, dust control, compaction requirements, flushing of storm conveyance sanitary sewer lines, and washing areas of dirt, debris, and dust.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

(1) Any destructive device as defined in section 921 of this title (“destructive device” defined as any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than 1/4 ounce, mine or device similar to the above); (2) any weapon that is designed or intended to cause serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals, or their precursors; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life. ([United States Code, Title 18-Crimes and Criminal Procedure, Part I-Crimes, Chapter 113B-Terrorism, Sec. 2332a](#))

Wheel Dozer

A wheel dozer is a rubber-tired piece of equipment used for spreading and compacting without vibratory means. This equipment can accomplish mass leveling tasks for agriculture, construction, forestry, heavy construction, industrial needs, open pit mining, and similar earth moving requirements. Rubber tires contribute by compacting the earth being moved during the process of leveling. Leveling in layers to maximize density requirements usually performs this action. Layered leveling limits will also be accommodated by the weight and size of the equipment being employed. Equipment can operate on slight slopes. Equipment capacities can vary from 100,000 lbs. at 33 yd³ to 22,000 lbs. at 3.5 yd³. Mobilization is usually required. A front-end loading detachable trailer is usually the preferred option. Over-width escort services would be used for wide loads.

Wheel Loaders (Large: 41cy to 8cy)

Rubber-tired equipment used for moving and/or loading large masses of various aggregate materials or demolition debris. Materials are usually loaded into material carrying equipment, such as dump trucks or stockpiled, processed, and/or moved around onsite. Accessories are also available for handling bulky materials/waste. A tractor-trailer unit usually handles the mobilization. Depending on the bucket size, dismantling is usually not an issue. Depending on the width, a transport permit may be required, along with escort services.

Wheel Loaders (Medium to Small: 7cy to 2cy)

Rubber-tired equipment used for moving and/or loading small to large masses of various aggregate materials or demolition debris. Materials are usually loaded into material carrying equipment, such as dump trucks or stockpiled, processed, and/or moved around onsite. Accessories are also available for handling bulky materials/waste. A tractor-trailer unit usually handles the mobilization but is not necessary for some pieces of equipment. Mobilization without a transport usually requires an operator's license. Usually the width of this equipment does not require a transport permit but may still require an escort service.

Wilderness Search and Rescue Team (Ground Search and Rescue)

Team provides response search and rescue services, including all-weather search and rescue of missing persons, search and rescue management capabilities, trained ground search teams of all levels, technical rescue specialists, specialized wilderness medical personnel, and safety and survival education.

Wilderness Search and Rescue Team (Ground Search and Rescue Team)

Team provides ground search and rescue services, including all-weather search and rescue of missing persons, search and rescue management capabilities, evidence collection, trained ground search teams of all levels, technical rescue specialists, specialized wilderness medical personnel, and safety and survival education.

WMD Chem/Bio

A short-hand phrase for “weapons of mass destruction, chemical/biological,” in reference to those substances that were developed by military institutions to create widespread injury, illness, or death.

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The area between the [Exclusion Zone](#) and the [Support Zone](#). This zone contains the personnel decontamination station. This zone may require a lesser degree of personnel protection than the Exclusion Zone. This separates the contaminated area from the clean area and acts as a buffer to reduce contamination of the “clean” area. (U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook, 2001 edition)

Zone, Exclusion (Hot Zone)

The area immediately around a spill or release and where contamination does or could occur. The innermost of the three zones of a hazardous substances/material incident. Special protection is required for all personnel while in this zone. (U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook, 2001 edition)

Zone, Support (Cold Zone)

The “clean” area outside of the contamination control line. In this area, equipment and personnel are not expected to become contaminated. Special protective clothing is not required. This is the area where resources are assembled to support the hazardous substances/materials release operations. (U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook, 2001 edition)

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Annex A: Federal Response Teams includes definitions for 11 Federal Response Teams defined by capability and capacity. Definitions are divided into three subsections for each resource type, including *description*, *human resources*, and *equipment*. **Click on the below titles to view definitions.** The following Federal Response Teams are defined in Annex A:

- [Disaster Medical Assistance Team \(DMAT\): Basic Team](#)
- [Disaster Medical Assistance Team \(DMAT\): Burn Specialty](#)
- [Disaster Medical Assistance Team \(DMAT\): Crush Injury Specialty](#)
- [Disaster Medical Assistance Team \(DMAT\): Mental Health Specialty](#)
- [Disaster Medical Assistance Team \(DMAT\): Pediatric Specialty](#)
- [Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team \(DMORT\)](#)
- [International Medical Surgical Response Team \(IMSuRT\)](#)
- [Management Support Team \(MST\)](#)
- [Urban Search and Rescue \(US&R\) Task Forces](#)
- [Urban Search and Rescue \(US&R\) Incident Support Teams](#)
- [Veterinary Medical Assistance Team \(VMAT\)](#)

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Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) Basic Team

Components and Capabilities

Type I

- **Description.** A volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, such as physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians (EMTs), other allied health professionals, and support staff. These individuals are usually from the same State or region of a State, and have formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), or under similar State or local auspices.
- **Human Resources.** Thirty-five deployable personnel who deploy to site within 24 hours of notification. Staff can function for 72 hours in austere locations without resupply and treat up to 250 victims within 24 hours.
- **Equipment.** Equipment can function for 72 hours in austere locations without resupply. Full complement of equipment.

Type II

- **Description.** A volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, such as physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, EMTs, other allied health professionals and support staff. These individuals are usually from the same State or region of a State, and have formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS, or under similar State or local auspices.
- **Human Resources.** Thirty-five deployable personnel who deploy to site within 24 hours of notification. Deploy to site within 24 hours of notification with all necessary staff. Function in existing facility using facility's equipment and supplies.
- **Equipment.** Limited to none.

Type III

- **Description.** A volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, such as physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, EMTs, other allied health professionals, and support staff. These individuals are usually from the same State or region of a State, and have formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS, or under similar State or local auspices.
- **Human Resources.** Personnel roster only. May be less than full complement.
- **Equipment.** None.

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Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) Burn Specialty

Components and Capabilities

Type I

- **Description.** A volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals such as physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians (EMTs), other allied health professionals, and support staff. These individuals are usually from the same State or region of a State that have formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of burn trauma patients.
- **Human Resources.** Deployment rosters are usually constituted on an ad-hoc basis, depending on situational need. Variable number of personnel. Can deploy to site within 24 hours of notification and function for 72 hours in austere locations without resupply.
- **Equipment.** Equipment can function for 72 hours in austere locations without resupply. Full complement of equipment.

Type II

- **Description.** A volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals such as physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, EMTs, other allied health professionals, and support staff. These individuals are usually from the same State or region of a State, that have formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of burn trauma patients. Current NDMS burn teams are Type II; they are not fully equipped teams, but rather they usually co-deploy, providing specialized equipment, supplies, and skills on those missions that involve burn casualties.
- **Human Resources.** Deployment rosters are usually constituted on an ad-hoc basis, depending on situational need. Variable number of personnel. Can deploy to site within 24 hours of notification. Function in existing fixed facility using facility's equipment and supplies.
- **Equipment.** Limited to specialized items for burns.

Type III

- **Description.** A volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals such as physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, EMTs, other allied health professionals, and support staff. These individuals are usually from the same State or region of a State that have formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of burn trauma patients.
- **Human Resources.** Personnel roster only. May be less than full complement.
- **Equipment.** None.

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Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) Crush Injury Specialty

Components and Capabilities

Type I

- **Description.** A volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, such as physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians (EMTs), other allied health professionals, and support staff. These individuals are usually from the same State or region of a State that have formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of crush injury patients.
- **Human Resources.** Deployment rosters are usually constituted on an ad-hoc basis, depending on situational need. Variable number of personnel. Can deploy to site within 24 hours of notification. Staff can function for 72 hours in austere locations without resupply.
- **Equipment.** Equipment can function for 72 hours in austere locations without resupply. Full complement of equipment.

Type II

- **Description.** A volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, such as physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, EMTs, other allied health professionals, and support staff. These individuals are usually from the same State or region of a State that have formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of crush injury patients. Current NDMS crush injury teams are Type II.
- **Human Resources.** Deployment rosters are usually constituted on an ad-hoc basis, depending on situational need. Variable number of personnel. Can deploy to site within 24 hours of notification. Function in existing fixed facility using facility's equipment and supplies.
- **Equipment.** Limited or none.

Type III

- **Description.** A volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, such as physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, EMTs, other allied health professionals, and support staff. These individuals are usually from the same State or region of a State that have formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of crush injury patients.
- **Human Resources.** Personnel roster only. May be less than full complement.
- **Equipment.** None.

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Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) Mental Health Specialty

Components and Capabilities

Type I

- **Description.** A volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, such as physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians (EMTs), other allied health professionals, and support staff. These individuals are usually from the same State or region of a State, that have formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of psychiatric patients.
- **Human Resources.** Deployment rosters are usually constituted on an ad-hoc basis, depending on situational need. Variable number of personnel. Can deploy to site within 24 hours of notification. Staff can function for 72 hours in austere locations without resupply.
- **Equipment.** Equipment can function for 72 hours in austere locations without resupply. Full complement of equipment.

Type II

- **Description.** A volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, such as physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, EMTs, other allied health professionals, and support staff. These individuals are usually from the same State or region of a State, that have formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of psychiatric patients. Current NDMS mental health teams are Type II.
- **Human Resources.** Deployment rosters are usually constituted on an ad-hoc basis, depending on situational need. Variable number of personnel. Can deploy to site within 24 hours of notification. Function in existing fixed facility using facility's equipment and supplies.
- **Equipment.** Limited or none.

Type III

- **Description.** A volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, such as physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, EMTs, other allied health professionals, and support staff. These individuals are usually from the same State or region of a State, that have formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of psychiatric patients.
- **Human Resources.** Personnel roster only. May be less than full complement.
- **Equipment.** None.

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Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) Pediatric Specialty

Components and Capabilities

Type I

- **Description.** A volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, that has formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of pediatric patients.
- **Human Resources.** Deployment rosters are usually constituted on an ad-hoc basis, depending on situational need. Variable number of personnel. Can deploy to site within 24 hours of notification. Staff can function for 72 hours in austere locations without resupply.
- **Equipment.** Equipment can function for 72 hours in austere locations without resupply. Full complement of equipment.

Type II

- **Description.** A volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, that has formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of pediatric patients. Current NDMS pediatric teams are Type II. They do not deploy as a fully functioning team but generally co-deploy and augment another team.
- **Human Resources.** Deployment rosters are usually constituted on an ad-hoc basis, depending on situational need. Variable number of personnel. Can deploy to site within 24 hours of notification. Function in existing fixed facility using facility's equipment and supplies.
- **Equipment.** Limited or none.

Type III

- **Description.** A volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, that have formed a response team under the guidance of the NDMS (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of pediatric patients.
- **Human Resources.** Personnel roster only. May be less than full complement.
- **Equipment.** None.

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Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT)

Components and Capabilities

Type I

- **Description.** A volunteer group of medical and forensic personnel, such as medical examiners, coroners, pathologists, forensic anthropologists, medical records technicians, fingerprint technicians, dental assistants, radiologists, funeral directors, mental health professionals, and support personnel. These individuals are usually from the same geographic region, that have formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in victim identification, mortuary services, and forensic pathology and anthropology methods. DMORTs are mission-tailored on an ad-hoc basis, and usually deploy only with personnel and equipment specifically required for current mission. The capability of the team can be expanded to include weapons of mass destruction (WMD) response.
- **Human Resources.** Thirty-one personnel to deploy to site within 24 hours of notification. Provide on-site victim identification and morgue operations. Provide family assistance services.
- **Equipment.** Deployable Portable Morgue Unit (DPMU) add-on available when no local morgue facilities are available.

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International Medical Surgical Response Team (IMSuRT)

Components and Capabilities

Type I

- **Description.** A volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, that has formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) and the State Department, and whose personnel and equipment give it deployable medical and surgical treatment capability, worldwide. This is the only NDMS team with surgical operating room capability. Currently, a single IMSuRT exists as Type I, being a successor to the previous Incident Support Team (IST) specialty DMAT. Two additional teams are being formed.
- **Human Resources.** Full team consists of 26 personnel able to begin deployment to outside the continental United States (OCONUS) location within 3 hours of notification. Staff two operating room suites providing emergency surgery, treatment, and stabilization.
- **Equipment.** Usually deploys with all necessary equipment. Fully equipped to provide freestanding surgical capability, etc., but does not usually function in an austere environment without additional support.

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Management Support Team (MST)

Components and Capabilities

Type I

- **Description.** A command and control team that provides support and liaison and functions for other National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) teams in the field. A mix of Federal employees from NDMS headquarters, the PHS-2 team, or the CCRF usually staffs MSTs. Although rostered, MSTs do not exist except when actually deployed in support of a mission. An MST (perhaps as small as one or two individuals) always accompanies an NDMS unit on a deployment. MSTs are mission-tailored on an ad-hoc basis, and usually deploy only with personnel and equipment specifically required for current support mission.
- **Human Resources.** Deploy to site within 24 hours of notification; provide Federal supervision, coordination, and support at site of any NDMS team deployment, including ambulatory care (sick call) for Federal personnel.
- **Equipment.** Full complement.

Type II

- **Description.** A command and control team that provides support and liaison functions for other NDMS teams in the field. A mix of Federal employees from NDMS headquarters, the PHS-2 team, or the CCRF usually staffs MSTs. Although rostered, MSTs do not exist except when actually deployed in support of a mission. An MST (perhaps as small as one or two individuals) always accompanies an NDMS unit on a deployment. MSTs are mission-tailored on an ad-hoc basis, and usually deploy only with personnel and equipment specifically required for current support mission.
- **Human Resources.** Deploy to site within 24 hours of notification with limited staff and communications equipment, but no tentage.
- **Equipment.** Communication and administrative only.

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Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Task Forces

Components and Capabilities

Type I (WMD Level)

- **Description.** Conducts safe and effective search and rescue operations at large or complex Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) operations, including structure collapse incidents involving the collapse or failure of heavy floor, precast concrete, and steel frame construction. Perform or provide high-angle rope rescue (including highline systems); confined space rescue (permit required); advanced life support (ALS) intervention; communications; weapons of mass destruction (WMD)/hazardous materials (HazMat) operations; and defensive water rescue. Conduct safe and effective sustained 24-hour search and rescue operations.
- **Human Resources.** A 70-person response. Multidisciplinary organization of command, search, rescue, medical, HazMat, logistics, and planning functions. Personnel comply with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1670 Technician Level requirements for the area of their area of specialty or operations level for support personnel.
- **Equipment.** US&R teams come with a substantial amount of equipment. Rescue equipment includes power tools, electrical equipment, technical rope, and safety equipment. Medical equipment includes antibiotics, medication, canine treatment, intubation, eye care supplies, immobilization and extrication equipment, and personal protective equipment (PPE). Technical equipment includes HazMat equipment, canine search and rescue equipment, and technical specialist equipment. Communications equipment includes radios, charging units, power sources, and computers. Logistical equipment includes water, food, shelter, safety, administrative support, and equipment maintenance.

Type II (Light Level)

- **Description.** Conducts safe and effective search and rescue operations at structure collapse incidents involving the collapse or failure of light frame construction and basic rope rescue operations; ALS intervention; HazMat conditions; communications; and trench and excavation rescue. Ability to conduct safe and effective 12-hour search and rescue operations.
- **Human Resources.** A 28-person response. Multidisciplinary organization of command, search, rescue, medical, HazMat, logistics, and planning functions. Personnel comply with the NFPA 1670 Technician Level requirements for the area of their area of specialty or operations level for support personnel.
- **Equipment.** Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) teams come with a substantial amount of equipment. Rescue equipment includes power tools, electrical equipment, technical rope, and safety equipment. Medical equipment includes antibiotics, medication, canine treatment, intubation, eye care supplies, immobilization and extrication equipment, and PPE. Technical equipment includes HazMat equipment, canine search and rescue equipment, and technical specialist equipment. Communications equipment includes radios, charging units, power sources, and computers. Logistical equipment includes water, food, shelter, safety, administrative support, and equipment maintenance.

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Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Incident Support Teams

Components and Capabilities

Type I US&R Incident Support Team (IST) Full

- **Description.** A fully staffed Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) multifunctional management team activated to provide technical assistance in the acquisition and use of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9 – Urban Search and Rescue emergency resources through advice, Incident Command assistance, incident response planning, management, and coordination of US&R task forces, and obtaining ESF #9 logistical support. The team is organized according to basic Incident Command System (ICS) guidelines, with a command staff and operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration sections. A Type 1 IST is a full management team providing staffing to fill all necessary ICS functions for the assigned incident. A Type 1 IST can provide 24-hour operations for a minimum of 14 days before requiring personnel rotations and can provide its own administrative and living support as necessary.
- **Human Resources.** The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) US&R section, based on experience and training qualifications, selects IST members. The team is comprised of qualified National US&R response system personnel, with the ESF #9 assistants and the administration/finance section staffed by FEMA or other Federal agency personnel.
- **Equipment.** ISTs come with all the equipment necessary to perform the assigned task, including administrative and computer supplies. Communication equipment includes microphone, antenna, fax, satellite telephone, radio, and pager. Tools include screwdriver, chisel, drill, hammer, and shovel. Power supply equipment includes power adapter, generator, surge protector, and grounding wire. Logistical equipment includes water, food, shelter, safety, administrative support, and equipment maintenance.

Type II US&R Incident Support Team (IST) Advance

- **Description.** Activated to provide technical assistance in the acquisition and use of ESF #9 – Urban Search and Rescue emergency resources through advice, Incident Command assistance, incident response planning, management, and coordination of US&R task forces, and obtaining ESF #9 logistical support. The IST is organized according to basic ICS guidelines, with a command and command staff and operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration sections. The Type 2 is an Advance Element of a Type 1 IST and will require supplemental IST staffing to maintain 24-hour operations. It can provide its own administrative and living support as necessary.
- **Human Resources.** A 22-person US&R multifunctional management team staffing 14 ICS functions, IST members are selected by the FEMA US&R section based on experience and training qualifications. Twenty of the 22 members filling positions will be qualified National US&R Response System personnel, while the ESF #9 assistants will be FEMA staff.
- **Equipment.** ISTs come with all the equipment necessary to perform the assigned task, including administrative and computer supplies. Communication equipment includes microphone, antenna, fax, satellite telephone, radio, and pager. Tools include screwdriver, chisel, drill, hammer, and shovel. Power supply equipment includes power adapter, generator, surge protector, and grounding wire. Logistical equipment includes water, food, shelter, safety, administrative support, and equipment maintenance.

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Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT)

Components and Capabilities

Type I

- **Description.** Volunteer teams of veterinarians, technicians, and support personnel, such as veterinarians, veterinary technicians, support personnel, microbiologists, epidemiologists, and veterinary pathologists. These individuals are usually from the same region, that have organized a response team under the guidance of the American Veterinary Medical Association and the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), and whose personnel have specific training in responding to animal casualties and/or animal disease outbreaks during a disaster. VMATs are usually mission-tailored on an ad-hoc basis, and usually deploy only with personnel and equipment specifically required for the current mission. All VMATs within the NDMS are considered Type 1. Epidemiologic capabilities are limited.
- **Human Resources.** Sixty personnel plus equipment. Deploy to site within 24 hours of notification. Provide animal care, treatment, and shelter; food and water testing; basic epidemiologic capabilities.
- **Equipment.** Full complement.

Type II

- **Description.** Volunteer teams of veterinarians, technicians, and support personnel, such as veterinarians, veterinary technicians, support personnel, microbiologists, epidemiologists, and veterinary pathologists. These individuals are usually from the same region, that have organized a response team under the guidance of the American Veterinary Medical Association and the NDMS, and whose personnel have specific training in responding to animal casualties and/or animal disease outbreaks during a disaster. VMATs are usually mission-tailored on an ad-hoc basis, and usually deploy only with personnel and equipment specifically required for the current mission. Epidemiologic capabilities are limited.
- **Human Resources.** Sixty personnel plus equipment. Some mix of capabilities less than Type I.
- **Equipment.** Limited or none.

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Animal Health Resources

RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: LARGE ANIMAL RESCUE STRIKE TEAM						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Number of People Per Response	6-member team consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 team leader • 5 team members 				
Personnel	Deployment Duration	Deployment of this team would be for 7 days on rotation. A minimum of three teams should be deployed for 24-hour rescue, one team per 8-hour shift			Personnel	Deployment duration
Vehicle		3 vehicles: 2 persons per vehicle				
Equipment		Each vehicle should be equipped with basic animal capture equipment, including, but not limited to, the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small and large live traps (1 each) • 2 catch poles • Leashes (slip leads and clip) • Stretcher • ID bands • Collars and ID tags • Cages, carriers, and cardboard cat transports (at least 1 per animal) • Appropriately graded NFPA or Cordage Institute Ropes • Industrial Lighting Systems and Batteries: (Flashlights to Floodlighting) • Barricade tape • Maps of areas to be serviced • Team communication device (for each team) 				

RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: LARGE ANIMAL RESCUE STRIKE TEAM						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		vehicle) (two-way handheld radios with 3-mile transmitting radius) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home base communication device (for each vehicle) (two-way radios capable of transmitting the required distance) • Cell phone with extra batteries/remote chargers • Human First Aid kit • Emergency Euthanasia Options (Gunshot/Chemical/Physical) • Animal Rescue Request forms • Animal Impoundment forms • Radio/Activities Log form • Pens, pencils, permanent markers, paper • Clipboards • Plastic garbage bags (for bodies) 				
Personal Protection		Note: Each person should have with them the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate Nomex and wildfire survival gear (must be NFPA approved) • High-visibility vest • Gloves (bite/welding gloves and work gloves) • Properly fitted boots (applicable to situation) • Properly fitted PFD with rescue hookup 				

RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: LARGE ANIMAL RESCUE STRIKE TEAM						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properly fitted helmet (climbing and/or hard hat) • Properly fitted goggles • Wetsuit or Drysuit • Appropriately graded NFPA or Cordage Institute ropes • Flashlight with extra batteries • Dust mask/respirator • Rain gear • Hat for sun protection • Water/snacks • Good Protective Gloves (appropriate types for water and heavy debris) • Good Protective Boots (fire response requires all leather) • Quiet clothing materials and attachments: Avoid Velcro • Personal Basic Livestock Kit, including halter, lead shank, 20-foot rescue rope • Appropriate Nomex protective gear and shelters • Materials for head covers, pressure mats/cushions, ear plugs • Emergency Euthanasia Option (gunshot/chemical) • Other items from the HSUS's equipment list that may be applicable to the situation at hand 				

RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: LARGE ANIMAL RESCUE STRIKE TEAM						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Training		Team member requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swift Water Rescue Basic Course • HSUS/ARC Animal First Aid Course • Certified Knot and Mechanical Advantage Training • Wildland Fire Training S130 and S190 • Emergency Euthanasia Training/Certification • FEMA/EMI Independent Study Course: IS-195 Basic Incident Command • FEMA/EMI Independent Study Course: IS-10 Animals in Disaster – Module A, Awareness and Preparedness • FEMA/EMI Independent Study Course: IS-11 Animals in Disaster – Module B, Community Planning • Technical Animal Rescue Training (Code 3 Associates or other approved training source) • 5 years of professional animal care/control/capture experience • Team leader should have additional training and/or experience in supervision/management level animal care/control/capture 				

RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: LARGE ANIMAL RESCUE STRIKE TEAM						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FEMA Livestock in Disasters Correspondence CODE III Big Useful Livestock Lessons (BULL) Equine Cruelty or Rescue Short Course Proper Tailoring and Trailer Extraction Training 				
Personal Maintenance Equipment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal Toiletries Seasonal Clothing Rx medications Sunscreen Other items from the HSUS's suggested list 				
COMMENTS:	This six-member team should be capable of completing an average of one rescue every 30 minutes in a suburban setting and one rescue every hour in rural settings. These times would be semi-dependent on uncontrollable factors such as terrain, weather, road conditions, and distance between rescue sites. Number of teams ordered will be based on number of rescues anticipated. Team members should not show up for a disaster wearing camouflage gear. Camouflage gear not only complicates matters if the person needs to be found, but blends in with other response personnel, such as the National Guard. Suggested clothing: Carhart bib overalls. They are indestructible and will protect from bites, scratches, scrapes, and abrasions.					

RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: LARGE ANIMAL SHELTERING TEAM						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Number of People Per Response	<p>22-person response team to set up and run a small animal shelter, consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 supervisor • 3 team leaders • 18 members for 3 shifts • 1 veterinarian/veterinarian technician <p>Can deploy for a minimum of 7 days</p>	<p>5-person response team to advise and support local efforts to set up a small animal shelter with the goal for the locals to operate the shelter consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 supervisor: organize and plan • 1 shelter manager: oversee shelter set up • 3 team members • 1 admin/finance team member, tracking animals coming in and logging out • 1 shelter operations member reporting to shelter manager <p>1 logistics team: get equipment and supplies for shelter member</p> <p>All team members work with and train local resources</p> <p>Shelter manager will assign tasks to local shelter workers</p> <p>Can deploy for a minimum of 5 days</p>	<p>2-person advisory team to support local efforts to set up a small animal shelter</p> <p>Can deploy for a minimum 5 days</p>		

RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: LARGE ANIMAL SHELTERING TEAM						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Equipment		Radio/walkie-talkie system; Cell phones; Pagers; Laptops; Base station; Fresh batteries; Administration/management kit with forms; Documents; Plans; SOPs; Manuals; Office supplies Basic large animal handling equipment and supplies; Equine and livestock handling equipment (ropes, halters, leads) Basic veterinary and medical supply kit, refer to American Red Cross/HSUS list Portable pens and corrals for livestock	Radio/walkie-talkie system; Cell phones; Pagers; Laptops; Base station; Fresh batteries; Administration/management kit with forms; Documents; Plans; SOPs; Manuals; Office supplies Basic large animal handling equipment and supplies (ropes, halters, leads)	Basic communication (cell phones) equipment; Laptop; Forms; SOPs		
Vehicle		1 1-ton, 4x4 pickup with goose neck and other hitches 1 box trailer (10,000 lbs GVW) 1 SUV for personnel Plus other four-wheel-drive vehicles	2 large vehicles with four-wheel-drive for supplies	1 vehicle for transport		

RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: LARGE ANIMAL SHELTERING TEAM						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Training and Experience		<p>FEMA EMI/IS classes in Emergency Preparedness; Basic ICS; Animals in Disaster; Module A & B; Livestock in Disasters</p> <p>First Aid/CPR course for large animals (taught by veterinarians, equestrian centers, American Red Cross, HSUS)</p> <p>Full-day emergency animal shelter course</p> <p>Minimum of 2 years of large animal handling and operations experience</p> <p>Crisis animal behavior training as a separate course or as a part of other training course</p>	<p>FEMA EMI/IS classes in Emergency Preparedness; Basic ICS; Animals in Disaster; Module A & B; Livestock in Disasters</p> <p>First Aid/CPR course for large animals (taught by veterinarians, equestrian centers, American Red Cross, HSUS)</p> <p>Full-day emergency animal shelter course</p> <p>Minimum of 2 years of large animal handling and operations experience</p> <p>Crisis animal behavior training as a separate course or as a part of other training course</p>	<p>FEMA EMI/IS classes in Emergency Preparedness; Basic ICS; Animals in Disaster; Module A & B; Livestock in Disasters</p> <p>First Aid/CPR course for large animals (taught by veterinarians, equestrian centers, American Red Cross, HSUS)</p> <p>Full-day emergency animal shelter course</p> <p>Minimum of 2 years of large animal handling and operations experience</p> <p>Crisis animal behavior training as a separate course or as a part of other training course</p>		
Personnel	Lead Time to Deploy	Minimum 72 hours	Minimum 24 hours	Maximum 24 hours		
COMMENTS:		Large animal refers to horses and livestock. Local volunteers can support all types for shelter teams. No sheltering for exotic animals.				

RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: LARGE ANIMAL TRANSPORT TEAM						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Number of People Per Response	5-person response team consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 team leader • 4 members • 1 veterinarian on call Can be deployed for a minimum of 5 days				
Equipment		Radio/walkie-talkie system cell phones; Pagers; Laptops; Base station; Fresh batteries; Administration/ management kit with forms; Documents; Plans; SOPs; Manuals; Office supplies				
Vehicle		2 1-ton 4x4 pickups with 10,000 lbs GVW towing capacity 1 SUV 2 livestock trailers				
Training		FEMA EMI/IS classes in Emergency Preparedness; Basic ICS; Animals in Disaster; Module A & B; Livestock in Disasters				
COMMENTS:						

RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: SMALL ANIMAL RESCUE STRIKE TEAM						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Number of People Per Response	6-member team consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 team leader • 5 team members 				
Personnel	Deployment Duration	Deployment of this team would be for 7 days on rotation; A minimum of 3 teams should be deployed for 24-hour rescue, 1 team per 8-hour shift				
Vehicle		3 vehicles – 2 persons per vehicle				
Equipment		Each vehicle should be equipped with basic animal capture equipment, including, but not limited to, the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small and large live traps (1 each) • 2 catch poles • Leashes (slip leads and clip) • Stretcher • ID bands • Collars and ID tags • Cages, carriers, and cardboard cat transports (at least 1 per animal) • Appropriately graded NFPA or Cordage Institute ropes • Industrial Lighting Systems and Batteries: (Flashlights to Floodlighting) • Barricade tape • Maps of areas to be serviced • Team communication device (for each team) 				

RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: SMALL ANIMAL RESCUE STRIKE TEAM						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		vehicle) (two-way handheld radios with 3-mile transmitting radius) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home base communication device (for each vehicle) (two-way radios capable of transmitting the required distance) • Cell phone with extra batteries/remote chargers • Human First Aid kit • Emergency Euthanasia Options (gunshot/chemical/physical) • Animal Rescue Request forms • Animal Impoundment forms • Radio/Activities Log form • Pens, pencils, permanent markers, paper • Clipboards • Plastic garbage bags (for bodies) 				
Personal Protection		Note: Each person should have with them the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate Nomex and wildfire survival gear (must be NFPA approved) • High-visibility vest • Gloves (bite/welding gloves and work gloves) • Properly fitted boots (applicable to situation) • Properly fitted PFD with rescue hookup 				

RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: SMALL ANIMAL RESCUE STRIKE TEAM						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properly fitted helmet (climbing and/or hard hat) • Properly fitted goggles • Wetsuit or drysuit • Appropriately graded NFPA or Cordage Institute ropes • Flashlight with extra batteries • Dust mask/respirator • Rain gear • Hat for sun protection • Water/snacks • Other items from the HSUS's equipment list that may be applicable to the situation at hand 				
Training		Team member requirements include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swift Water Rescue Basic Course • HSUS/ARC Animal First Aid Course • Certified Knot and Mechanical Advantage Training • Wildland Fire Training S130 and S190 • Emergency Euthanasia Training /Certification • FEMA/EMI Independent Study Course: IS-195 Basic Incident Command • FEMA/EMI Independent Study Course: IS-10 Animals in Disaster – Module A, Awareness and Preparedness • FEMA/EMI Independent 				

RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: SMALL ANIMAL RESCUE STRIKE TEAM						
CATEGORY:	Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		Study Course: IS-11 Animals in Disaster – Module B, Community Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Animal Rescue Training (Code 3 Associates or other approved training source) • 5 years of professional animal care/control/capture experience • Team leader should have additional training and/or experience in supervision/management level animal care/control/capture 				
Personal Maintenance Equipment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Toiletries • Seasonal Clothing • Rx medications • Sunscreen • Other items from the HSUS's suggested list 				
COMMENTS:	This six-member team should be capable of completing an average of one rescue every 30 minutes in a suburban setting and one rescue every hour in rural settings. These times would be semi-dependent on uncontrollable factors such as terrain, weather, road conditions, and distance between rescue sites. Number of teams ordered will be based on number of rescues anticipated. Team members should not show up for a disaster wearing camouflage gear. Camouflage gear not only complicates matters if the person needs to be found, but blends in with other response personnel, such as the National Guard. Suggested clothing: Carhart bib overalls. They are indestructible and will protect from bites, scratches, scrapes, and abrasions.					

RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: SMALL ANIMAL SHELTERING TEAM						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Number of People Per Response	22-person response team to set up and run a small animal shelter, consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 supervisor • 3 team leaders • 18 members for 3 shifts • 1 veterinarian/veterinarian technician Can deploy for a minimum of 7 days	5-person response team to advise and support local efforts to set up a small animal shelter with the goal for the locals to operate the shelter, consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 supervisor: organize and plan • 1 shelter manager: oversee shelter set up • 3 team members • 1 admin/finance team member, tracking animals coming in and logging out • 1 shelter operations member reporting to shelter manager • 1 logistics team, get equipment and supplies for shelter member All team members work with and train local resources Shelter manager will assign tasks to local shelter workers Can deploy for a minimum of 5 days	2-person advisory team to support local efforts to set up a small animal shelter Can deploy for a minimum 5 days		
Personnel	Number of Animals Affected					
Equipment		Radio/walkie-talkie system; Cell phones; Pagers; Laptops; Base station; Fresh batteries; Administration/management kit with forms; Documents; Plans; SOPs; Manuals; Office supplies	Radio/walkie-talkie system; Cell phones; Pagers; Laptops; Base station; Fresh batteries; Administration/management kit with forms; Documents; Plans; SOPs; Manuals; Office supplies	Basic communication (cell phones) equipment; Laptop; Forms; SOPs		

RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: SMALL ANIMAL SHELTERING TEAM						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		Basic handling equipment and supplies (gloves, control poles) Basic veterinary and medical supply kit, refer to American Red Cross/HSUS list (Crates and food will need to be supplied through local area procurement)	Basic handling equipment and supplies (gloves, control poles)			
Vehicle		1 four-wheel-drive pickup truck for supplies Plus other four-wheel-drive vehicles	2 large vehicles with four-wheel-drive for supplies	1 vehicle for transport		
Training and Experience		FEMA EMI/IS classes in Emergency Preparedness; Basic ICS; Animals in Disaster; Module A & B Pet First Aid/CPR course (American Red Cross/HSUS) Full-day emergency animal shelter course Minimum of 2 years of animal handling or sheltering experience Crisis animal behavior training as a separate course or as a part of other training course	FEMA EMI/IS classes in Emergency Preparedness; Basic ICS; Animals in Disaster; Module A & B Pet First Aid/CPR course (American Red Cross/HSUS) Full-day emergency animal shelter course Minimum of 2 years of animal handling or sheltering experience Crisis animal behavior training as a separate course or as a part of other training course	FEMA EMI/IS classes in Emergency Preparedness; Basic ICS; Animals in Disaster; Module A & B Pet First Aid/CPR course (American Red Cross/HSUS) Full-day emergency animal shelter course Minimum of 2 years of animal handling or sheltering experience Crisis animal behavior training as a separate course or as a part of other training course		
Personnel	Lead Time to Deploy	Minimum 48 hours	Minimum 24 hours	Maximum 24 hours		

RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: SMALL ANIMAL SHELTERING TEAM						
CATEGORY:	Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER	
Component	Metric					
COMMENTS:	<p><u>Small animal</u> refers to dogs, cats, rabbits, hamsters, gerbils, guinea pigs, birds, fish, and reptiles. Local volunteers can support all three types for shelter teams (nonanimal handling tasks, cleaning, and food prep). No sheltering for exotic animals.</p>					

RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: SMALL ANIMAL TRANSPORT TEAM						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Number of People Per Response	5-person response team consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 team leader • 4 members Can deploy for a minimum of 5 days				
Equipment		Radio/walkie-talkie system; Cell phones; Pagers; Laptops; Base station; Fresh batteries; Administration/management kit with forms; Documents; Plans; SOPs; Manuals; Office supplies				
Vehicle		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 4x4 pickup • 1 SUV 				
Training		FEMA EMI/IS classes in Emergency Preparedness; Basic ICS; Animals in Disaster; Module A & B; Livestock in Disasters				
COMMENTS:						

RESOURCE: INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM ANIMAL PROTECTION						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Number of People Per Response	Federal deployment of 20-50 persons (see Veterinary Medical Assistance Team under Health and Medical Resources discipline) 1 Incident Commander, 1 Liaison to Unified Command, 1 PIO, 1 Safety Officer, 1 Veterinarian (deployed or on call); Operations Section (includes large and small animal rescue, transportation, shelter, and veterinary teams); Planning Section (includes resources, situation, check-in, and check out); Logistics Section (includes facilities, ground support, equipment, communications, and personnel); Finance/Admin Section (includes procurement and timekeeping)	State deployment of 10-100 persons for assessment and surveillance	Local deployment of 10-30 persons for assessment, surveillance, action within 2 to 4 hours		
Personnel	Lead Time to Deploy	Deploy within 12 to 24 hours	Up to 100 persons deploy within 4 to 12 hours	10-200 persons for disaster response within 24 hours		
Personnel	Sustained Operations	Self-sufficient for up to 3 days and can be deployed for up to 14 days or more.	Deployed for up to 7 days	Deployed for up to 5 days		
Training		Incident Commander: should complete ICS 100-, 200-, and 300-level course work. Volunteers: FEMA EMI/IS classes in Emergency Preparedness; Basic ICS; Animals in Disaster; Module A & B; Livestock in Disasters				

RESOURCE: INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM ANIMAL PROTECTION						
CATEGORY:	Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:	TYPE I		TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Equipment		Radio/walkie-talkie system; Cell phones; Pagers; Laptops; Base station; Fresh batteries; Admin/ management kit with forms; Documents; Plans; SOPs; Manuals; Office supplies				
Vehicles		Four-wheel-drive vehicle (SUV)				
COMMENTS:	When deployed, an Animal Protection Incident Management Team will assess the emergency situation and determine the number of operational strike teams that will be required for rescuing, transporting, and sheltering of animals. Type I Incident Management Team would be activated in a federally declared disaster and/or for incidents of national significance.					

Emergency Management Resources

RESOURCE: AIRBORNE COMMUNICATIONS RELAY TEAM (FIXED-WING) (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)						
CATEGORY: Communications (ESF #2)			KIND: Team, Aircraft, Personnel			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Crew members capable of at least 8 hours of flying per day and 14-hour duty day; Number of certified pilots, equipment operators, and technicians needed to maintain communications platform depending on size and capability of aircraft	Instrument-rated (IFR) pilot/co-pilot; Trained communicator on board to "in-person" relay communications ("traffic") from sender to receiver on miscellaneous frequencies or channels, including FCC and NTIA controlled frequencies	Noninstrument rated pilot/co-pilot; Trained communicator on board to "in-person" relay communications ("traffic") from sender to receiver on miscellaneous frequencies or channels, including FCC and NTIA controlled frequencies	Instrument rated (IFR) pilot/co-pilot; Trained communicator on board to "in-person" relay communications ("traffic") from sender to receiver on miscellaneous frequencies or channels, including FCC and NTIA controlled frequencies	Noninstrument rated (VFR) pilot/co-pilot; Trained communicator on board to "in-person" relay communications ("traffic") from sender to receiver on miscellaneous frequencies or channels, including FCC and NTIA controlled frequencies	
Equipment	Airborne platform for (voice, data, images) communications relay and airborne repeater traffic enabling VHF/UHF communications where ground-to-ground contact is impossible	Airborne platform capable of operations up to 10,000' MSL; Carries (provided) airborne repeater (or cross-band repeater) for hands-off communications relay	Airborne platform capable of operations up to 10,000' MSL; Carries (provided) airborne repeater (or cross-band repeater) for hands-off communications relay	Airborne platform capable of operations up to 10,000'	Airborne platform capable of operations up to 10,000' MSL; Carries (provided) airborne repeater (or cross-band repeater) for hands-off communications relay	

RESOURCE: AIRBORNE COMMUNICATIONS RELAY TEAM (FIXED-WING) (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)						
CATEGORY: Communications (ESF #2)			KIND: Team, Aircraft, Personnel			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Aircraft	Fixed-Wing single-engine or twin-engine aircraft (i.e., Cessna C182, C182RG, C206, TU206); Requires access to fuel supply and fueling points, and routine maintenance facilities and supplies for extended deployments	Flight possible through and in overcast conditions	No-overcast and clear-above flight conditions	Flight possible through and in overcast conditions	Flight possible through overcast and clear-above conditions	
COMMENTS:	<p>Definition: Team provides airborne communications relay using fixed-wing platforms to support Federal, State, and local emergency needs. Relays are primarily conducted through aircrews, but can also be accomplished through electronic repeaters carried aboard CAP aircraft. Varying levels of specialized management support and command/control capabilities are included in team structures. Notes: Airborne repeaters and crossband repeaters must be provided by the requesting agency, but team will install.</p> <p><i>Source: Washington State Civil Air Patrol</i></p>					

RESOURCE: AIRBORNE COMMUNICATIONS RELAY (FIXED-WING) (CAP)						
CATEGORY:	Military Support			KIND:	Aircraft	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Vehicle	Fixed-Wing Aircraft	IFR-Capable Fixed-Wing CAP Aircraft	IFR-Capable Fixed-Wing CAP Aircraft	Fixed-Wing CAP Aircraft	Fixed-Wing Aircraft (member owned)	
	Capacity	2-4 passengers with cargo not to exceed design specification of aircraft	2-4 passengers with cargo not to exceed design specification of aircraft	2-4 passengers with cargo not to exceed design specification of aircraft	2-4 passengers with cargo not to exceed design specification of aircraft	
Equipment	Flight Suit	Appropriate level of PPE	Appropriate level of PPE	Appropriate level of PPE	Appropriate level of PPE	
	Communications	Standard FAA FM Radio VHF Radios Airborne Repeater capable of patching across multiple operating radio bands	Standard FAA FM Radio VHF Radios Airborne Repeater supporting Federal frequency assignments	Standard FAA FM Radio VHF Radios	Standard FAA FM Radio	
Aircrews	Training & Ratings	Pilot – Commercial (instrument) or higher certificate and complete unit certification program	Pilot – Private Pilot (instrument) or higher certificate and complete unit certification program	Pilot – Private Pilot or higher certificate and complete unit certification program. Instrument rating desired, but not required	Pilot – Private Pilot or higher certificate and complete unit certification program	
	Crew Availability	Aircrew(s) available for extended operations (greater than 1 week)	Aircrew(s) available for extended operations (greater than 1 week)	Aircrew(s) available for short duration operations (1 week or less)	Aircrew(s) available for short duration operations (1 week or less)	
Management Support	Coordination Capabilities	Incident staff capable of managing air operations branch	Incident staff capable of managing air operations branch	Incident staff capable of supporting independent flight release	Unit-level flight release	
COMMENTS:	Aircrews can work a maximum of 12-hour shifts, depending on individual unit policies and procedures. Aircraft will be maintained in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration Regulations. Aircraft will be expected to operate out of established airfield with paved runways. Aircrews will indicate fueling and runway requirements for the aircraft provided. Crew availability does not require continuous availability of specific personnel, only that crews are available to those specifications.					

RESOURCE: AIRBORNE TRANSPORT TEAM (FIXED-WING) (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)						
CATEGORY: Transportation (ESF #1)			KIND: Team, Aircraft, Personnel			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Crew members capable of at least 8 hours of flying per day and 14-hour duty day; Number of certified pilots, equipment operators, and technicians needed depends on size and capability of aircraft	Instrument-rated (IFR) pilot/co-pilot; Maximum 2 additional passengers	Noninstrument rated pilot/co-pilot; Maximum 3 passengers (1 pilot required only)	Instrument-rated (IFR) pilot/co-pilot; Maximum 1 passenger (pilot and co-pilot required)	Noninstrument rated pilot/co-pilot; Maximum 2 passengers (1 pilot required only)	
Aircraft	Fixed-Wing single-engine or twin-engine aircraft capable of 120 knots (130 mph) at cruise (i.e., Cessna C182, C182RG, C206, TU206); Capable of point-to-point transport into short airfields; Capable of eye-in-the-sky coordination of tactical teams on the ground and photo/imaging; GPS guided; Requires access to fuel supply and fueling points, and routine maintenance facilities and supplies for extended deployments	Airborne transport capable of operations up to 10,000' MSL; Flight possible through and in overcast conditions (instrument meteorological conditions); Carries up to 350 lbs. of cargo	Airborne transport capable of operations up to 10,000' MSL; Visual meteorological conditions only; Carries up to 500 lbs. of cargo	Airborne transport capable of operations up to 10,000' MSL; Flight possible through and in overcast conditions (instrument meteorological conditions); Carries up to 200 lbs. of cargo	Visual meteorological conditions only; Carries up to 350 lbs. of cargo	

RESOURCE: AIRBORNE TRANSPORT TEAM (FIXED-WING) (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)						
CATEGORY:	Transportation (ESF #1)			KIND:	Team, Aircraft, Personnel	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
COMMENTS:	<u>Definition:</u> Team provides limited airborne transportation and emergency airlift to support Federal, State, and local agency needs using light fixed-wing platforms owned by CAP. Varying levels of specialized management support and command/control capabilities are included in team structures. <i>Source: Washington State Civil Air Patrol</i>					

RESOURCE: COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT TEAM (CAP)						
CATEGORY:	Military Support			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Manning	4 radio operators, 1 unit leader, and 1 dedicated technician	3 radio operators, 1 unit leader, and 1 technician on call	2 radio operators and 1 unit leader	1 radio operator and 1 unit leader	
Equipment	Communications	Mobile FAA FM Radio Mobile and Portable VHF/FM Radios, capable of AES/DES encryption Portable VHF/FM repeater, capable of AES/DES encryption Mobile and Portable UHF/FM Radios, capable of AES/DES encryption Portable UHF/FM repeater, capable of AES/DES encryption Satellite Phone ALE Capable HF Radio HF E-mail Link	Mobile FAA FM Radio Mobile and Portable VHF/FM Radios, capable of DES encryption Portable VHF/FM repeater Mobile and Portable UHF/FM Radios, capable of DES encryption Cell Phone ALE Capable HF Radio	Mobile FAA FM Radio Mobile and Portable VHF/FM Radios Cell Phone HF Radio	Mobile FAA FM Radio Mobile and Portable VHF/FM Radios Cell Phone	
Availability	Duration	Available for extended operations (greater than 1 week)	Available for extended operations (greater than 1 week)	Available for short duration operations (1 week or less)	Available for short duration operations (1 week or less)	
Management Support	Coordination Capabilities	Incident staff capable of managing the communications unit	Incident staff capable of managing the communications unit	Incident staff capable of managing the communications unit	Team management only	
COMMENTS:	Availability does not require continuous availability of specific personnel, only that teams are available to those specifications. Personnel may be rotated in and out of specific team positions. Type IV teams are expected to serve as independent relay points. Type III teams are expected to support local level incident operations. Type II teams are expected to support regional incident operations with multiple agencies. Type I teams are expected to support national incident operations with multiple agencies.					

RESOURCE: CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS MANAGEMENT TEAM (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)						
CATEGORY:	Health and Medical Services (ESF #8)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Experience, Training, and Comprehension	1-2 Team Coordinators – Experience as supervisor of CISM Team in large-scale disaster situations in home and other States. Has extensive experience in CISM team administration and knowledge of ICISF standards. Completed certification from the ICISF. Participated in training approved by the ICISF	1 Team Coordinator – Experience as supervisor of CISM Team in medium- to large-scale disaster situations in home State. Has extensive experience in CISM team administration and knowledge of ICISF standards. Completed certification from the ICISF. Participated in training approved by the ICISF	1 Team Coordinator – Experience as supervisor of CISM Team in small-scale disaster situations in home State. Has experience in CISM team administration and knowledge of ICISF standards. Participated in training approved by the ICISF		
Personnel	Number of team members based on size of incident and effects on emergency responders; experience, training, and comprehension	10-15 Team Members – Experience as part of CISM Team in large-scale disaster situations in home and other States. Has extensive experience in CISM administration and knowledge of ICISF standards. Completed certification from the ICISF. Participated in training approved by the ICISF	2-4 Team Members – Experience as part of CISM Team in medium- to large-scale disaster situations in home State. Has extensive experience in CISM administration and knowledge of ICISF standards. Completed certification from the ICISF. Participated in training approved by the ICISF	1 Team Member – Experience as part of CISM Team in small-scale disaster situations in home State. Participated in training approved by the ICISF		
Equipment		Laptop with wireless Internet capabilities; Satellite/cell phone	Laptop with Internet capabilities; Cell phone			
COMMENTS:	Team is responsible for the prevention and mitigation of disabling stress among emergency responders in accordance with the standards of the International Critical Incident Stress Foundation (ICISF). Team composition, management, membership and governance varies, but can include psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, and licensed professional counselors. <i>Source: International Critical Incident Stress Foundation</i>					

RESOURCE: DONATIONS COORDINATOR (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)

CATEGORY:		Volunteers and Donations (ESF #15), Mass Care (ESF #6)			KIND:	Personnel
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Number based on size and scope of event and public reaction to event	Experience in supervisory role in Donation Coordination in three or more federally declared disaster situations in different States. Has organized and supervised Donation Management in a non-federally declared disaster. Has extensive experience in working with NVOAD agencies and MOUs. Has TTT-Training and has trained donations management and volunteer coordination. Has complete working knowledge of IA & PA and VAL functions under FEMA/State agreement. Understands function of long-term recovery committees	Experience in supervisory role in Donation Coordination in a federally declared disaster. Has worked with a State VOAD on organizing donation management on non-federally declared disaster. Has had training in donations management and volunteer coordination. Aware of IA and VAL functions under FEMA/State Agreement	Experience in working with a federally declared disaster donation coordination effort. Active in VOAD meetings. Has had training in donations management and volunteer coordination	Has had training in donations management and volunteer coordination. Has attended State VOAD meetings	
Equipment		Laptop with wireless Internet capabilities; Satellite or cell phone; Standardized donations management program and form templates for personalizing to disaster	Laptop with wireless Internet capabilities; Satellite or cell phone; Standardized donations management program and forms	Equipment provided by requesting State	Equipment provided by requesting State	
COMMENTS:	<p>Possesses an operational knowledge of all aspects of donations coordination, including management of solicited and unsolicited funds, goods, and services from concerned citizens and private organizations following a catastrophic disaster situation. Interfaces with the other State and local government agencies, the FEMA Donations Coordinator, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), such as the American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, and religious organizations as appropriate for the emergency situation. Capable of the physical establishment and operation of the Donations Coordination Center (DCC), which may be part of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or other designated location, including facility, data management, and internal operations. Capable of managing donations phone banks, distribution centers, warehousing, and supply systems; and records offers of donated funds, goods, and volunteer services. The Donations Coordination/Management Team Leader determines number of donations coordinators per incident.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Donations Coordinator is a subsection of a Donations Management Team. Has working knowledge of the Individual Assistance and Public Assistance functions under FEMA/State agreement. Has working knowledge of establishing long-term recovery committees on local levels following events.</p>					

RESOURCE: DONATIONS MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL/TEAM						
CATEGORY:	Volunteers and Donations (ESF #15); Other Command Support/Management Functions			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Donations Team Leader	Size of Event/Level of Expertise Needed; Training/ Experience	X (See capabilities description in Comments section)				
Donations Specialist (Type II Team may be referred to as Donations Strike Team)	Training/ Experience	X (See capabilities description in Comments section)	X (See capabilities description in Comments section)			
COMMENTS:	<p>A donations management team consists of one or two persons trained and experienced in all aspects of donations management. The team will be deployed to a disaster-affected jurisdiction after impact to assist in the organization and operations of local or state donations management in support of the affected jurisdiction.</p> <p><u>Donations Specialist/Team Leader:</u> Possesses an overall knowledge of all aspects of donations management at all levels. Experienced in actual donations operations. Capable of providing advice on Voluntary Agency/Donations Coordination Team (DCT) coordination. Assists the NGOs, State, and local government in the coordination of joint activities to support donations management operations. Capable of assisting the jurisdiction (if required) in the establishment of a multiagency warehouse, integration of donated goods and services into the overall disaster supply system, and recommends the establishment of local distribution centers, as necessary.</p> <p><u>Donations Specialist:</u> Possesses an overall knowledge of all aspects of donations management at all levels. Capable of assisting in the physical establishment of the Donations Coordination Center (DCC) and the Phone Bank (if required). This includes facility, data management, and internal operations. Capable of assisting the NGOs, State, and local government in the coordination of joint activities to support donations management operations. Capable of assisting the jurisdiction (if required) in the establishment of a multiagency warehouse, integration of donated goods and services into the overall disaster supply system, and recommends the establishment of local distribution centers, as necessary.</p>					

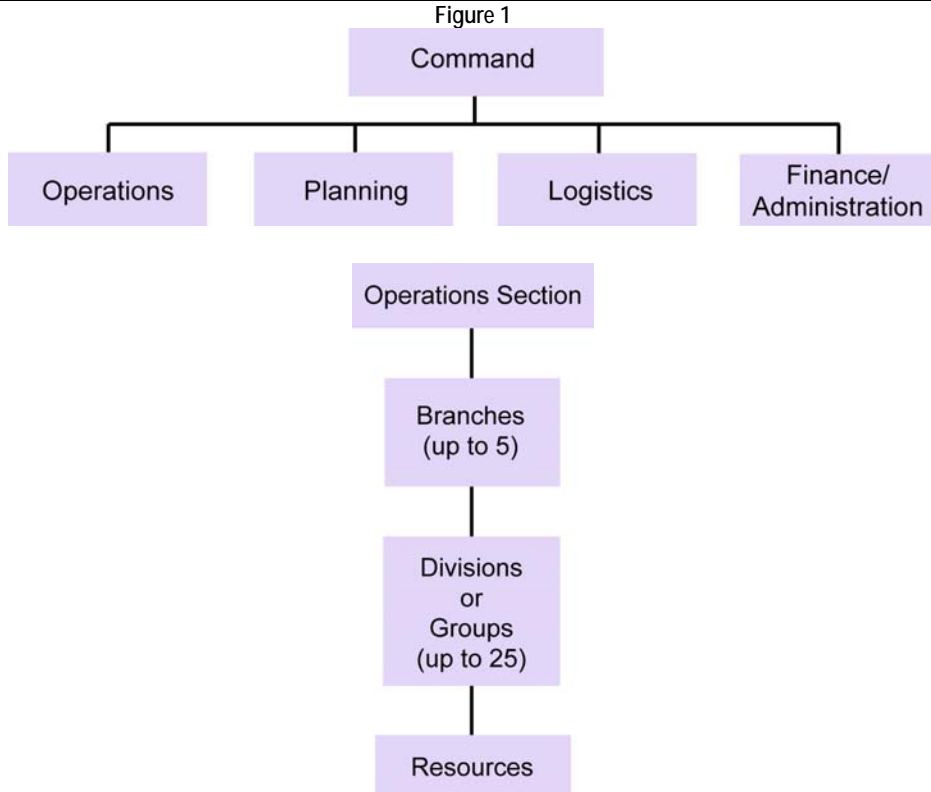
RESOURCE: EMAC ADVANCE TEAM (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)						
CATEGORY: Resource Management (ESF #7)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Number determined by requesting State(s); experience; training; certification; knowledge of procedures; deployment abilities	4-member team, consisting of 1 primary point of contact and 3 support staff members. Team members have experience in live EMAC deployments; Participated in exercises; Completed EMAC certification program; Completed standardized EMAC field course training; In-depth knowledge of EMAC procedures; Able to deploy on 24-hours notice for up to 2-week deployment	2-member team, consisting of 1 primary point of contact and 1 support staff member. Team members have participated in exercises; Completed standardized EMAC field course training; knowledge of EMAC procedures; Able to deploy on 24-hours notice for up to 2-week deployment	2-member team, consisting of 1 primary point of contact and 1 support staff member. Team members have participated in exercises; Completed standardized EMAC field course training; knowledge of EMAC procedures; Able to deploy on 48-hours notice for up to 2-week deployment		
Equipment		"Forward" A-Team requires 2 portable "Go-Kits," consisting of: Independent computer system with wireless/satellite Internet capabilities, mini-cam, fax, printer, copier, cell and satellite phone systems	"Forward" A-Team requires 1 portable "Go-Kits," consisting of independent: Computer system with wireless/satellite Internet capabilities, mini-cam, fax, printer, copier, cell and satellite phone systems	"Forward" A-Team requires 1 portable "Go-Kits," consisting of independent: Computer system with wireless/satellite Internet capabilities, mini-cam, fax, printer, copier, cell and satellite phone systems		
COMMENTS:	<p>The EMAC Advance Team is a team (typically comprised of two staff members) of EMAC trained and experienced personnel designated to deploy to a State to facilitate inter-State mutual-aid assistance under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). The mission of the EMAC Advance Team is to implement EMAC on behalf of the requesting State by coordinating and facilitating the provision of assistance from other member States in accordance with procedures set forth in the EMAC Standard Operating Procedures. "Standing" A-Teams may operate from their home State(s), but in large-scale disasters, the requesting State may require a "Forward" A-Team which is deployed to the requesting State's EOC. A-Teams may also be deployed to FEMA Regional Operations Centers (ROCs) or FEMA HQ as a part of the Emergency Support Team (EST), as requested by FEMA and approved by the EMAC Chair. For a multi-State event, a "Controlling" A-Team will be designated.</p>					

RESOURCE: EOC FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION SECTION CHIEF/COORDINATOR (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)						
CATEGORY: Command & Control			KIND: Personnel			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Experience, Training, and Comprehension	Supervisory role in Finance/Admin in 3 or more federally declared disaster situations in different States. Has organized and supervised subunits of Section in a federally and/or non-federally declared disaster. Has extensive experience and training in IC system	Supervisory role in Finance/Admin in a federally declared disaster situation in home and/or other State. Has organized and supervised subunits of Section in a non-federally declared disaster in home State. Has experience and training in IC system	Training and/or experience in Finance/Admin for non-federally declared disaster situations in home State. Has training in IC system		
Equipment		Laptop with wireless Internet capabilities; Satellite/cell phone; Standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function	Laptop with Internet capabilities; Satellite/cell phone; Standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function	Equipment provided by requesting State: Laptop, comm., and standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function		
COMMENTS:	<p>Individual at the EOC responsible for tracking incident costs and reimbursement accounting, and coordinating/administering support for EOC personnel during disaster operations. This function is part of the standardized ICS structure per the National Incident Management System. If situation warrants, chief/coordinator oversees subunits of this function to include Compensation/Claims, Procurement, Cost, and Time. (See Figure 1.) When there is a specific need for financial reimbursement (individual and agency or department), and/or administrative services to support incident management activities, a Finance/Administration Section is established. Under the ICS, not all agencies will require such assistance. In large, complex scenarios involving significant funding originating from multiple sources, the Finance/Administrative Section is an essential part of the ICS. In addition to monitoring multiple sources of funds, the Section Chief must track and report to the IC the financial "burn rate" as the incident progresses. This allows the IC to forecast the need for additional funds before operations are affected negatively. This is particularly important if significant operational assets are under contract from the private sector. The Section Chief may also need to monitor cost expenditures to ensure statutory rules that apply are met. Close coordination with the Planning Section and Logistics Section is also essential so that operational records can be reconciled with financial documents. Note that, in some cases, only one specific function may be required (e.g., cost analysis), which a technical specialist in the Planning Section could provide. The Finance/Administration Section Chief will determine, given current and anticipated future requirements, the need for establishing specific subordinate units. In some of the functional areas (e.g., procurement), an actual unit need not be established if it would consist of only one person. In such a case, a procurement technical specialist would be assigned in the Planning Section instead. Because of the specialized nature of finance functions, the Section Chief should come from the agency that has the greatest requirement for this support. The Section Chief may have a deputy.</p> <p><i>Source: National Incident Management System, March 2004</i></p>					

RESOURCE: EOC FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION SECTION CHIEF/COORDINATOR (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)						
CATEGORY:	Command & Control			KIND:	Personnel	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
<div>Figure 1</div> <div><div>Command</div><div><div>Operations</div><div>Planning</div><div>Logistics</div><div>Finance/ Administration</div></div><div><div>Finance/ Administration Section</div><div><div>Compensation/Claims Unit</div><div>Procurement Unit</div><div>Cost Unit</div><div>Time Unit</div></div></div></div>						

RESOURCE: EOC MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TEAM						
CATEGORY:	Other: Command & Operations Support/Management Functions			KIND:	Team	
<i>Components and Capabilities: An Incident Commander is an optional member of the team, since it is assumed that an Incident Command/lead has already been established under which these support functions will operate. Refer also to "Incident Management Team."</i>						
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Information Officer	See Comments for Metrics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Liaison Officer		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Safety Officer						
Incident Commander (optional)		Optional	Optional	Optional		
Administrative Aide			Yes			
COMMENTS:	<p>Provides support to an Incident Commander. Typically comprised of an Information Officer, Liaison Officer, Safety Officer, and Administrative Aide, although some functions may be optional.</p> <p><u>Information Officer:</u> The Information Officer is responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the news media, to incident personnel, and to other appropriate agencies and organizations. Only one Information Officer will be assigned for each incident, including incidents operating under Unified Command and multijurisdiction incidents. The Information Officer may have assistants as necessary, and the assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions.</p> <p><u>Liaison Officer:</u> Incidents that are multijurisdictional, or have several agencies involved, may require the establishment of the Liaison Officer position on the Command Staff. Only one Liaison Officer will be assigned for each incident, including incidents operating under Unified Command and multijurisdiction incidents. The Liaison Officer may have assistants as necessary, and the assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions. The Liaison Officer is the contact for the personnel assigned to the incident by assisting or cooperating agencies. These are personnel other than those on direct tactical assignments or those involved in a Unified Command.</p> <p><u>Safety Officer:</u> The Safety Officer's function is to develop and recommend measures for assuring personnel safety, and to assess and/or anticipate hazardous and unsafe situations. Only one Safety Officer will be assigned for each incident. The Safety Officer may have assistants as necessary, and the assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions. Safety assistants may have specific responsibilities such as air operations, hazardous materials, etc.</p> <p><u>Administrative Aide:</u> The Administrative Aide's function is to provide administrative/secretarial support to the EOC Management Support Team. Responsibilities include keeping official minutes of team meetings, receiving phone calls to the EOC, making meeting arrangements, and other duties as needed.</p> <p><i>Source: FIRESCOPE, California Department of Emergency Services, 2001; Phoenix Fireground, City of Phoenix Fire Department, 2002</i></p>					

RESOURCE: EOC OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)						
CATEGORY: Command & Control			KIND: Personnel			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Experience, Training, and Comprehension	Supervisory role in Operations Section in 3 or more federally declared disaster situations in different States. Has organized and supervised subunits of Section in a federally and/or non-federally declared disaster. Has extensive experience and training in IC system	Supervisory role in Operations Section in a federally declared disaster situation in home and/or other State. Has organized and supervised subunits of Section in a non-federally declared disaster in home State. Has experience and training in IC system	Training and/or experience in Operations for non-federally declared disaster situations in home State. Has training in IC system		
Equipment		Laptop with wireless Internet capabilities; Satellite/cell phone; Standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function	Laptop with Internet capabilities; Satellite/cell phone; Standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function	Equipment provided by requesting State: Laptop, comm., and standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function		
COMMENTS:	<p>Individual at the EOC responsible for managing tactical operations at the incident site directed toward reducing the immediate hazard, saving lives and property, establishing situation control, and restoring normal conditions; responsible for the delivery and coordination of disaster assistance programs and services, including emergency assistance, human services assistance, and infrastructure assistance; and oversight of subunits of Operations Section, including Branches (up to 5), Division/Groups (up to 25) and Resources as warranted. (See Figure 1.) The Operations Section Chief directly manages all incident tactical activities and implements the IAP. The Operations Section Chief may have one or more deputies (preferably from other agencies in multijurisdictional incidents). Deputies will be qualified to a similar level as the Operations Section Chief. An Operations Section Chief should be designated for each operational period and will have direct involvement in the preparation of the IAP for the period of responsibility.</p> <p><i>Source: National Incident Management System, March 2004</i></p>					

RESOURCE: EOC OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)						
CATEGORY:	Command & Control			KIND:	Personnel	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		<div>Figure 1</div> <div></div>				

RESOURCE: EOC PLANNING SECTION CHIEF (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)						
CATEGORY:	Command & Control			KIND:	Personnel	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Experience, Training, and Comprehension	Supervisory role in Planning Section in 3 or more federally declared disaster situations in different States. Has organized and supervised subunits of Section in a federally and/or non-federally declared disaster. Has extensive experience and training in IC system	Supervisory role in Planning Section in a federally declared disaster situation in home and/or other State. Has organized and supervised subunits of Section in a non-federally declared disaster in home State. Has experience and training in IC system	Training and/or experience in Planning for non-federally declared disaster situations in home State. Has training in IC system		
Equipment		Laptop with wireless Internet capabilities; Satellite/cell phone; Standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function	Laptop with Internet capabilities; Satellite/cell phone; Standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function	Equipment provided by requesting State: Laptop, comm., and standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function		
COMMENTS:	<p>Individual at the EOC who oversees all incident-related data gathering and analysis regarding incident operations and assigned resources, develops alternatives for tactical operations, conducts planning meetings, and prepares the IAP for each operational period. (See Figure 1.) The Planning Section is responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating tactical information pertaining to the incident. This section maintains information and intelligence on the current and forecasted situation, as well as the status of resources assigned to the incident. The Planning Section prepares and documents IAPs and incident maps and gathers and disseminates information and intelligence critical to the incident. The Planning Section has four primary units (Resources, Situation, Demobilization, and Documentation) and may include a number of technical specialists to assist in evaluating the situation and forecasting requirements for additional personnel and equipment.</p> <p><i>Source: National Incident Management System, March 2004</i></p>					

RESOURCE: EOC PLANNING SECTION CHIEF (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)						
CATEGORY:	Command & Control				KIND:	Personnel
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
<div>Figure 1</div> <div><div>Command</div><div><div>Operations</div><div>Planning</div><div>Logistics</div><div>Finance/ Administration</div></div><div><div>Planning Section</div><div><div>Resources Unit</div><div>Situation Unit</div><div>Demobilization Unit</div><div>Documentation Unit</div><div>Technical Specialist</div></div></div></div>						

RESOURCE: EVACUATION COORDINATION TEAM (SEE DEFINITION BELOW) (SEE ALSO EVACUATION LIAISON TEAM)						
CATEGORY: Transportation (ESF #1)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Number based on size and scope of evacuation activities	1 Evacuation Coordination Team leader; 2 emergency management specialists; 2 information technology specialists; 2 transportation specialists	1 Evacuation Coordination Team leader; 1 emergency management specialist; 1 information technology specialist; 1 transportation specialist	1 Evacuation Coordination Team leader; 1 information technology specialist; 1 transportation specialist		
Equipment	Scalable based on number of specialists needed	7 laptop computers with wireless/satellite Internet access; HURREVAC preloaded with requesting community clearance times in EVACDATA folder in HURREVAC; Access to ETIS (obtain appropriate State password upon arrival from the local EOC); 2 satellite/cell phones	4 laptop computers with wireless/satellite Internet access; HURREVAC preloaded with requesting community clearance times in EVACDATA folder in HURREVAC; Access to ETIS (obtain appropriate State password upon arrival from the local EOC); 2 satellite/cell phones	Equipment provided by requesting State		
COMMENTS:	Provides support in State and local emergency response efforts by compiling, analyzing, and disseminating traffic-related information that can be used to facilitate the rapid, efficient, and safe evacuation of threatened populations. Primarily operates in the State or local EOC as an extension of ESF #1 – Transportation. The mission of the Evacuation Coordination Team is to provide for the protection of life or property by removing endangered persons and property from potential or actual disaster areas to areas of less danger through the successful execution of evacuation procedures.					

RESOURCE: EVACUATION LIAISON TEAM (ELT)						
CATEGORY:	Serves as an extension of ESF #1; Transportation (ESF #1)			KIND:	Team	
Components and Capabilities: Variations may exist according to level of experience among team members.						
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Emergency Management Specialist	Training, Certification (where available), and Experience Scalable based on number of specialists needed	X				
Information Technology Specialist		X				
Department of Transportation Specialist		X				
Deployment Equipment		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Two laptop computers with preloaded Internet access programs; HURREVAC loaded (with requesting community clearance times in EVACDATA folder in HURREVAC); Internet browser (Explorer preferred); access to ETIS (obtain appropriate state password upon arrival from the local EOC)Two telephones (landline or cellular)				
COMMENTS:	Provides support in State and local emergency response efforts by compiling, analyzing, and disseminating traffic-related information that can be used to facilitate the rapid, efficient, and safe evacuation of threatened populations. Primarily operates in the State or local EOC as an extension of ESF #1—Transportation. Source: ELT draft profile, submitted by State of Florida, Division of Emergency Management, April 2003					

RESOURCE: INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS						
CATEGORY:	Encompasses all Functions; Other—Command & Operations Support/Management Functions			KIND:	Team	
<i>Components and Capabilities: Variations may also be based on level and type of disaster experience. (i.e., local event experience vs. national event experience).</i>						
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Incident Commander	See Comments for Metrics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Operations Section Chief		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Planning Section Chief		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Logistics Section Chief		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Finance/Admin Section Chief		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Specialized Functions (i.e., HazMat, Insurance, etc.)		Yes	Optional	Optional	Optional	

RESOURCE: INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS						
CATEGORY:	Encompasses all Functions; Other—Command & Operations Support/Management Functions			KIND:	Team	
Components and Capabilities: Variations may also be based on level and type of disaster experience. (i.e., local event experience vs. national event experience).						
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
COMMENTS:	<p>A command team comprised of the Incident Commander, appropriate command and general staff personnel assigned to an incident. (Source: FIRESCOPE)</p> <p><u>Incident Commander:</u> The Incident Commander's responsibility is the overall management of the incident (to which they are assigned). On most incidents, the command activity is carried out by a single Incident Commander. The Incident Commander is selected by qualifications and experience. The Incident Commander may have a deputy, who may be from the same agency, or from an assisting agency. Deputies may also be used at section and branch levels of the ICS organization. Deputies must have the same qualifications as the person for whom they work, as they must be ready to take over that position at any time. Depending on the extent of the Incident Management team needed, this area of management may also have under its purview an Information Officer, Liaison Officer, Agency Representative(s), and Safety Officer.</p> <p><u>Operations Section Chief:</u> The Operations Section Chief, a member of the General Staff, is responsible for the management of all operations directly applicable to the primary mission. The Operations Chief activates and supervises organization elements in accordance with the Incident Action Plan and directs its execution. The Operations Chief also directs the preparation of unit operational plans; requests or releases resources; makes expedient changes to the Incident Action Plan as necessary; and reports such to the Incident Commander. Depending on the extent of the Incident Management team needed, this area of management may also have under its purview a Branch Director, Division/Group Supervisor, Strike Team/Task Force Leader, Single Resource Coordinator, and Staging Area Manager.</p> <p><u>Planning Section Chief:</u> The Planning Section Chief is responsible for the collection, evaluation, dissemination, and use of information about the development of the incident and status of resources. Information is needed to: (1) understand the current situation, (2) predict probable course of incident events, and (3) prepare alternative strategies and control operations for the incident. This section serves as the Incident Commander's "clearing house" for information. The Section Chief's goal is to plan ahead of current events and to identify the need for resources before they are needed. Depending on the extent of the Incident Management team needed, this area of management may also have under its purview a Resources Unit Leader, Situation Unit Leader, Documentation Unit Leader, Demobilization Unit Leader, and Technical Specialists.</p> <p><u>Logistics Section Chief:</u> The Logistics Section Chief is responsible for providing facilities, services, and material in support of the incident, and is accountable for all personnel working in the hazard zone of the incident. The Section Chief participates in development and implementation of the Incident Action Plan and activates and supervises the Branches and Units within the Logistics Section. Depending on the extent of the Incident Management team needed, this area of management may also have under its purview a Service Branch Director, Support Branch Director, Facilities Unit Leader, and Ground Support Unit Leader.</p> <p><u>Finance/Administration Section Chief:</u> The Finance/Administration Section Chief is responsible for all financial, administrative, and cost analysis aspects of the incident and for supervising members of the Finance/Administration section. Depending on the extent of the Incident Management team needed, this area of management may also have under its purview a Time Unit Leader, Procurement Unit Leader, Compensation/Claims Unit Leader, and Cost Unit Leader.</p> <p>Source: FIRESCOPE, California Department of Emergency Services, 2001</p>					

RESOURCE: INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE DISASTER ASSESSMENT TEAM (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)						
CATEGORY:	Planning & Recovery			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Number based on size and scope of disaster and estimated assistance needs; knowledge	1 IA Disaster Assessment Team leader; 1 Disaster Recovery Center leader and team based on determination of number(s) of DRCs; 1 Voluntary Agency Liaison; 1 Donations Management leader				
Equipment		Laptop with wireless Internet capabilities; Satellite or cell phone; Standardized donations management, unmet needs, resource booklet, and various programs and form templates for personalizing to disaster				
COMMENTS:	Team responsible for providing expert assessments of the disaster situation pertaining to claims for individual assistance and other programs. Disaster Recovery Center leader and team leader must have knowledge of all State programs and how they work with their Federal counterparts, must have worked as DRC State representative in one Federal disaster. Team members must have good knowledge of all State programs. All members must possess the ability to work with the public and understand disaster clients' dynamics in helping them achieve adequate service delivery. This team is not part of the Incident Command System, but rather is a specialty team that may be called on during times of need.					

RESOURCE: INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE DISASTER ASSESSMENT TEAM LEADER (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)						
CATEGORY: Other			KIND: Personnel			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Completed Following Trainings: FEMA IA, Vol. Management Donation Management	Completed mission as administrative lead on 2 federally declared disasters as IA Team leader. Extensive knowledge of all programs (see comments for specifics) as well as assisted writing SAP-completed 10 years in EM in Human Services position	Completed mission as administrative lead on federally declared disasters as IA Team leader. Good knowledge on all programs (see comments for specifics), completed 5 years in EM in Human Services position	Completed mission as IA lead team member on federally declared disasters. Working knowledge on all programs (see comments for specifics), completed 3 years in EM in Human Services position	Completed mission as any member of an IA team on federally declared disasters. Attended classes on all programs (see comments for specifics)	
Equipment	Laptop with wireless Internet capabilities	Laptop with wireless Internet capabilities	Equipment provided by requesting State	Equipment provided by requesting State		
COMMENTS:	Individual responsible for leading the individual assistance disaster assessment team. (See Individual Assistance Disaster Assessment Team) Possesses an administrative knowledge of IA areas: Complete understanding of the State's other needs; assistance-State administrative plan, good working knowledge of NEMIS program. Administrative knowledge of the immediate/regular Crisis Counseling program, Manufactured Housing program, IA Housing program. Programmatic/administrative knowledge of SBA disaster loans, IRS disaster program, USDA food stamps/commodities disaster program, legal aid, Farm Services, Administration on Aging Services. Ability to work with personnel issues, as well as work closely with the public information department. This team is not part of the Incident Command System, but rather is a specialty team that may be called on during times of need.					

RESOURCE: MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (ALSO REFERRED TO AS "MOBILE EOC")						
CATEGORY: Communication (ESF #2); Command & Control			KIND: Vehicle			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Chassis	Feet	48'-53' custom trailer, bus chassis, conventional cab/van chassis, or diesel motorhome chassis with or without slide-out room	35'-40' motorhome chassis with or without slide-out room	25'-35' Gas or diesel motorhome chassis, or custom trailer (trailer does require additional tow vehicle)	Converted SUV or Travel Trailer, or 25'-40' custom built trailer (trailer does require additional tow vehicle)	
Interior	Workstations	6-10 workstations, with private meeting area for Command personnel	4-6 workstations, with private meeting area for Command personnel	2-4 workstations	1 to 2 workstations	
Radio Frequency Transceivers	1 Unit	RF Communications with adjoining agencies, State agencies through mutual aid transceiver and any other frequencies	RF Communications with adjoining agencies, State agencies through mutual aid transceiver and any other frequencies	RF Communications with adjoining agencies, State agencies through mutual aid transceiver	RF Communications within jurisdiction and with adjoining agencies	
Internet Access	Speed	High bandwidth capabilities via satellite such as INMARSAT or V-Sat	High bandwidth capabilities via satellite such as INMARSAT or V-Sat; Faxing through cell or satellite system (4,800 bps)	Cellular system; Faxing through cell or satellite system (4,800 bps)	Via cellular system (portable)	
Video Teleconferencing	N/A				--	
High-Speed Fax	Speed				--	
Voice Communications through Landlines, Cell Lines, and Satellite	Type of system	PBX office-style telephone system & Cellular PBX System (ML500 or similar)	PBX office-style telephone system & Cellular PBX System (ML500 or similar)	PBX office-style telephone system	Through individual cell phones only	
On-Scene Video Monitoring	N/A	Through camera/video system	Through camera/video system			
Computer-Assisted Dispatch	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes		

RESOURCE: MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (ALSO REFERRED TO AS “MOBILE EOC”)						
CATEGORY:		Communication (ESF #2); Command & Control			KIND:	Vehicle
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Computer/ Server Capabilities	N/A	Hardwired and wireless LAN. Workstations should have Ethernet connection and 120 vac protected receptacle. All computer based software packages pre-installed	Hardwired and wireless LAN. Workstations should have Ethernet connection and 120 vac protected receptacle. All computer based software packages pre-installed	Hardwired and wireless LAN. Workstations should have Ethernet connection and 120 vac protected receptacle. All computer based software packages pre-installed	Basic computer systems only (power source must be provided from outside vehicle)	
Personnel	Function	IT Support, Driver/Operator with CDL certification, and Communications Support	IT Support, Driver/Operator, and Communications Support	Driver/Operator	Driver/Operator	
Deployment Capabilities		All types should be capable of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Operating in environment with little to no basic services, including no electrical service, no phone lines, and no cell towers• Providing own power generation and fuel supply to operate a minimum of 3-4 days without refueling• Sustaining long term deployment as well as short-term responses• Facilitating communications between multiple agencies (Federal, State, county, and municipal agencies)• Operating as forward EOC• Minimal set up time• Serving basic personnel needs such as a bathroom, mini-refrigerator, microwave, and coffee maker where space is available				
COMMENTS:	<p><u>Radio Frequency Transceivers</u>—Every agency has their assigned RF equipment in use. These frequencies should be distributed throughout the unit along with the most used adjoining agency transceivers. A central Communications rack should be built near the Communications Officer position. This rack should contain less used adjoining agency radios and programmable radios, giving the unit the ability to communicate with as many agencies as possible. Type I & II units should have an Interoperability Module installed in addition to the central rack. This module will allow for different frequency transceivers to communicate commonly.</p> <p><u>Satellite Systems</u>—NMARSAT system can be utilized for telecommunications and DOD secure data transfer. For a MCC the unit should be roof mounted and auto-tracking. Useful for video-teleconferencing, high quality voice transmission, faxing, and dial-up Internet access. V-Sat systems use roof-mounted auto-deploy, auto-tracking dishes, and allow large downloads of bandwidth. This bandwidth can be managed to provide Internet access, voice communications, and video transfer for sending live on-scene video back to an EOC or other location. The FCC continues to approve new technology for this system. Iridium, Global Star, or other Sat-phones are ideal for in-the-field communications.</p> <p><u>Microwave Units</u>—Some States and jurisdictions have microwave-capable facilities and equipment installed for quality video transfer.</p> <p><u>Server Computers</u>—A rack-mounted Server should be installed in Type I, II, and III units. This Server can be designed to mimic many of the operations and software in use at the EOC. A hard-wired LAN and a wireless LAN should also be installed to enable all workstations access to the Server.</p> <p><u>Telephone System</u>—An office-style PBX system should be installed in Type I, II, and III units. This system can be integrated with landlines, cell lines, and satellite telephones. Each workstation should have a telephone unit as well as units on-hand for exterior operations.</p> <p><u>Cellular PBX System (ML500 or similar)</u>—This unit is used for multiple cell lines (suggest 5). It is tied into the main PBX for distribution throughout unit. The unit has auto-detect sensors that check for landline first and then switch to cell if landline is not available.</p>					

RESOURCE: MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (ALSO REFERRED TO AS "MOBILE EOC")						
CATEGORY:	Communication (ESF #2); Command & Control			KIND:	Vehicle	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER	
Component	Metric					
	<p><u>Camera and Video Systems</u>—The unit should have an installed mast (no taller than 30' without exterior supports) and camera system with monitors in both the conference and communications area. The video system controls the multiple inputs and distributes them to the monitors. The system should support the mast and camera, display Server Computer programs, helicopter downlink, DSS, and have the capability to receive signals from additional units by plugging into exterior console.</p> <p><i>Source: North American Catastrophe Service, Inc., 2003.</i></p>					

RESOURCE: MOBILE FEEDING KITCHEN (ALSO KNOWN AS A “MOBILE FIELD KITCHEN”)						
CATEGORY: Food & Water (ESF #11)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Mobile Field Kitchen	Number of people unit is capable of feeding	Feeds up to 1,000 twice daily	Feeds up to 650 twice daily	Feeds up to 300 twice daily	Feeds up to 100 twice daily	
Mobile Kitchen Trailer (MKT-I)	1 Trailer	45-53' trailer	36-42' trailer	20-30' trailer	16-18' trailer (concession-type)	
2 1/2-Ton or 5-Ton Truck and Driver for Transport	1 Truck + Driver	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Kitchen Support Personnel	Number of Personnel	4, including kitchen supervisor	3, including kitchen supervisor	2	2	
COMMENTS:	<p><u>The Mobile Feeding Kitchen</u> (a.k.a. Mobile Field Kitchen or Rapid Deployment Kitchen) is a containerized kitchen that can be positioned forward in fulfillment of ESF #11. The units are used to support feeding operations at emergency incidents. It should be capable of providing hot meals twice daily to 650 to 1,000 individuals, either those providing the emergency response or those displaced by the disaster. The system should be equipped to provide storage, refrigeration, sanitation, and other essentials for all types of meal preparation. The units may be fitted with convection and conventional ovens, steam and tilt skillets, and modern burner units. <u>The kitchens may come with a support trailer that carries tables, chairs, additional implements, tents or dining hall facilities as requested.</u> The kitchen should provide a minimum of 360 square feet of food preparation and serving areas protected from natural elements of the environment. All food preparation equipment, the electrical supply, the environmental control system, and all related controls should be included. Setup and tear down should be accomplished in approximately 45 minutes. Personnel to operate the kitchen may include a crew of four, plus a kitchen supervisor.</p>					

RESOURCE: PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COORDINATOR (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)						
CATEGORY: Information & Planning (ESF #5)			KIND: Personnel			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	<p>Basic Required Training Recovery Operation I and II; Debris Management and Technology Security</p> <p>Continuing Education (CE) as example Environmental and Historical Preservation</p> <p>406 Hazard Mitigation; PA Cost Estimating Format</p> <p>On-the-Job Training</p>	Public Assistance Coordinator (PAC) Basic Training, on-the-job training and CE Attending Scoping Meetings and FEMA State PA meetings	Trainee Public Assistance Coordinator (PAC) Basic Required Training, CE and on-the-job training for an average of 2 disasters. Assisted a PAC on the average 2 disasters, attend applicant briefings and kick-off meetings	Project Officer (PO) Basic Training CE, and on-the-job training; prepare PWs; attend applicant briefings and kick-off meetings	Trainee Project Officer (PO) Basic Required Training and on-the-job training for an average of 2 disasters. Assisted a PO on the average 2 disasters, attend applicant briefings and kick-off meetings	
Equipment		Laptop/wireless Internet capabilities; Satellite/or cell phone; GPS; General Office Supplies; Standard Forms; All-weather equipment and clothing	Laptop/wireless Internet capabilities; Satellite/or cell phone; GPS; General Office Supplies; Standard Forms; All-weather equipment and clothing	Laptop/wireless Internet capabilities; Satellite/or cell phone; GPS; General Office Supplies; Standard Forms; All-weather equipment and clothing	Laptop/wireless Internet capabilities; Satellite/or cell phone; GPS; General Office Supplies; Standard Forms; All-weather equipment and clothing	
COMMENTS:	<p>The <u>Public Assistance Coordinator (PAC)</u> is a subsection of the Public Assistance Team (PAT). The PAC is assigned to work with a Public Assistance (PA) applicant from declaration to funding approval. Posses an in-depth working knowledge of disaster relief laws, regulations, and Public Assistance programs and recovery roles of government and the private sector. Must have working knowledge of Project Worksheets preparation and validation, environmental and flood plain regulations, insurance requirements, Preliminary Damage Assessment, and 406 Mitigation. Capable of representing FEMA and officiating at public meetings and managing Project Officers and support staff. Working knowledge of NEMIS. Leadership, management, communication, organizational, interpersonal, and cognitive skills are required. The PAC performs functions of public assistance involving seven categories of eligible work as well as working with public officials on several areas of responsibility. This team is not part of the Incident Command System, but rather is a specialty team that may be called on during times of need.</p>					

RESOURCE: RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT TEAM						
CATEGORY: Other		KIND: Team				
Components and Capabilities: <i>There is only one type of RNA Team. Variations may exist and/or specialists may be added according to the type and scale of disaster.</i>						
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Management Element	Number Determined by Size of Event. See Comments for Function Descriptions. Determined by Number of Personnel Deployed with Team					
Team Leader		X				
FEMA Representative		X				
Assessment Element						
HazMat Specialist		X				
Medical Specialist		X				
Mass Care Specialist		X				
Infrastructure Specialist		X				
Fire/US&R		X				
Support Element		X				
Telecomm Specialist		X				
Logistics Specialist		X				
Operations Specialist		X				
Deployment Equipment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Kit • Resupply Kit • Team Life Support Kit • Team Admin. Kit • Vehicle Kit • Communications Support Kit • Fly-Away Kit 				

RESOURCE: RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT TEAM						
CATEGORY:	Other			KIND:	Team	
Components and Capabilities: <i>There is only <u>one</u> type of RNA Team. Variations may exist and/or specialists may be added according to the type and scale of disaster.</i>						
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
COMMENTS:	<p>Provides a rapid assessment capability immediately following a major disaster or emergency. The RNA Team will collect and provide information to determine requirements for critical resources needed to support emergency response activities. The Team is responsible for assessing both overall impact of a disaster event, and determining State and/or Federal immediate response requirements.</p> <p><u>Management Element</u>—supervises and coordinates the assessment process and team logistical support.</p> <p><u>State Team Leader</u>—maintains overall responsibility for RNA Team operations, knowledgeable of local assets, geographic information, information management systems, State response plans and procedures, State assets, response philosophies, etc.</p> <p><u>FEMA Representative Assessment Element</u>—members of the assessment element are cross-trained in more than one ESF, enabling them to assess immediate needs and requirements in more than one functional area.</p> <p><u>HazMat Specialist (representing ESF #10)</u>—assesses the affected sites and facilities and their potential for public exposure, identifies unsafe areas and types of hazards, contamination threats, and local hazardous materials mutual aid response capability.</p> <p><u>Medical Specialist (representing ESF #8)</u>—assesses the health/medical infrastructure including hospital and primary care systems, pharmacy systems, special population needs, environmental health, sanitation issues, emergency medical services, and patient evacuation needs and capabilities.</p> <p><u>Mass Care Specialist (representing ESF #6, 11)</u>—assesses the status of needs for mass feeding and emergency mass shelters, bulk distribution of relief supplies, emergency first aid needs, potential secondary disaster effects, and State and local governmental volunteer capability.</p> <p><u>Infrastructure Specialist (representing ESF #3)</u>—assesses the status of transportation.</p> <p><u>Fire/Urban Search & Rescue (representing ESF #4, 9)</u>—assesses the status of fire and search and rescue services including capabilities and limitations of any existing mutual aid agreements. Also identifies immediate needs for fire and/or search and rescue services.</p> <p><u>Support Element (QRS)</u>—provides documentation, logistics, and communications support for the Management and Assessment elements.</p> <p><u>Telecommunications Specialists</u>—installs, operates, and maintains the communications support package and provides technical support to the team during deployment.</p> <p><u>Logistics Specialist</u>—provides logistical support and services for the team during all phases of team activity.</p> <p><u>Operations Specialist</u>—collects assessment data from the Assessment Element, compiles data into report formats, and transmits reports to required individuals and organizations.</p> <p><i>Source: FEMA Rapid Needs Assessment Team Operations Manual, April 2001</i></p>					

RESOURCE: SHELTER MANAGEMENT TEAM						
CATEGORY:	1 Mass Care (ESF #6)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Shelter Supervisor	Number Determined by Size of Shelter Operations	X	X	X		
Medical Services Manager		X				
Operations Manager (water, sanitation, power, structural)		X	X			
Food Services Manager		X				
Exposure Control Monitor (depends on type of event)		Optional	Optional	Optional		
COMMENTS:	<p>The <u>Shelter Management Team</u> provides the managerial and operation support for a shelter used to house, feed, counsel, provide first aid, and related social services and welfare activities required to assist the victims of an emergency. Responsibilities of the team may include all or some of the following: operating the shelter; establishing security; ensuring the availability of adequate care, food, sanitation, and first aid; selecting and training personnel to perform operational tasks; monitoring contamination; performing decontamination; establishing exposure control and monitoring; monitoring overpressure and filtration systems; performing post-event reconnaissance; and directing egress.</p>					

RESOURCE: VOLUNTEER AGENCY LIAISON (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)						
CATEGORY: Volunteers & Donations			KIND: Personnel			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Experience, Training, Knowledge	Experience in supervisory role as a VAL in 3 or more federally declared disaster situations in different States. Has extensive experience in working with NVOAD agencies and MOUs. Broad understanding and great flexibility in possible models of LTRC that could be used. Has TTT-Training and has trained donations management and volunteer coordination. Has complete working knowledge of IA & PA and VAL functions under FEMA/State agreement	Experience in supervisory role as a VAL in a federally declared disaster. Has worked with a State VOAD on organizing donation management on non-federally declared disaster. Has had training in donations management and volunteer coordination. Aware of IA and VAL functions under FEMA/State Agreement	Experience in working with a VAL in a federally declared disaster. Active in VOAD meetings. Has had training in donations management and volunteer coordination	Has had training in donations management and volunteer coordination. Has attended State VOAD meetings	
COMMENTS:	Serves as the central point between government entities and volunteer organizations in the coordination of information and activities of VOADs (Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters) responding in times of disaster, including those services in execution of ESF # 6 – Mass Care and ESF #15 – Volunteers and Donations. Coordinates responding voluntary agency donations efforts, including handling, storage, and disbursement of donated goods and emergent volunteers who offer assistance in a disaster response. Establishes and maintains systems for emergency need, special needs, and unmet needs referrals from FEMA/State sources to and among the voluntary agencies. Closely coordinates voluntary agency activities with community relations, donations management, PIO/JIC, and other VOLAG agencies. Assist with framework and assignment of agencies to establishing the long-term recovery committees (LTRC). Working with State VOAD's leadership, establish frequent coordination meetings with VOAD agencies during the response phase of the disaster and continued scheduling of meetings to transition to the LTRC.					



Emergency Medical Services Resources

RESOURCE: AIR AMBULANCE (FIXED-WING)						
CATEGORY: Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND: Aircraft			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Supplies, Equipment, Personnel, and Fixed-Wing Aircraft	Emergency medical services team with equipment, supplies, and aircraft for patient transport & emergency medical care out of a hospital, providing service from airport to airport	Critical Care and Advanced Life Support; Minimum 3 staff (pilot, 2 paramedics or 1 paramedic and 1 nurse or physician); Transport 2 or more litter patients; Night ops capable; IFR capable; Ability to deploy a medical team; MICU equipment (i.e.; ventilators and infusion pumps, medications, blood)	Critical Care and Advanced Life Support; Minimum 3 staff (pilot, 2 paramedics or 1 paramedic & 1 nurse or physician); Transport 1 litter patient; Night ops capable; IFR capable; Ability to deploy a medical team; MICU equipment (i.e.; ventilators and infusion pumps, medications, blood)	Advanced Life Support; Minimum 3 staff (pilot, 2 paramedics, or 1 paramedic and 1 nurse or physician); Transport 2 or more litter patients; Night ops capable; ALS ambulance equipment	Basic Life Support; Minimum 2 staff (pilot, and 1 paramedic transport 1 litter patients; Night ops capable; ALS ambulance equipment	
COMMENTS:	Fixed-Wing service in a disaster is primarily for moving injured or sick people located in the disaster area to medical facilities located outside the disaster area. Fixed-Wing service providers may also be utilized to import personnel and or equipment/supplies into the area of need. Fixed-Wing services require the use of an airport of sufficient length and access to a sufficient quantity of proper fuel type for the type of aircraft requested. Each team/unit can work a maximum of 12-hour shifts, depending upon individual policies and procedures. Aircraft maintenance requirements may occur during deployment. Aviation maintenance must be planned. Hangar facilities should be planned for all extended operations. Backup supplies and some equipment may be required depending upon number of patients and type of event. Communication equipment may be programmable for interoperability but must be verified. Plan for augmenting existing communication equipment to allow Fixed-Wing aircraft to communicate with command center. Coordination with ground ambulance service required. Ground safety assurance and traffic control are important support requirements for injury and crash prevention. This support may be significant depending upon the size and location of the incident.					

RESOURCE: AIR AMBULANCE (ROTARY-WING)						
CATEGORY: Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND: Aircraft			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Supplies, Equipment, Personnel, and Aircraft	Emergency medical services team with equipment, supplies, and aircraft for patient transport & emergency medical care out of a hospital	Advanced Life Support; Minimum 3 staff (pilot, 2 paramedics or 1 paramedic and 1 nurse or physician); Transport 2 or more litter patients; Full SAR including hoist capabilities; Night ops capable; IFR capable; ALS ambulance equipment	Advanced Life Support; Minimum 3 staff (pilot, 2 paramedics or 1 paramedic & 1 nurse or physician); Transport 2 or more litter patients; Night ops capable; IFR capable; Ability to deploy a medical team; MICU equipment (i.e., ventilators & infusion pumps, medications, blood)	Advanced Life Support; Minimum 3 staff (pilot, 2 paramedics, or 1 paramedic and 1 nurse or physician); Transport 1 litter patient; Night ops capable; VFR capable; Ability to deploy a medical team; MICU equipment (i.e., ventilators & infusion pumps, medications, blood)	Advanced Life Support; Minimum 2 staff (pilot, and 1 paramedic); Transport 1 litter patient; night ops capable; VFR; ALS ambulance equipment	
COMMENTS:	Each team/unit can work a maximum of 12-hour shifts, depending upon individual policies & procedures. Aircraft maintenance requirements may occur during deployment. Aviation maintenance must be planned. Hangar facilities should be planned for all extended operations. Fuel tankers or other supply points must be identified. Backup supplies and some equipment may be required depending upon number of patients and type of event. Communication equipment may be programmable for interoperability but must be verified. Provide communication frequencies of ground incident command. Plan for augmenting existing communication equipment. Landing zones (space, clearance, and weight restrictions) must be considered. The typical civilian air ambulance requires an LZ of 150' x 150'. Ground safety assurance and traffic control are important support requirements for injury and crash prevention. This support may be significant depending upon the size of the incident and the location of the incident.					

RESOURCE: AMBULANCES (GROUND)						
CATEGORY: Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND: Team; Equipment; Personnel, Supplies; Vehicles			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Supplies, Equipment, Personnel, and Vehicle	Emergency medical services team with equipment, supplies, and vehicle for patient transport (Type I-IV) and emergency medical care out of hospital	Advanced Life Support; Minimum 2 staff (paramedic and EMT); Transport 2-litter patients; Training and equipment meets or exceeds standards as addressed by EPA, OSHA and NFPA 471,472,473 and 29 CFR 1910, 120 ETA 3-11 to work in HazMat Level B and specific threat conditions; All immunized in accordance with CDC core adult immunizations and specific threat as appropriate	Advanced Life Support, Minimum 2 staff (paramedic and EMT); Transport 2-litter patients, nonHazMat response	Basic Life Support Minimum 2 staff (EMT and first responder); Transport 2 litter patients; Training and equipment meets or exceeds standards as addressed by EPA, OSHA and NFPA 471,472,473 and 29 CFR 1910, 120 ETA 3-11 to work in HazMat Level B and specific threat conditions; All immunized in accordance with CDC core adult immunizations and specific threat as appropriate	Basic Life Support operations; Minimum 2 personnel (1 EMT and first responder); Transport 2 litter patients	Nontransporting emergency medical response; Minimum 1 staff; BLS or ALS equipment/supplies
COMMENTS:	Each team unit can work 12-hour shifts. Backup supply and some equipment required according to number of patients and type of event. Communication equipment may be programmable for interoperability but must be verified. Fuel supply and maintenance support must be available. Plan for augmenting existing communication equipment. Environmental considerations related to temperature control in patient care compartment and pharmaceutical storage may be necessary for locations with excessive ranges in temperature. Security of vehicle support required for periods of standby without crew in attendance. Decontamination supplies and support required for responses to incidents with potential threat to responding services or transport of infectious patients.					

RESOURCE: AMBULANCE STRIKE TEAM						
CATEGORY: Health and Medical (ESF #8)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Supervisor Must have own vehicle with communications capabilities—both en route and at scene—to all other units under their supervision	Can be deployed to cover 12-hour periods or 24-hour ops depending on number of ambulances needed at one time. Should be self-sufficient for 72 hours	Advanced Life Support: Minimum 2 staff (paramedic and EMT) transport per ambulance, meets or exceeds standards as addressed by EPA, OSHA, and NFP 471, 472, 473, and 29 CFR 1910, 120 ETA 3-11 to work in HazMat Level B and specific threat conditions; All immunized in accordance with CDC core adult immunizations and specific threat as appropriate	Advanced Life Support: Minimum 2 staff (paramedic and EMT) per ambulance, non-HazMat response	Basic Life Support: Minimum 2 staff (EMT and driver) per ambulance, meets or exceeds standards as addressed by EPA, OSHA, and NFP 471, 472, 473, and 29 CFR 1910, 120 ETA 3-11 to work in HazMat Level B and specific threat conditions; All immunized in accordance with CDC core adult immunizations and specific threat as appropriate	Basic Life Support: Minimum 2 personnel (1 EMT and 1 driver) per ambulance	
Ambulances	Emergency Medical Services team with equipment, supplies, and vehicle for patient transport (Type I-IV) and emergency medical care out of hospital	5 Type I Ambulances; Capable of transporting minimum of 10 litter patients total (2 per ambulance)	5 Type II Ambulances; Minimum capability of 10 litter patients	5 Type III Ambulances; Minimum capability of 10 litter patients	5 Type IV Ambulances; Minimum capability of 10 litter patients	
Personnel	ICS 100 and 200 Basic MCI Field Operations (8 hours) Strike Team Leader – Ambulance Course (8 hours); 1 year leadership experience in a related field	ICS 300 HazMat FRO Course WMD Awareness Course 3 years of EMS experience				
Supplies	Go-Pack					

RESOURCE: AMBULANCE STRIKE TEAM						
CATEGORY:	Health and Medical (ESF #8)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
	Equipment and supplies to meet minimum scope of practice (ALS or BLS)					
	Equipment and supplies to meet minimum requirements of State agency that provides regulation					
COMMENTS:	An <u>Ambulance Strike Team</u> is a group of five ambulances of the same type with common communications and a leader. It provides an operational grouping of ambulances complete with supervisory element for organization command and control. The strike teams may be all ALS or all BLS. Support elements needed include fuel, security, resupply of medical supplies, and support for a minimum of 11 personnel (if 2 crew per ambulance) or 16 (if 3 crew per ambulance). Temperature control support may be required for medical supplies in some environments. Vehicle maintenance support required.					

RESOURCE: AMBULANCE TASK FORCE						
CATEGORY:	Health and Medical (ESF #8)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Supervisor		1	1	1	1	
Ambulances		5 Type I Ambulances; Capable of transporting minimum of 10 litter patients total (2 per ambulance)	5 Type II Ambulances; Minimum capability of 10 litter patients	5 Type III Ambulances; Minimum capability of 10 litter patients	5 Type IV Ambulances; Minimum capability of 10 litter patients	
COMMENTS:	Any combination of ambulances, within span of control, with common communications and a leader. This resource typing is used to distinguish between a Task Force of Ambulances and an Emergency Medical Task Force (any combination of resources).					

RESOURCE: EMERGENCY MEDICAL TASK FORCE						
CATEGORY:	Health and Medical (ESF #8)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Supervisor		1 Minimum qualifications: Ambulance Strike Team/Medical Task Force Leader				
Resources		Any combination of resources assembled for a medical mission, with common communications and a leader				
Supplies, Equipment, Personnel						
COMMENTS:	<u>Emergency Medical Task Force:</u> Any combination (within span of control) of resources (e.g., Ambulances, Rescues, Engines, Squads) assembled for a medical mission, with common communications and a leader (supervisor). Self-sufficient for 12-hour operational periods, although may be deployed longer, depending on need. Support elements needed include fuel, security, resupply of medical supplies, and support for a minimum of 11 personnel (depending on staffing of individual units). Temperature control support may be required for medical supplies in some environments. Vehicle maintenance support required.					



Fire/HazMat Resources

RESOURCE: AREA COMMAND TEAM, FIREFIGHTING						
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (ESF #4), Command and Control			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Area Commander (ACDR)		Yes				
Asst. Area Commander Planning (ACPC)		Yes				
Asst. Area Commander Logistics (ACLC)		Yes				
Area Command Aviation Coordinator (ACAC)		Yes				
COMMENTS:	<p>Area Command Team To become eligible for participating on a National Area Command Team, any person filling a team position as the Area Commander, Assistant Area Commander Planning, Assistant Area Commander Logistics, or Area Command Aviation Coordinator must complete the Area Command (S-620) training course.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Type I Positions:</p> <p>Area Commander: Prerequisite experience includes satisfactory performance as an Assistant Area Commander Planning or Logistics; satisfactory position performance as an Area Commander on a wildland fire incident. Required Training: Area Command (S-620).</p> <p>Assistant Area Commander Planning: Prerequisite experience include satisfactory performance as an Incident Commander or General Staff on a National Type I Incident Management Team. Required Training: Area Command (S-620).</p> <p>Assistant Area Commander Logistics: Prerequisite experience include satisfactory performance as an Incident Commander or General Staff on a National Type I Incident Management Team. Required Training: Area Command (S-620).</p> <p>Area Command Aviation Coordinator: Prerequisite experience include satisfactory performance as an Air Operations Branch Director on a National Type I Incident Management Team. Required Training: Air Operations Branch Director.</p> <p><i>Source: National Wildfire Coordination Group (NWCG) Publication, National Interagency Incident Management System, Wildland and Prescribed Fire Qualifications System Guide, January 2000 (PMS 310-1, NFES 1414).</i></p>					

RESOURCE: BRUSH PATROL, FIREFIGHTING (TYPE VI ENGINE)						
CATEGORY:		Firefighting (ESF #4)			KIND:	Equipment
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Pump						Pump: 15 GPM
Hose						Hose 1 inch; 150 feet
Tank						Tank: 75 Gallons
Personnel						Personnel: 1
COMMENTS:		Brush Patrols apply to all vehicles equipped as described.				

RESOURCE: CREW TRANSPORT (FIREFIGHTING CREW)						
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (ESF #4)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Passengers		30	20	10		
COMMENTS:	Vehicles may be buses, vans, and special crew carrying vehicles (CCV), and may be equipped to carry firefighting tools.					

RESOURCE: ENGINE, FIRE (PUMPER)								
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (ESF #4)				KIND:	Equipment		
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	TYPE V	TYPE VI	TYPE VII
Component	Metric							
Pump Capacity		1,000 GPM	500 GPM	120 GPM	70 GPM	50 GPM	50 GPM	50 GPM
Tank Capacity		400 Gal.	400 Gal.	500 Gal.	750 Gal.	500 Gal.	200 Gal.	125 Gal.
Hose, 2.5 inch		1,200 ft.	1,000 ft.					
Hose, 1.5 inch		400 ft.	500 ft.	1,000 ft.	300 ft.	300 ft.	300 ft.	200 ft.
Hose, 1 inch		200 ft.	300 ft.	800 ft.	300 ft.	300 ft.	300 ft.	200 ft.
Personnel		4	3	3	2	2	2	2
COMMENTS:	The engine typing needs to be taken out to Type VII. Compromise between FIREScope and NWCG is to use NWCG Standards for Engines and Crews. NWCG has seven engine types.							

RESOURCE: FIRE BOAT						
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (ESF #4)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Pump Capacity GPM		5,000	1,000	250		
COMMENTS:	Fire Boats vary in length, draft, and related firefighting equipment.					

RESOURCE: FOAM TENDER, FIREFIGHTING						
CATEGORY:		Firefighting (ESF #4); HazMat (ESF #10)			KIND:	Equipment
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Class B Foam		500 gallons	250 gallons			
COMMENTS:		Specify percent of concentrate (1%, 3%, etc.).				

RESOURCE: FUEL TENDER (GASOLINE, DIESEL, AVGAS, AKA GAS TANKER)						
CATEGORY:		Transportation (ESF #1); Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Fuel		1,000 gal	100 gal			
Specify: Gas, Diesel, AvGas, etc.						
COMMENTS:		These vehicles vary widely. May be Gasoline, Diesel, Jet Fuel, AvGas, or combinations.				

RESOURCE: HAND CREW						
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (ESF #4)			KIND:	Other – Crew	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Fireline Capability		Initial attack/can be broken up into squads, fireline construction, complex firing operations (backfire)	Initial attack/can be broken up into squads, fireline construction, firing to include burnout	Initial attack, fireline construction, firing to include burnout	Fireline construction, fireline improvement, mop-up and rehab	
Crew Size		18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	
Leadership Qualifications		Permanent Supervision Superintendent: TFLD, ICT4 Asst Supt: STCR, ICT4, 3 Squad Bosses: CRWB(T), ICT5	CRWB and 3 ICT5	CRWB and 3 FFT1	CRWB and 3 FFT1	
Experience		80% 1 season or more	60% 1 season or more	40% 1 season or more	20% 1 season or more	
Full-Time Organized Crew		Yes	No	No	No	
COMMENTS:	Crews need to be listed as Type I, Type II with Initial Attack Capability, Type II, Type III.					

RESOURCE: HAZMAT ENTRY TEAM						
CATEGORY: HazMat (ESF #10)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Field Testing		<p>(Known Chemicals, Unknown Chemicals; Known or Suspect Weapons of Mass Destruction Chemical/Biological Substances [WMD Chem/Bio])</p> <p>The presumptive testing and identification of chemical substances using a variety of sources to be able to identify associated chemical and physical properties. Sources may include printed and electronic reference resources, safety data sheets, field testing kits, specific chemical testing kits, chemical testing strips, data derived from detection devices, and air-monitoring sources</p>	<p>(Known Chemicals; Unknown Chemicals)</p> <p>The presumptive testing and identification of chemical substances using a variety of sources to be able to identify associated chemical and physical properties. Sources may include printed and electronic reference resources, safety data sheets, field testing kits, specific chemical testing kits, chemical testing strips, data derived from detection devices, and air-monitoring sources</p>	<p>(Known Chemicals)</p> <p>The presumptive testing and identification of chemical substances using a variety of sources to be able to identify associated chemical and physical properties. Sources may include printed and electronic reference resources, safety data sheets, field testing kits, specific chemical testing kits, chemical testing strips, data derived from detection devices, and air-monitoring sources</p>		
Air Monitoring		<p>(Basic Confined Space Monitoring; Specific Known Gas Monitoring; WMD Chem/Bio Aerosol Vapor and Gas)</p> <p>The use of advanced detection equipment to detect the presence of known or unknown gases or vapors. The basics begin with ability to provide standard confined space readings (oxygen deficiency percentage, flammable atmosphere Lower Explosive Limit [LEL], carbon monoxide, and hydrogen sulfide). Advanced detection and monitoring may incorporate more sophisticated instruments</p>	<p>(Basic Confined Space Monitoring; Specific Known Gas Monitoring)</p> <p>The use of advanced detection equipment to detect the presence of known or unknown gases or vapors. The basics begin with ability to provide standard confined space readings (oxygen deficiency percentage, flammable atmosphere Lower Explosive Limit [LEL], carbon monoxide, and hydrogen sulfide). Advanced detection and monitoring may incorporate more sophisticated instruments that differentiate between two or more</p>	<p>(Basic Confined Space Monitoring; Specific Known Gas Monitoring)</p> <p>The use of devices to detect the presence of known gases or vapors. The basics begin with ability to provide standard confined space readings (oxygen deficiency percentage, flammable atmosphere Lower Explosive Limit [LEL], carbon monoxide, and hydrogen sulfide)</p>		

RESOURCE: HAZMAT ENTRY TEAM						
CATEGORY: HazMat (ESF #10)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		that differentiate between two or more flammable vapors, and may directly identify by name a specific flammable or toxic vapor. This includes WMD Chem/Bio detection Instruments	flammable vapors, and may directly identify by name a specific flammable or toxic vapor			
Sampling; Capturing Labeling Evidence Collection		(Known Industrial Chemicals; Unknown Industrial Chemicals; WMD Chem/Bio) Known and unknown industrial chemicals' standard evidence collection protocols required for each include capturing and collection, containerizing and proper labeling, and preparation for transportation and distribution, including standard environmental sampling procedures for lab analysis. Consistent with established chain of custody protocols. Ability to sample liquids and solids. Special resources may be required for air sample collection	(Known Industrial Chemicals; Unknown Industrial Chemicals) Known and unknown industrial chemicals' standard evidence collection protocols required for each include capturing and collection, containerizing and proper labeling, and preparation for transportation and distribution, including standard environmental sampling procedures for lab analysis. Consistent with established chain of custody protocols. Ability to sample liquid and solids	(Known Industrial Chemicals) Known industrial chemicals' standard evidence collection protocols required for each include capturing and collection, containerizing and proper labeling, and preparation for transportation and distribution, including standard environmental sampling procedures for lab analysis. Consistent with established chain of custody protocols		
Radiation Monitoring/ Detection		(Alpha Detection; Beta Detection; Gamma Detection) The ability to accurately interpret readings from the radiation-detection devices and conduct geographical survey search of suspected radiological source or contamination spread. Identify and establish the exclusion zones after contamination spread (this does include identification of some, but not all, radionuclides). Ability to conduct environmental and personnel survey. Basic	(Alpha Detection; Beta Detection; Gamma Detection) The ability to accurately interpret readings from the radiation-detection devices and conduct geographical survey search of suspected radiological source or contamination spread. Basic criteria include detection and survey capabilities for alpha, beta, and gamma	(Beta Detection; Gamma Detection) The ability to accurately interpret readings from the radiation-detection devices and conduct geographical survey search of suspected radiological source or contamination spread. Basic criteria include detection and survey capabilities for beta and gamma		

RESOURCE: HAZMAT ENTRY TEAM						
CATEGORY: HazMat (ESF #10)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		criteria include detection and survey capabilities for alpha, beta, and gamma. Ensure all members of survey teams are equipped with accumulative self-reading instruments (dosimeters)				
Protective Clothing: Ensembles		(Vapor-Protective CPC; Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Vapor-Protective CPC; Flash Fire Vapor-Protective CPC; Liquid Splash-Protective CPC; WMD Liquid Splash-Protective CPC) Chemical protective clothing (CPC), which includes complete ensembles (suit, boots, gloves) and may incorporate various configurations (encapsulating, non-encapsulating, jumpsuit, multi-piece) depending upon the level of protection needed. Levels of CPC vapor protection are: Vapor-Protective, Flash Fire Protective option for Vapor-Protective, and Chemical/Biological-Protective option for Vapor-Protective, all of which must be compliant with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard # 1991, "Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies" current edition. Level of CPC liquid protection is: Liquid Splash-Protective, which must be compliant with NFPA Standard # 1992, "Standard on Liquid Splash-	(Vapor-Protective CPC; Flash Fire Vapor- Protective CPC; Liquid Splash-Protective CPC) Chemical Protective Clothing (CPC), which includes complete ensembles (suit, boots, gloves) and may incorporate various configurations (encapsulating, non-encapsulating, jumpsuit, multi-piece) depending upon the level of protection needed. Levels of CPC vapor protection are: Vapor-Protective, and Flash Fire Protective option for Vapor-Protective both of which must be compliant with NFPA Standard # 1991, "Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies," current edition. Level of CPC liquid protection is: Liquid Splash-Protective, which must be compliant with NFPA Standard # 1992, "Standard on Liquid Splash-	(Liquid Splash-Protective CPC) Chemical Protective Clothing (CPC), which includes complete ensembles (suit, boots, gloves) and may incorporate various configurations (encapsulating, non-encapsulating, jumpsuit, multi-piece) depending upon the level of protection needed. Level of CPC liquid protection is: Liquid Splash-Protective, which must be compliant with NFPA Standard # 1992, "Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies," current edition		

RESOURCE: HAZMAT ENTRY TEAM						
CATEGORY: HazMat (ESF #10)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies", current edition				
Technical Reference		(Printed and Electronic; Plume Air Modeling; Map Overlays; WMD Chem/Bio) Access to and use of various databases, chemical substance data depositories, and other guidelines and safety data sheets, either in print format, electronic format, stand-alone computer programs, or data available via telecommunications. The interpretation of data collected from electronic devices and chemical testing procedures. At a minimum, technical references will have the ability to outsource additional capabilities and have one source for air-modeling capability	(Printed and Electronic; Plume Air Modeling; Map Overlays) Access to and use of various databases, chemical substance data depositories, and other guidelines and safety data sheets, either in print format, electronic format, stand-alone computer programs, or data available via telecommunications. The interpretation of data collected from electronic devices and chemical testing procedures. At a minimum, technical references will have the ability to outsource additional capabilities and have one source for air-modeling capability	(Printed and Electronic) Access to and use of various databases, chemical substance data depositories, and other guidelines and safety data sheets, either in print format, electronic format, stand-alone computer programs, or data available via telecommunications. The interpretation of data collected from electronic devices and chemical testing procedures		
Special Capabilities		(Gloves and Other Specialized Equipment Based on Local Risk Assessment; Heat Sensing Capability; Light Amplification Capability; Digital Imaging Documentation Capability) Additional resources that augment the capabilities of the team	(Gloves and Other Specialized Equipment Based on Local Risk Assessment; Heat Sensing Capability; Light Amplification Capability) Additional resources that augment the capabilities of the team	(Gloves and Other Specialized Equipment Based on Local Risk Assessment) Additional resources that augment the capabilities of the team		
Intervention		(Diking; Damming; Absorption; Liquid Leak Intervention; Neutralization; Plugging; Patching; Vapor Leak Intervention WMD	(Diking; Damming; Absorption; Liquid Leak Intervention; Neutralization; Plugging; Patching; Vapor Leak Intervention)	(Diking; Damming; Absorption) Employment of mechanical means of intervention and control such as plugging,		

RESOURCE: HAZMAT ENTRY TEAM						
CATEGORY: HazMat (ESF #10)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		Chem/Bio Agent Confinement) Employment of mechanical means of intervention and control such as plugging, patching, off-loading, and tank stabilization; Environmental means such as absorption, dams, dikes, and booms; Chemical means such as neutralization and encapsulation of known and unknown industrial chemicals. Mechanical means include specially designed kits for controlling leaks in rail car dome assemblies and pressurized containers, to pneumatic and standard patching systems. Advanced capabilities should include ability to intervene and confine incidents involving WMD Chem/Bio substances	Employment of mechanical means of intervention and control such as plugging, patching, off-loading, and tank stabilization; Environmental means such as absorption, dams, dikes, and booms; Chemical means such as neutralization and encapsulation of known and unknown chemicals. Mechanical means include specially designed kits for controlling leaks in rail car dome assemblies and pressurized containers, to pneumatic and standard patching systems	patching, off-loading, and tank stabilization; Environmental means such as absorption, dams, dikes, and booms		
Decontamination		(Known Contaminants Based on Local Risk Assessment; Unknown Contaminants; WMD Chem/Bio) Must be self-sufficient to provide decontamination for members of their team. Capable of providing decontamination for known and unknown contaminants and WMD Chem/Bio.	(Known Contaminants Based on Local Risk Assessment; Unknown Contaminants) Must be self-sufficient to provide decontamination for members of their team. Capable of providing decontamination for known and unknown contaminants.	(Known Contaminants Based on Local Risk Assessment) Must be self-sufficient to provide decontamination for members of their team. Capable of providing decontamination for known contaminants.		

RESOURCE: HAZMAT ENTRY TEAM						
CATEGORY:	HazMat (ESF #10)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Communi- cations		(In-Suit; Wireless Voice; Wireless Data; Secure Communications) Personnel utilizing CPC shall be able to communicate appropriately and safely with one another and their team leaders	(In-Suit; Wireless Voice; Wireless Data) Personnel utilizing CPC shall be able to communicate appropriately and safely with one another and their team leaders	(In-Suit; Wireless Voice) Personnel utilizing CPC shall be able to communicate appropriately and safely with one another and their team leaders		
Personnel	Staffing	5 Personnel	5 Personnel	5 Personnel		
Personnel	Training	All personnel must be trained to the minimum response standards in accordance with the most current editions of NFPA Standard # 471, "Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents," NFPA Standard # 472, "Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents," and NFPA Standard # 473, "Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents," as is appropriate for the specific team type	All personnel must be trained to the minimum response standards in accordance with the most current editions of NFPA Standard # 471, "Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents," NFPA Standard # 472, "Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents," and NFPA Standard # 473, "Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents," as is appropriate for the specific team type	All personnel must be trained to the minimum response standards in accordance with the most current editions of NFPA Standard # 471, "Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents," NFPA Standard # 472, "Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents," and NFPA Standard # 473, "Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents," as is appropriate for the specific team type		
Sustainability		Capability to Perform Three (3) Entries in a 24-hour Period	Capability to Perform Three (3) Entries in a 24-hour Period	Capability to Perform Three (3) Entries in a 24-hour Period		
COMMENTS						

RESOURCE: HELICOPTERS, FIREFIGHTING						
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (ESF #4)			KIND:	Aircraft	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Seats, Including Pilot		16	10	5	3	
Card Weight Capacity		5,000 lbs	2,500 lbs	1,200 lbs	600 lbs	
Gallons		700	300	100	75	
Example		Bell 214	Bell 205	Bell 206	Bell 47	
COMMENTS:	Firefighting Helicopters may be equipped with rescue, medical, or other equipment.					

RESOURCE: HELITANKER (FIREFIGHTING HELICOPTER)						
CATEGORY:		Firefighting (ESF #4)			KIND: Aircraft	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Fixed Tank						
1100 gal/min						
COMMENTS:		Helitankers are large capacity helicopters (e.g., Sikorsky model) certified by the Air Tanker Board.				

RESOURCE: INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM, FIREFIGHTING						
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (ESF #4)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Incident Commander (ICT1-5)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Safety Officer (SOF1-3)		Yes	Yes	Yes		
Information Officer (IOF1-3)		Yes	Yes	Yes		
Operations Section Chief (OSC1-2)	2 ea.	Yes	Yes			
Division/Group Supervisor	4 ea.	Yes				
Air Operations Branch Director (AOBD)		Yes				
Air Support Group Supervisor (ASG)		Yes				
Air Tactical Group Supervisor (ATG)		Yes				
Planning Section Chief (PSC 1-2)		Yes	Yes			
Situation Unit Leader (SITL)		Yes				
Resource Unit Leader (RESL)	2 ea.	Yes				
Fire Behavior Analyst (FBAN)		Yes				
Logistics Section Chief (LSC 1-2)		Yes	Yes			
Communications Unit Leader (COML)		Yes				
Supply Unit Leader (SPUL)		Yes				
Facilities Unit Leader (FACL)		Yes				
Ground Support Unit Leader (GSUL)		Yes				

RESOURCE: INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM, FIREFIGHTING						
CATEGORY: Firefighting (ESF #4)		KIND: Team				
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Finance/Admin Section Chief (FSC 1-2)		Yes	Yes			
Time Unit Leader (TIME)		Yes				
Comp/Claims Unit Leader (COMP)		Yes				
Procurement Unit Leader (PROC)		Yes				
COMMENTS:	<p>Type I Incident Management Team To become eligible for participating on a National Type I team, any person filling a team position as the Incident Commander, Safety Officer, Information Officer, or general staff must complete the Advanced Incident Management (S-520) training course.</p> <p>Type II Incident Management Team To become eligible for participation on a Type II team, any person filling a team position as the Incident Commander, Safety Officer, Information Officer, or general staff must complete the Command and General Staff (S-420) training course.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Type I Positions</p> <p>Incident Commander Type I: Prerequisite experience includes satisfactory performance as an Incident Commander Type II; satisfactory position performance as an Incident Commander Type I on a wildland fire incident. Required Training: Advanced Incident Management (S-520).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Type II Positions</p> <p>Incident Commander Type II: Prerequisite experience includes satisfactory performance as an Incident Commander Type III; satisfactory performance as an Operations Section Chief Type II; satisfactory position performance as an Incident Commander Type II on a wildland fire incident. Required Training: Command and General Staff (S-420). Additional Training: Advanced ICS (I-400), Incident Commander (S-400), Advanced Management Concepts (S-481).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Type III Positions</p> <p>Incident Commander Type III: Prerequisite experience includes satisfactory performance as an Incident Commander Type IV; satisfactory performance as a Task Force Leader; satisfactory position performance as an Incident Commander Type III on a wildland fire incident. Required Training: Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior Calculations (S-390). Additional Training: Incident Commander Extended Attack (S-300).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Type IV Positions</p> <p>Incident Commander Type IV: Prerequisite experience includes satisfactory performance as a Single Resource Boss (Crew, Dozer, Engine, Tractor/Plow); satisfactory position performance as an Incident Commander Type IV on a wildland fire incident. Required Training: Fire Operations in the Urban Interface (S-215). Additional Training: Initial Attack Incident Commander (S-200), and Ignition Operations (S-234).</p>					

RESOURCE: INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM, FIREFIGHTING						
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (ESF #4)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
	<p style="text-align: center;">Type V Positions</p> <p><u>Incident Commander Type V</u>: Prerequisite experience includes satisfactory performance as an Advanced Firefighter/Squad Boss; satisfactory position performance as an Incident Commander Type V on a wildland fire incident. Required Training: Look Up, Look Down, Look Around (S-133). Additional Training: Intermediate Wildland Fire Behavior (S-290).</p> <p><i>Source: National Wildfire Coordination Group (NWCWG) Publication, National Interagency Incident Management System, Wildland and Prescribed Fire Qualifications System Guide, January 2000 (PMS 310-1, NFES 1414).</i></p>					

RESOURCE: INTERAGENCY BUYING TEAM, FIREFIGHTING						
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (ESF #4), Resource Management (ESF #7)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel		6-member team consisting of a team leader, 4 members and 1 trainee position (used as needed)				
		Personnel from the incident agency or alternate buying team members may be added, as needed, to supplement the primary team				
Training (Recommended)		I-200, Basic Incident Command System (12 classroom hours)				
Training (Recommended)		S-260, Incident Command Business Management (self-study)				
Training (Recommended)		D-110, Dispatch Recorder (16 classroom hours)				
Training (Recommended)		J-252, Ordering Manager				
Training (Recommended)		J-253, Receiving and Distribution				
Training (Recommended)		National Interagency Buying Team Guide (self-study) or Workshop				
Training (Recommended)		On-the-Job Training				
Training (Recommended)		Purchased Card and Convenience Check training				
Training (Recommended)		Procurement Unit Leader Training (S-360 Unit Leader)				
Buying Team Kit		Reference Material (see comments)				
		Internet/Intranet Web site References (see comments)				
		Supplies (see comments)				
		Forms (see comments)				
		Sample of Log Sheets (see comments)				

RESOURCE: INTERAGENCY BUYING TEAM, FIREFIGHTING						
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (ESF #4), Resource Management (ESF #7)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER	
Component	Metric					
COMMENTS:	<p><i>The Buying Team works through the local administrative staff to support procurement activities. Therefore, Buying Teams should be sensitive to and strive to operate within local policies and procedures. The members of the Buying Teams follow:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Buying Team Leader (BUYL) (1) • The Assistant or Deputy Buying Team Leader (BUYL-D) (1) • Buying Team Members (BUYM) (4) <p><i>General Roles of the Buying Team include the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support incident procurement through the administrative staff. • Transition with the incident agency upon arrival. This includes obtaining status of all resource orders completed and outstanding to date, as well as initiating procedures for the handling of new orders by the Buying Team. • Fill resource orders for services, supplies, and equipment from established sources (NFES Caches, GSA) and the open market and, for those which are not filled, by the dispatch community or the administrative unit's procurement activity. Reviews resource orders for completeness. • Check on estimated times of departure and estimated times of arrival for pending resource orders. • Obtain approval from the administrative staff or the IBA before purchasing any sensitive or questionable property. • Provide the incident base (Finance Section Chief, Procurement Unit Leader, Logistics Section Chief, and Ground Support Unit Leader) an updated equipment log. • Establish and maintain good working relationships and lines of communication. • Update the incident service and supply plan with new sources and other information. <p>Buying Team Kit: Each Buying Team should have a kit containing the following items to take along when dispatched to an incident:</p> <p>Reference Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook, NWCG Handbook 2, NFES 1139 • National Interagency Mobilization Guide, NFES 2091 (NFES 2092 for half-size) • Activity Calendar (Optional Form 67 or similar) • NWCG National Fire Equipment System Catalog, Part I, Fire Supplies & Equipment (NFES 0362, Part I & Part II when using order #0362) • NWCG National Fire Equipment System Catalog, Part II, Publications (NFES 3362) <p>Internet/Intranet Web site References</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NWCG Internet homepage: http://www.nwcg.gov • Forest Service Fire & Aviation Internet homepage: http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/ • Forest Service Acquisition Management Intranet homepage: http://fsweb.vo.fs.fed.us/agm/ • BLM Intranet: http://webtst.nifc.blm.gov/Sascher/blmintranet/Index.htm • NIFC and related governmental agency links (BLM, BIA, FWS, NPS, NWS): http://www.nifc.gov 					

RESOURCE: INTERAGENCY BUYING TEAM, FIREFIGHTING						
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (ESF #4), Resource Management (ESF #7)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER	
Component	Metric					
	<p>Supplies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battery powered or solar powered handheld calculator • Spare batteries • Highlighters • Stapler and staple remover • Other supplies as needed • (Optional) First Aid kit and a bloodborne pathogens barrier kit <p>Forms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See exhibits to the National Interagency Buying Team Guide and the Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook for sample forms. <p>Sample of Log Sheets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Order Log (Leader and Deputy Only) • Purchase Card Log Sheets • Convenience Check Log Sheets <p><i>Source: National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) Publication, National Interagency Buying Team Guide, December 1999 (PMS 315).</i></p>					

RESOURCE: MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS UNIT (LAW/FIRE)						
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (ESF #4); Law Enforcement/Security; Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Vehicle	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Console/ Workstation		2	2			
Frequency Cap.		Multi Range	Multi Range			
Power Source		Internal	Internal			
Telephone System		6 Trunk/16 Extensions				
Personnel		2	2			
COMMENTS:	Multi Range: 150-174 MHz, 450-470 MHz, 800 MHz (Simplex or Repeated), Single Range: 150-174 MHz only					

RESOURCE: PORTABLE PUMP						
CATEGORY:	Fire			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Pumping Capacity (GPM)		500	250	50		
COMMENTS:	These are normally trailer mounted units.					

RESOURCE: STRIKE TEAM, ENGINE (FIRE)						
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (ESF #4); Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Engine, Fire		5	5	5	5	(See Engine for details)
STL		1	1	1	1	Strike Team Task Force Leader
Pers (Engine)		4	3	3	3	Staffing on each Engine
Pers (Total)		21	16	16	16	
COMMENTS:	<u>Strike Team</u> defined as like number of resources, with common communications, and a leader. Engine Strike Team Typing is based on individual Engine Typing.					

RESOURCE: U.S. COAST GUARD NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE						
CATEGORY:	HazMat (ESF #10)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
NSF Specialized Response Equipment	Chemical Release					Chemical Response Trailers; Level A, B, and C PPE suits
Portable Chemical Detection Instruments	Air, Liquids, and Solids					Flame and Photo Ionization Detectors
						Fluorometers
						Particulate Meters
						Soil and Sludge Sample Kits
						pH meters
						Decontamination Equipment
						Portable Weather stations
						Drum lifters
						EMT kits
NSF Specialized Response Equipment	Small Boats					Chlorine kits
						32-foot and 24-foot Munsons
						15-foot Inflatable boats
NSF Specialized Response Equipment	Lighting/ Pumping Equipment					18-foot John boats
						Ready Pump Loads
						High-capacity, hydraulically driven, centrifugal submersible pumps capable of transferring oil and chemicals or dewatering
						Nonsubmersible diaphragm and peristaltic pumps capable of transferring oil and chemicals (medium/small capacity)
						Hydraulic prime movers and support equipment

RESOURCE: U.S. COAST GUARD NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE						
CATEGORY:	HazMat (ESF #10)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
NSF Specialized Response Equipment	Communications Equipment					Communications support equipment ranges from handheld radios to portable satellite communications repeater systems
NSF Specialized Response Equipment	Oil Discharges					Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System (VOSS)
						Inflatable (45-inch) boom (6,000 feet)
						Temporary Storage Devices
NSF Specialized Response Equipment	Damage Control and Support					Oil/water interface meter
						Plugging and patching equipment
						Generators (3.0 KW to 10 KW)
NSF Specialized Response Equipment	Special Monitoring Equipment					Radiological detection capabilities
						Dispersant operations
NSF Specialized Response Equipment	Photographic Equipment	35 mm and digital cameras	35 mm and digital cameras	35 mm and digital cameras	35 mm and digital cameras	35 mm and digital cameras
		Video cameras and players	Video cameras and players	Video cameras and players	Video cameras and players	Video cameras and players
NSF Specialized Response Equipment	Vehicle Command Post					Tractor/trailer units
						Mobile Incident Command Posts
						All-terrain vehicles
COMMENTS:	<p><i>There are only three National Strike Force teams in the Nation. All three National Strike Force teams have the same level of capability, which exceeds the standards set in the Mutual Aid definition of a Type I Hazardous Materials Entry Team. However, because of their deployment capabilities and versatility, they are simply classified as "Other." The U.S. Coast Guard National Strike Force (NSF) was created in 1973 as a Coast Guard special force under the National Contingency Plan (NCP/see 40 CFR 300.145) to respond to oil and hazardous chemical incidents. The National Strike Force is comprised of three 40-member Strike Teams and the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC), which manages, supports, and set standards for the three teams. The three teams are: the Atlantic Strike Team in Fort Dix, NJ; the Gulf Strike Team in Mobile, AL; and the Pacific Strike Team in Novato, CA.</i></p> <p>The NSF is recognized worldwide as an expert in preparedness and response to mitigate the effects of oil discharges and hazardous substance releases. Its mandate is to assist and support USCG and EPA Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) with their response and preparedness activities to protect the public health and welfare and the environment. Although its three primary missions are pollution response, training, and planning, the NSFCC also houses a Public Information Assist Team (PIAT), which is capable of providing public affairs support as well as crisis communication and Joint Information Center (JIC) expertise to FOSCs during a response.</p>					

RESOURCE: U.S. COAST GUARD NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE						
CATEGORY:	HazMat (ESF #10)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER	
Component	Metric					
	<p>NSF Qualification Program: The NSF Qualification Program includes four levels. Although these levels are unique to the NSF, our personnel meet training and skill requirements similar to those established in 29 CFR 1910.120 (g) (6).</p> <p>Response Member (RM): Is trained in more than 50 areas of oil and HazMat response operations and attains an awareness level of all NSF Equipment. This allows the RM to perform a number of vital functions in a pollution response, primarily assisting the RT.</p> <p>Response Technician (RT): Is a significant level beyond the RM and is the position reached by most Strike Team members. An RT is qualified to operate all NSF equipment. An RT has also attended pollution response specialist courses and obtained significant field experience on oil and HazMat incidents.</p> <p>Response Supervisor (RS): Is a level beyond RT and supervises the technical aspects of NSF response operations at oil or HazMat incidents. This includes the preparation, deployment, and operation of all NSF equipment. The RS helps a response in many areas, including directing operations, response planning, resolving site safety issues, and solving technical problems.</p> <p>Response Officer (RO): Is a senior leadership position filled by a commissioned or warrant officer. An RO manages all aspects of any size NSF response, including response planning, mobilization, and operations. An RO receives significant resident and unit training, and field experience. An RO can fill key positions in a spill management team, direct operations, liaise with senior officials, resolve safety issues, recommend alternative countermeasures, explain policies, and solve crisis management problems.</p>					

RESOURCE: WATER TENDER, FIREFIGHTING (TANKER)						
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (ESF #4)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Tank		2,000 gallon	1,000 gallon	1,000 gallon		
Pump		300 GPM	120 GPM	50 GPM		
COMMENTS:						



Health and Medical Resources

RESOURCE: DISASTER MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (DMAT)—BASIC						
CATEGORY:	Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Overall Function (see Definition and NOTE 1)	Patient-care Capabilities	Triage and treat up to 250 patients per day for up to 3 days without resupply	Triage and treat up to 250 patients per day for up to 3 days without resupply	Augment or supplement Type I or II team within this team's local area	Personnel may be used to supplement other teams	
Personnel and Equipment Readiness	Roster Fulfillment, Equipment Loading	Upon alert, full 35-person roster within 4 hrs. After activation, deployment ready within 6 hrs	Upon alert, full roster within 6 hrs. After activation, deployment ready within 12 hrs	Upon alert, 75% rostered within 12 hrs. After activation, deployment ready within 24 hrs	Does not meet minimal deployable team requirements	
Demonstrated Readiness	Readiness Testing and Deployment History	100% rating on NDMS readiness test in past 12 mos. History of prior full deployment to austere environment	100% rating on NDMS readiness test in past 12 mos	75% or greater rating on NDMS readiness test in past 12 mos	Less than Type III	
Personnel Standard DMAT deploys with 35 personnel for all missions (NOTE 2)	Membership Level	105 or more deployable team personnel on NDMS roster; 12 or more physicians; 3 or more of each of PA or NP, RN, RPh, and paramedic	90 or more deployable team personnel on NDMS roster; 9 or more physicians; 3 or more of each of PA or NP, RN, RPh, and paramedic	50 or more deployable team personnel on NDMS roster; 6 or more physicians; 2 or more of each of PA or NP, RN, RPh, and paramedic	Less than Type III	
Shelters, Equipment, and Supplies	Logistics Status	Full DMAT equipment cache properly managed, stored, and inventoried per NDMS requirements	Full DMAT equipment cache properly managed, stored and inventoried per NDMS requirements	Full or partial DMAT equipment cache properly managed, stored, and inventoried per NDMS requirements	Less than partial cache	
Transportation	Vehicle Status	Pre-arrangement for obtaining primary and alternate use vehicles	Pre-arrangement for obtaining primary and alternate use vehicles	Incomplete transportation arrangements	None	
Didactic Training	Basic (Core) and Advanced Training Modules	90% completion of NDMS basic core training plus 50% of advanced training modules (By 08/05)	80% completion of NDMS basic core training plus 25% of advanced training modules (By 08/05)	50% completion of NDMS basic core training plus 25% of advanced training modules (By 08/05)	Less than Type III	

RESOURCE: DISASTER MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (DMAT)—BASIC						
CATEGORY:	Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Training experience	Field Exercises (FEXs)	Participate in at least 2 NDMS approved FEXs, one observed	Participate in at least 2 NDMS approved FEXs, one observed	Participate in at least 1 NDMS approved FEX	N/A	
COMMENTS:	<p>Definition: A DMAT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, who have formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System, or under similar State or local auspices.</p> <p>NOTE 1: TYPE I = fully operational; Type II = operational ; Type III = augmentation/local team; Type IV = developmental.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Personnel include a mix of physicians, nurses (RN), nurse practitioners (NP), physicians' assistants (PA), pharmacists (RPh), emergency medical technicians (EMT), other allied health professionals, and support staff.</p>					

RESOURCE: DISASTER MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (DMAT)—BURN SPECIALTY						
CATEGORY:	Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Variable number of personnel; includes medical providers with specialty training/skills in management of burn patients (NOTE 1)	Deployment Readiness; Staffing; Equipment Status; Training Status; Patient Treatment Capacity	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification with all necessary staff and equipment; Function for 72 hrs. in austere locations without resupply	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification with all necessary staff; Function in existing fixed facility using facility's equipment and supplies (NOTE 2)	Personnel roster only; May be less than full complement		
Shelters, Equipment, and Supplies	Logistics Status	Full complement	Limited to specialized items for burns	None		
COMMENTS:						

RESOURCE: DISASTER MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (DMAT)—CRUSH INJURY SPECIALTY						
CATEGORY: Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Variable number of personnel; includes medical providers with specialty training/skills in management of crush injuries. (NOTE 1)	Deployment Readiness; Staffing; Equipment Status; Training Status; Patient Treatment Capacity	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification with all necessary staff and equipment; Function for 72 hrs. in austere locations without resupply	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification with all necessary staff; Function in existing facility using facility's equipment and supplies (NOTE 2)	Personnel roster only; May be less than full complement		
Shelters, Equipment, and Supplies	Logistics status	Full complement	Limited or none	None		
COMMENTS:	<p>Definition: A Crush Injury Specialty DMAT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, who have formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of crush injury patients.</p> <p>NOTE 1: Usually includes a mix of physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians, other allied health professionals and support staff. Deployment rosters are usually constituted on an ad hoc basis, depending on situational need.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Current NDMS crush injury teams are Type II.</p>					

RESOURCE: DISASTER MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (DMAT)—MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALTY						
CATEGORY:	Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Variable number of deploying personnel; includes medical providers with specialty training/skills in treating psychiatric patients (NOTE 1)	Deployment readiness; Staffing; Training Status; Patient Treatment Capacity	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification with all necessary staff and equipment; Function for 72 hrs. in austere locations without resupply	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification with all necessary staff; Function in existing facility using facility's equipment and supplies (NOTE 2)	Personnel roster only; May be less than full complement		
Shelters, Equipment, and Supplies.	Logistics Status	Full complement	Limited or none	None		
COMMENTS:	<p>Definition: A Mental Health Specialty DMAT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, who have formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of psychiatric patients.</p> <p>NOTE 1: Usually includes a mix of physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians, other allied health professionals and support staff. Deployment rosters are usually constituted on an ad hoc basis, depending on situational need.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Current NDMS mental health teams are Type II.</p>					

RESOURCE: DISASTER MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (DMAT)—PEDIATRIC SPECIALTY						
CATEGORY:	Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Variable number of deploying personnel; includes medical providers with specialty training/skills in pediatrics and use of pediatric equipment (NOTE 1)	Deployment Readiness; Staffing; Training Status; Patient Treatment Capacity	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification with all necessary staff and equipment; Function for 72 hrs. in austere locations without resupply	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification with all necessary staff; Function in existing facility using facility's equipment and supplies (NOTE 2)	Personnel roster only; May be less than full complement		
Shelters, Equipment, and Supplies	Logistics status	Full complement	Limited to pediatric items or none	None		
COMMENTS:	<p>Definition: A Pediatric Specialty DMAT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, who have formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of pediatric patients.</p> <p>NOTE 1: Usually includes a mix of physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians, other allied health professionals and support staff. Deployment rosters are usually constituted on an ad hoc basis, depending on situational need.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Current NDMS pediatric teams are Type II; they do not deploy as a fully functioning team but generally codeploy and augment another team.</p>					

RESOURCE: DISASTER MORTUARY OPERATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (DMORT)						
CATEGORY:	Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Standard DMORT has 31 personnel plus basic load of equipment (NOTE 1)	Deployment Readiness, Staffing, Equipment Status, Training Status, Patient Treatment Capacity	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification; Provide on-site victim identification and morgue operations; Provide family assistance services (NOTE 2)				
DMORT—WMD	Same as above	Same as above except adds additional capability to deal with residually contaminated chemical, biological, or radiological dead				
Deployable Portable Morgue Unit (DPMU)	Fully equipped to support DMORT functions	Add-on when no local morgue facilities available; Supports either standard DMORT or DMORT-WMD. (NOTE 3)				
COMMENTS:	<p>Definition: A Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team is a volunteer group of medical and forensic personnel, usually from the same geographic region, who have formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in victim identification, mortuary services, and forensic pathology and anthropology methods.</p> <p>NOTE 1: Usually includes a mix of medical examiners, coroners, pathologists, forensic anthropologists, medical records technicians, fingerprint technicians, forensic odontologists, dental assistants, radiologists, funeral directors, mental health professionals, and support personnel.</p> <p>NOTE 2: DMORTs are mission tailored on an ad hoc basis, and usually deploy only with personnel and equipment specifically required for current mission.</p> <p>NOTE 3: There are currently two Portable Morgue Units within NDMS.</p>					

RESOURCE: INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL SURGICAL RESPONSE TEAM (IMSuRT)						
CATEGORY:	Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
IMSuRT is equipped and trained to provide surgical care outside CONUS. Full team consists of roughly 26 personnel (NOTE 1)	Deployment Readiness; Staffing; Training Status; Patient Treatment Capacity	Able to begin deployment to OCONUS location within 3 hrs. of notification; Staff 2 OR suites providing emergency surgery, treatment, and stabilization; Usually deploys with all necessary equipment (NOTE 2)	Some mix of capabilities less than Type I			
Equipment, and Supplies	Logistics Status	Fully equipped to provide free-standing surgical capability, etc. (NOTE 2)	Limited to none			
COMMENTS:	<p>Definition: An International Medical/Surgical Response Team is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, that have formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System and the State Department, and whose personnel and equipment give it deployable medical and surgical treatment capability, worldwide.</p> <p>NOTE 1: This is the only NDMS medical team with surgical OR capability. Currently a single IMSuRT exists at level 1, being a successor to the previous IST specialty DMAT. Two additional teams are being formed.</p> <p>NOTE 2: IMSuRT does not usually function in an austere environment without additional support.</p>					

RESOURCE: NDMS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TEAM (MST)						
CATEGORY:	Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Supervisory, Logistics, Communications, and Other Support Personnel (NOTE 1)	Deployment Readiness; Staffing; Training Status; Patient Treatment Capacity	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification; Provide Federal supervision, coordination, and support at site of any NDMS team deployment, to include ambulatory care (sick call) for federal personnel (NOTE 2)	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification with limited staff and communications equipment, but no tentage (NOTE 2)			
Shelters, Equipment, and Supplies	Logistics status	Full complement	Communication and administration only			
COMMENTS:	<p><u>Definition:</u> An MST is a command and control team that provides support and liaison functions for other NDMS teams in the field.</p> <p><u>NOTE 1:</u> MSTs are normally staffed by a mix of Federal employees from NDMS headquarters, the PHS-2 team, or the CCRF. Although rostered, MSTs do not exist except when actually deployed in support of a mission. An MST (perhaps as small as one or two individuals) always accompanies an NDMS unit on a deployment.</p> <p><u>NOTE 2:</u> MSTs are mission-tailored on an ad hoc basis, and usually deploy only with personnel and equipment specifically required for current support mission.</p>					

RESOURCE: VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (VMAT)						
CATEGORY:	Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
60 Personnel Plus Equipment (NOTE 1)	Deployment Readiness; Staffing; Training Status; Patient Treatment Capacity	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification; Provide animal care, treatment, and shelter; Food and water testing; Basic epidemiologic capabilities (NOTE 2)	Some mix of capabilities less than Type I			
Shelters, Equipment, and Supplies	Logistics Status	Full complement	Limited or none			
COMMENTS:	<p>Definition: Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (VMATs) are volunteer teams of veterinarians, technicians, and support personnel, usually from the same region, who have organized a response team under the guidance of the American Veterinary Medical Association and the NDMS, and whose personnel have specific training in responding to animal casualties and/or animal disease outbreaks during a disaster.</p> <p>NOTE 1: Usually includes a mix of veterinarians, veterinary technicians, support personnel, microbiologists, epidemiologists, and veterinary pathologists.</p> <p>NOTE 2: VMATs are usually mission tailored on an ad hoc basis, and usually deploy only with personnel and equipment specifically required for the current mission. All VMATs within NDMS are considered Type 1. Epidemiologic capabilities are limited.</p>					



Law Enforcement Resources

RESOURCE: BOMB SQUAD/EXPLOSIVES TEAMS						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Equipment	Blast Protective Clothing	(5) Bomb Suits; (5) Search Suits; (10) Cooling Vests; Tactical Body Armor (helmet with ballistic shield, fire resistant clothing, gloves & hood); Hydration System	(3) Bomb Suits (3) Search Suits (6) Cooling Vests; Tactical Body Armor (helmet with ballistic shield, fire resistant clothing, gloves & hood); Hydration System	(1) Bomb Suits (1) Search Suits (2) Cooling Vests; (recommended); Tactical Body Armor (helmet with ballistic shield, fire resistant clothing, gloves & hood); Hydration System		
	X-Ray	(5) Portable X-Ray Devices	(3) Portable X-Ray Devices	(1) Portable X-Ray Device		
		(2) Real-Time X-Ray	(1) Real-Time X-Ray	(1) Real-Time X-Ray (recommended)		
	RSP	(5) Disrupters & Advanced render safety Capabilities; DEMO kits	(3) Disrupters & Advanced render safety Capabilities; DEMO kits	(1) Disrupter & Advanced render safety Capabilities; DEMO kits		
	CBRN Protective Clothing	(5) Level A PPE (10) Level B PPE (10) Level C PPE APR	(6) Level B PPE (6) Level C PPE APR	(2) Level C PPE APR		
	Respiratory Protection	SCBA/APR necessary to sustain all team members	SCBA/APR necessary to sustain all team members	APR necessary to sustain all team members		
	Remote Stand-Off Capability	Complete Robot system	Robot system	Stand-Off Manipulation Equipment		
		Rigging Equipment	Rigging Equipment			
	Tools	Bomb Squad Hand Tools	Bomb Squad Hand Tools	Bomb Squad Hand Tools		
		Fiber Optics Camera	Fiber Optics Camera (recommended)			
		“COBRA” Computer	“COBRA” Computer			
	Monitoring/ Detection	CBRN Monitors; personal dosimeters	CBRN Monitors; personal dosimeters			
	Explosive Transport	Total Containment Vessel (TCV)—Chemical/Biological	Containment Vessel	Explosive Containment Box		
	Communi- cation	Intrinsically Safe In-Suit Communication Capability	Intrinsically Safe In-Suit Communication Capability			

RESOURCE: BOMB SQUAD/EXPLOSIVES TEAMS						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel		(2) Supervisors trained to bomb technician level (10) Bomb Technicians (2) Bomb Trained Medics (recommended) (2) Explosive K-9 Teams (recommended)	(2) Supervisors trained to bomb technician level (6) Bomb Technicians (1) Bomb Trained Medic (recommended) (2) Explosive K-9 Teams (recommended)	(2) Tech Bomb Technicians (1) Supervisor recommended (1) Explosive K-9 Teams (recommended)		
Vehicles		(1) Primary Response Vehicle (1) Back-up Vehicle (1) Armored Vehicle	(1) Dedicated Equipment Vehicle	Equipment Vehicle		
Training		Post Blast Investigation Training—6 weeks; Basic Hazardous Devices school—6 weeks; Robot Operator's Course; Hazardous Materials Tech Training; Additional WMD Training; Advanced Access and Disablement; Explosive Breaching Training; 40 hours continuous training annually; 16 hours training monthly; Recertification every 3 years	Post Blast Investigation Training—6 weeks; Basic Hazardous Devices school – 6 weeks; Hazardous Materials Tech Training; WMD Training; Advanced Access and Disablement; Explosive Breaching Training (recommended); 40 hours continuous training annually; 16 hours training monthly; Recertification every 3 years	Post Blast Investigation Training—6 weeks; Basic Hazardous Devices school—6 weeks; Hazardous Materials Tech Training; WMD Training; Advanced Access and Disablement; Explosive Breaching Training (recommended); 40 hours continuous training annually; 16 hours training monthly; Recertification every 3 years		

RESOURCE: BOMB SQUAD/EXPLOSIVES TEAMS						
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
COMMENTS:	<u>Type I</u> —A dedicated full-time bomb squad, capable of handling a complex incident. A complex incident may include multiple or simultaneous life-threatening or time-sensitive IEDD incidents, involving sophisticated improvised energetic materials, electronic/remote firing systems, and tactical explosive breaching support. Teams shall consist of a minimum of 10 bomb technicians and 2 supervisors. Team must have render safe capabilities up to and including large vehicle borne IEDs (capable of containing up to 60,000 lbs. of explosive material) and CBRN dispersal devices. Team shall be capable of working in a CBRN environment and support tactical team operations.					
	<u>Type II</u> —A full-time or part-time bomb squad, capable of handling a moderate incident. A moderate incident may include a life-threatening or time-sensitive incident, involving sophisticated improvised energetic materials and electronic/remote firing systems. Teams shall consist of a minimum of 6 bomb technicians and 2 supervisors. Team must have render safe capabilities up to and including a medium vehicle borne IEDs (capable of containing up to 4,000 lbs. of explosive material) and CBRN dispersal devices. Teams should be capable of working in a CBRN environment absent of vapors.					
	<u>Type III</u> —A full-time or part-time bomb squad, capable of handling a small incident. Teams shall consist of a minimum of 2 bomb technicians. Team must have basic IED render safe capabilities. Teams should be capable of working in a CBRN environment absent of vapors and liquids.					
	Definitions					
	RSP	Render-Safe Procedure				
	IEDD	Improvised Explosive Device Disposal				
	CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear				
	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment				
	APR	Air Purifying Respirator				
	SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus				
	Level A PPE	Totally encapsulated chemical resistant vapor suit with SCBA				
	Level B PPE	Non-encapsulated or encapsulated chemical resistant suit with SCBA				
Level C PPE	Non-encapsulated chemical resistant suit with APR					
“COBRA” Computer	Chemical Biological Response Aide					
TCV	Total Containment Vessel					
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction					

RESOURCE: LAW ENFORCEMENT AVIATION-HELICOPTERS—PATROL & SURVEILLANCE

CATEGORY:		Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:	Aircraft	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER	
Component	Metric						
Vehicles	Helicopters	4 or more seats incl. Pilot; 12K ft or < ceiling; Certified aircraft; Jet turbine	Same as Type I except Military Surplus	Same as Type II except 2 or more seats incl. Pilot; Certificated aircraft or Military Surplus but would meet Certified, turbine, or reciprocating engine	Same as Type II except 2 or more seats incl. Pilot; Certificated aircraft or Military Surplus but would meet Certified, turbine, or reciprocating engine with fixed or inflatable flotation device		
	Capabilities	VFR	VFR	VFR	VFR		
Equipment	Radios	Programmable/encryption radios (aviation (2) & law enforcement (3 or <))	VHF/UHF capabilities; Police radios	VHF/UHF capabilities; Police radios	VHF/UHF capabilities; Police radios		
	Navigation Equipment	GPS Night Vision Goggles					
	Visual Aids	FLIR	FLIR	FLIR	FLIR		
		Binoculars	Binoculars	Binoculars	Binoculars		
		Microwave Downlink Video Capability	Recommended: Microwave Downlink Video Capability				
	PPE	Helmet; Nomex Flight Suits; Gloves; Full Leather Boots (mandatory for flight crew, optional for other passengers)	Helmet; Nomex Flight Suits; Gloves; Full Leather Boots (mandatory for flight crew, optional for other passengers)	Helmet; Nomex Flight Suits; Gloves; Full Leather Boots (mandatory for flight crew, optional for other passengers)	Helmet; Nomex Flight Suits; Gloves; Full Leather Boots (mandatory for flight crew, optional for other passengers)		
Personnel		<u>Pilot</u> —Commercial or higher, rotary/helicopter, pilot license w/Class I Medical, pre-TFO experience, full-time assignment to unit <u>TFO</u> —Complete unit level trng program, Min. 2 yrs in patrol, Superior field tactics skills, full-time asgmt to unit Maint. Staff—Full-time asgnmnt, A&P/IA license	<u>Pilot</u> —Same as Type I except Class II Medical <u>TFO</u> —Same as Type I Maint. Staff—Same as Type I except not required to be I/A	Same as Type II except Maint. Staff may be part-time or contracted	<u>Pilot</u> —Same as Type II		

RESOURCE: LAW ENFORCEMENT AVIATION-HELICOPTERS-PATROL & SURVEILLANCE																										
CATEGORY:		Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:	Aircraft																				
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER																				
Component	Metric																									
Training		<u>Pilot</u> —Currency trng every 6 mos. with all emerg proc as well as mtg all FAA license requirements <u>TFO</u> —Unit-level trng & Law Enf. AOT Maint. Staff—Maintain I/A license w/ yearly classes	<u>Pilot</u> —Currency trng every 6 mos. with all emerg proc as well as mtg all FAA license requirements <u>TFO</u> —Unit-level trng & Law Enf. AOT	<u>Pilot</u> —Currency trng every 6 mos. with all emerg proc as well as mtg all FAA license requirements <u>TFO</u> —Unit-level trng & Law Enf. AOT	<u>Pilot</u> —Currency trng every 6 mos. with all emerg proc as well as mtg all FAA license requirements, including sea plane license <u>TFO</u> —Unit level trng & Law Enf. AOT																					
COMMENTS:	<u>Type I</u> —Day/night patrol helicopters, infrared and visible light, searchlight, jet turbine powered, GPS, microwave or similar downlink, tracking devices <u>Type II</u> —Same as Type I except military surplus <u>Type III</u> —Same as Type II except: jet turbine or reciprocating engines <u>Type IV</u> —Water landing/surveillance/patrol capabilities Definitions <table><tr><td>A&P</td><td>Airframe and Powerplant mechanic</td></tr><tr><td>FAA</td><td>Federal Aviation Administration</td></tr><tr><td>FLIR</td><td>Forward Looking Infrared</td></tr><tr><td>GPS</td><td>Global Positioning System</td></tr><tr><td>IA</td><td>Inspection Authorization</td></tr><tr><td>IFR/VFR</td><td>Instrument Flight Rules/Visual Flight Rules</td></tr><tr><td>PA</td><td>Public Address (speaker)</td></tr><tr><td>PPE</td><td>Personnel Protective Equipment consists of clothing and equipment that provides protection to an individual in a hazardous environment. Chapter 9 of the IHOG details appropriate equipment requirements for various aerial missions and ground helicopter operations.</td></tr><tr><td>VHF/UHF</td><td>Very High Frequency/Ultra High Frequency</td></tr><tr><td>TFO</td><td>Tactical Flight Officer</td></tr></table>						A&P	Airframe and Powerplant mechanic	FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	FLIR	Forward Looking Infrared	GPS	Global Positioning System	IA	Inspection Authorization	IFR/VFR	Instrument Flight Rules/Visual Flight Rules	PA	Public Address (speaker)	PPE	Personnel Protective Equipment consists of clothing and equipment that provides protection to an individual in a hazardous environment. Chapter 9 of the IHOG details appropriate equipment requirements for various aerial missions and ground helicopter operations.	VHF/UHF	Very High Frequency/Ultra High Frequency	TFO	Tactical Flight Officer
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VHF/UHF	Very High Frequency/Ultra High Frequency																									
TFO	Tactical Flight Officer																									

RESOURCE: LAW ENFORCEMENT OBSERVATION AIRCRAFT (FIXED-WING)														
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:	Aircraft									
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER								
Component	Metric													
Vehicle	Fixed-Wing Aircraft	Fixed-Wing Observation Aircraft	Fixed-Wing Observation Aircraft–Low and Slow											
	Capacity	2-4 passenger with cargo not to exceed design specifications of aircraft	2-4 passenger with cargo not to exceed design specifications of aircraft											
Equipment	Flight Suit	Appropriate level of PPE	Appropriate level of PPE											
	Video/ Electronic	Microwave Downlink Video; FLIR												
	Radios	VHF Radios; Police Frequency Radios	VHF Radios; Police Frequency Radios											
Personnel		<u>Pilot</u> –Commercial or higher, ASEL, pilot license w/Class I or II Medical, full-time assignment to unit <u>TFO</u> –Complete unit level training program, law enforcement trained	<u>Pilot</u> –Commercial or higher, ASEL, pilot license w/Class I or II Medical, full-time assignment to unit <u>TFO</u> –Complete unit-level training program, law enforcement trained											
Training		<u>Pilot</u> —Commercial Pilots Certification or higher (instrument rated), updated every 6 mos. with Emergency Procedures as well as meet all FAA license requirements; Current Medical Flight Review (FAA) <u>TFO</u> –Unit-level training & Law Enforcement AOT	<u>Pilot</u> —Commercial Pilots Certification or higher (instrument rated), updated every 6 mos. with Emergency Procedures as well as meet all FAA license requirements; Current Medical Flight Review (FAA) <u>TFO</u> –Unit level training & Law Enforcement AOT											
COMMENTS:	<u>Type I</u> –Fixed-Wing Aircraft with advanced observation capabilities for extended operations and nighttime use. Capable of sending video images to ground location (downlinking). Low and slow observation ability. General law enforcement type of fixed-wing. <u>Type II</u> –Fixed-Wing Aircraft with observation capabilities for extended operations, low and slow observation ability. General law enforcement type or fixed-wing. Definitions <table><tr><td>AOT</td><td>Advanced Officer Training</td></tr><tr><td>FAA</td><td>Federal Aviation Administration</td></tr><tr><td>TFO</td><td>Tactical Flight Officer</td></tr><tr><td>VHF</td><td>Very High Frequency</td></tr></table>						AOT	Advanced Officer Training	FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	TFO	Tactical Flight Officer	VHF	Very High Frequency
AOT	Advanced Officer Training													
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration													
TFO	Tactical Flight Officer													
VHF	Very High Frequency													

RESOURCE: MOBILE FIELD FORCE LAW ENFORCEMENT (CROWD CONTROL TEAMS)						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Equipment	Protective Clothing	Protective Clothing; Soft Body Armor (helmet and face shield, gloves, shin guards); Fire-resistant clothing recommended	Protective Clothing; Soft Body Armor (helmet and face shield, gloves, shin guards); Fire-resistant clothing recommended	Protective Clothing; Soft Body Armor (helmet and face shield, gloves, shin guards); Fire-resistant clothing recommended		
	Communi- cation	Team Radio Communication Equipment (portable radios, extra batteries, battery charger, cellular phones)	Team Radio Communication Equipment (portable radios, extra batteries, battery charger, cellular phones)	Team Radio Communication Equipment (portable radios, extra batteries, battery charger, cellular phones)		
	Respiratory Protection	NIOSH-approved protective mask	NIOSH-approved protective mask	NIOSH-approved protective mask		
	Safety Equipment	Safety glasses; Ear protection (recommended); Fire extinguisher	Safety glasses; Ear protection (recommended); Fire extinguisher	Safety glasses; Ear protection (recommended); Fire extinguisher		
		Foul Weather Gear; Hand-Held Shields	Foul Weather Gear; Hand-Held Shields	Foul Weather Gear; Hand-Held Shields		
		Personal Hydration System	Personal Hydration System	Personal Hydration System		
	Chemical Protective Clothing	Level C PPE suits for entire team	Level C PPE suits for entire team			
	Counter-Sniper Equipment	Provided by SWAT team	(2) Shoulder fired weapons			
	Surveillance Equipment	Video equipment capabilities	Video equipment capabilities	Video equipment capabilities		
	Individual Weapons	Department authorized handguns; Duty gear and equipment	Department authorized handguns; Duty gear and equipment	Department authorized handguns; Duty gear and equipment		
	Impact Weapons	Riot Control Batons or approved impact weapon	Riot Control Batons or approved impact weapon	Riot Control Batons or approved impact weapon		
	Misc. Equipment	Bullhorns; Flex Cuffs; Mass arrest kits	Bullhorns; Flex Cuffs; Mass arrest kits	Bullhorns; Flex Cuffs; Mass arrest kits		
	Delivery Systems	Chemical Agents and Delivery Systems; Less lethal munitions and delivery systems	Chemical Agents and Delivery Systems; Less lethal munitions and delivery systems	Chemical Agents and Delivery Systems; Less lethal munitions and delivery systems		

RESOURCE: MOBILE FIELD FORCE LAW ENFORCEMENT (CROWD CONTROL TEAMS)						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel		1 OIC 1 Deputy OIC 4 Supervisors 2 Counter Snipers 8 Grenadiers 38 Officers 4 Prison Transportation Officers 1 Field Booking Team Recommended	1 OIC 1 Deputy OIC 4 Supervisors 2 Counter Snipers 8 Grenadiers 38 Officers 4 Prison Transportation Officers	1 OIC 2 Supervisors 1 Counter Sniper 4 Grenadiers 19 Officers 2 Prison Transportation Officers		
Vehicles		2 Prisoner Transportation Vans; 14 Patrol Vehicles	2 Prisoner Transportation Vans; 14 Patrol Vehicles	1 Prisoner Transportation Van; 7 Patrol Vehicles		
Training		No known national standard; Law enforcement officer with certified advanced training	No known national standard; Law enforcement officer with certified advanced training	No known national standard; Law enforcement officer with certified advanced training		

RESOURCE: MOBILE FIELD FORCE LAW ENFORCEMENT (CROWD CONTROL TEAMS)						
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
COMMENTS:	<p>Type I – A predesignated team consisting of a Type I or a Type II tactical team (platoon) including four 12-person squads and an OIC and a Deputy OIC. Each squad includes a supervisor. The team is capable of managing large-scale operations including managing crowds, traffic control enforcement, and general saturation presence for the purpose of maintaining order and preserving the peace to include CBRN environments. The team engages in routine training to maintain advanced skill level.</p>					
	<p>Type II – A predesignated team consisting of four 12-person squads and an OIC and a Deputy OIC. Each squad includes a supervisor. The team is capable of managing large crowds, traffic control enforcement, and general saturation presence for the purpose of maintaining order and preserving the peace to include CBRN environments. The team engages in routine training to maintain advanced skill level.</p>					
	<p>Type III – A nondesignated team consisting of two 12-person squads and an OIC. Each squad includes a supervisor. The team is capable of managing large crowds, traffic control enforcement, and general saturation presence for the purpose of maintaining order and preserving the peace.</p>					
	Definitions					
	OIC	Officer in Charge				
	NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health				
	CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear				
	Level C PPE	Personal Protection Equipment consisting of a non-encapsulated chemical resistant suit with APR				
	SWAT	Special Weapons Assault Team				
	Platoon	Consists of (4) 12-person squads with an OIC (minimum rank of lieutenant) and Deputy OIC (minimum rank of sergeant), each with a driver. Total minimum personnel is 52, with a minimum total of 14 vehicles				
Squad	An organized element of a platoon consisting of 11 officers and a supervisor (sergeant). 12 total personnel in a minimum of 3 patrol vehicles					
Field Booking Team	A team of personnel specially trained to respond to field incidents and set up a booking site to facilitate the booking process and transportation of those arrested. The size of the team depends on the nature of the incident					
Mass Arrest Kit	Kit containing field booking forms, Polaroid or digital camera, flex cuffs, plastic bags for prisoner property, computers, cutting tool for flex cuffs, fingerprint equipment					

RESOURCE: PUBLIC SAFETY DIVE TEAM						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
	Air Compressor	Recommended ability to refill air bottles onsite				
Equipment	Scuba	1 for each diver, including: full face mask, regulator, 1 additional air bottle, wetsuit, fins, and light	Same as Type I, plus at least 1 additional air bottle per diver	Same as Type I, plus at least 1 additional air bottle per diver	Same as Type I, plus at least 1 additional air bottle per diver	
	Deep Water Scuba	Each diver will be equipped with backup air source and regulator			Each diver will be equipped with backup air source and regulator	
	Surface Supply System	Capable of sustaining divers for deep water dives (more than 60') or dives of extended lengths of time, including 2, 300' umbilical hoses to support primary and backup divers, and 1 positively pressured full face mask with communications system for each diver; Underwater video monitoring/recording capabilities			Capable of sustaining divers for deep water dives (more than 60') or dives of extended lengths of time, including 2, 300' umbilical hoses to support primary and backup divers, 1 positively pressured full face mask with communications system for each diver; Underwater video monitoring/recording capabilities	
	Remote Operating Vehicle (ROV)	Available only for a Type I Team				
	Towable Motorized Vessel	Capable of transporting the entire team and its equipment	Capable of transporting the entire team and its equipment	Capable of transporting the entire team and its equipment	Capable of transporting the entire team and its equipment	
	Electronic Communications Systems	Each diver equipped with underwater communications system	Recommended same as Type I	Recommended same as Type I	Same as Type I	
	Portable Sonar	Aides in locating objects from surface, allowing diver to be directed by support team				
	Drysuits/Wetsuits	Drysuits: Vulcanized-Rubber, 1 for each diver, necessary to have available for potential biological or HazMat diving	Same as Type I	Wetsuit, recommend drysuit	Same as Type I	
	Lift/Salvage	Bags with minimum lift capacity	Bags with minimum			

RESOURCE: PUBLIC SAFETY DIVE TEAM						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		of 6,000 lbs. and rigging equipment	lift capacity of 4,000 lbs. and rigging equipment (recommended)			
	Evidence Collection/Search Tools	Including: body recovery bags (fine nylon mesh), underwater metal detectors, sealing plastic containers, 200' of search lines and marker buoys	Same as Type I	Sealing plastic containers	Same as Type III, plus explosives handling equipment	
Personnel	Divers	Minimum 6, at least 4 for deep water diving (capability and training to dive a minimum of 100', low visibility overhead and cold-water environments)	Minimum 4	Minimum 3	2+ specially trained in explosives and underwater demolition	
	Dive Team Leader	1 per 4 divers	Same as Type I	Same as Type I (if available)	Recommended	
	Rescue Diver	1 rescue diver trained in First Aid/CPR and hyperbaric recognition	1 rescue diver trained in First Aid/CPR and hyperbaric recognition (recommended)	1 rescue diver trained in First Aid/CPR and hyperbaric recognition (recommended)	1 rescue diver trained in First Aid/CPR and hyperbaric recognition (recommended)	
Vehicles		Support vehicle for transportation of personnel/ equipment	Support vehicle for transportation of personnel/ equipment	Support vehicle for transportation of personnel/ equipment	Support vehicle for transportation of personnel/ equipment	
Training		Minimum Physical Fitness Qualification with recurrent annual certification**; Scuba Certification; Public Safety Certification** – 100 hours minimum, including the use of full face masks and lift bags, surface supplied air systems, diving in polluted environments, use of lift bags for salvage operations, evidence recovery and preservation, low visibility, and overhead environment; (Recommended: aircraft deployment and tactical)	Scuba Certification; Public Safety Certification** – 60 hours minimum, including the use of full face masks and lift bags; Certification of 6 training dives per year	Scuba Certification; Public Safety Certification** – 60 hours minimum, including the use of full face masks and lift bags; Certification of 6 training dives per year	Same as Type I, plus explosives training	

RESOURCE: PUBLIC SAFETY DIVE TEAM						
CATEGORY:		Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:	Team
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		operations; Certification of 6 training dives per year, including 1 training dive to maximum depth				
COMMENTS:	All teams are described for law enforcement purposes. Many of these teams will be trained and prepared for search and rescue as well. All divers and dive operations will be compliant with current NFPA. 1670 and 1006 guidelines. ** A national training standard needs to be developed.					
	Description of Type					
	<u>Type I</u> – A team of divers and a support team with necessary diving experience as well as law enforcement experience. Teams should be able to respond with all outlined equipment to handle evidence recovery and deep water diving. Team should be self-contained for 24 hours. A dive team leader with experience and training in risk/benefit analysis should be assigned to each dive team. Capable of conducting rescue dives.					
	<u>Type II</u> – A team capable of responding with all outlined equipment to handle evidence recovery.					
	<u>Type III</u> – A team with Scuba certification and Public Safety Diving Certification.					
	<u>Type IV</u> – A team of divers and support team with necessary diving experience as well as explosive/underwater demolition experience. Teams should be able to respond with all outlined equipment to handle evidence recovery and deep water diving. Team should be self-contained for 24 hours. A dive team leader with experience and training in risk/benefit analysis should be assigned to each dive team.					
Definitions of Acronyms						
NFPA		National Fire Protection Agency				
Scuba		Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus				
Sonar		Sound Navigation and Ranging – uses sound to identify objects, allowing divers to be directed by surface support team				

RESOURCE: SWAT/TACTICAL TEAMS						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Equipment	Protective Clothing	Protective Clothing; Tactical Body Armor (helmet with ballistic shield; fire resistant gloves & hood)	Protective Clothing; Tactical Body Armor (helmet with ballistic shield; fire resistant gloves & hood)	Protective Clothing; Tactical Body Armor (helmet with ballistic shield; fire resistant gloves & hood)		
	Communi- cation	Team Radio Communication Equipment (portable radios, extra batteries, battery charger, cellular phones)	Team Radio Communication Equipment (portable radios, extra batteries, battery charger, cellular phones)	Team Radio Communication Equipment (portable radios, extra batteries, battery charger, cellular phones)		
		Night Vision Goggles for entry and containment				
		2 Night Vision Scopes	2 Night Vision Scopes			
	Ballistic Protection	Soft and tactical Body Armor for all team members	Soft and tactical Body Armor for team members	Soft and tactical Body Armor for team members		
	Respiratory Protection	NIOSH-approved protective mask	NIOSH-approved protective mask;	NIOSH-approved protective mask		
		14 SCBAs	SCBAs recommended			
	Safety Equipment	Safety glasses; Ear protection	Safety glasses; Ear protection	Safety glasses; Ear protection		
	Chemical Protective Clothing	Level B and C PPE Suits for entire team	Level B and C PPE Suits for entire team	Level C PPE Suits for entire team		
	Breaching Equipment	Mechanical Breaching Equipment	Mechanical Breaching Equipment	Mechanical Breaching Equipment		
		Shotgun Breaching Equipment	Shotgun Breaching Equipment	Shotgun Breaching Equipment (recommended)		
		Explosive Breaching Equipment	Explosive Breaching Equipment Recommended			
	Sniper Equipment	Extended long-range weapons greater than 500 yards with day and night scope	Long-range weapons less than 500 yards with day and night scope	Long-range weapons less than 500 yards with day scope		
		Chemical Agents and delivery system	Chemical Agents and delivery system	Chemical Agents and delivery system		
		Less lethal munitions and delivery systems	Less lethal munitions and delivery systems	Less lethal munitions and delivery systems		
	Robot Systems	Robot System with tactical options	Robot System with tactical options recommended			

RESOURCE: SWAT/TACTICAL TEAMS						
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
	Safety Equipment	Foul Weather Gear	Foul Weather Gear	Foul Weather Gear		
		Personal Hydration System	Personal Hydration System	Personal Hydration System		
	Surveillance Equipment	Listening equipment; Video equipment; Fiber optics	Listening equipment; Video equipment			
		Transmitting equipment that will include wireless and hardline				
		IR Capability				
		Portable Ladders	Portable Ladders	Portable Ladders		
	Weapons	Weapons: Handguns, assault weapons	Weapons: Handguns, assault weapons	Weapons: Handguns, assault weapons		
		Lighted Weapon System	Lighted Weapons System	Lighted Weapons System		
		Distraction Devices	Distraction Devices	Distraction Devices		
		Rappelling & Fast Rope Equipment	Rappelling Equipment			
		Hand Held Ballistic Shields	Hand-Held Ballistic Shields	Hand-Held Ballistic Shields		
Personnel		2 Long Rifle Teams (2-man Team); 6 Man Entry Team; 1 Team Leader; 8 Containment to include grenadiers; 2 Tactical Medics; 1 Liaison; 1 Tactical Commander; 2 Canine Teams; 1 Electronic Tech; 1 Scribe; 1 Communications Officer; 2 Explosive Breachers; 1 Robot Technician	2 Long Rifle Teams (2-man Team); 6 Man Entry Team; 1 Team Leader; 8 Containment to include grenadiers; 1 Tactical Medic; 1 Liaison; 1 Tactical Commander; Canine Teams recommended; Electronic Tech recommended; Explosive Breachers recommended; Robot Technician recommended	2 Long Rifle Teams (2-man Team); 4 Man Entry Team; 1 Team Leader; 8 Containment to include grenadiers; 1 Tactical Medic recommended; 1 Liaison recommended; 1 Tactical Commander;		
Vehicles		Armored Personnel Carrier (APC)	Armored Personnel Carrier (APC) recommended			





RESOURCE: SWAT/TACTICAL TEAMS						
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Training		No known national standard; Law enforcement officer with certified advanced training	No known national standard; Law enforcement officer with certified advanced training	No known national standard; Law enforcement officer with certified advanced training		
COMMENTS:	<u>Type I</u> —A dedicated full-time team designated to handle high-risk situations requiring specialized weapons or extraordinary special operations. Team capable of operating in rural and urban environments. Team capability includes dealing with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) events. Teams should be capable of working in a CBRN environment absent of vapors.					
	<u>Type II</u> —A full-time or part-time team designated to handle high-risk situations requiring specialized weapons or extraordinary special operations. Team capable of operating in either rural or urban environments. Teams should be capable of working in a CBRN environment absent of vapors.					
	<u>Type III</u> —A team designated to handle high-risk situations requiring specialized weapons with limited resources and capabilities. Teams should be capable of working in a CBRN environment absent of vapors and liquids.					
	Definitions					
	CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear				
	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment				
	APR	Air Purifying Respirator				
	SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus				
	Level B PPE	Non-encapsulated or encapsulated chemical resistant suit with SCBA				
	Level C PPE	Non-encapsulated chemical resistant suit with APR				
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health					
APC	Armored Personnel Carrier					








FEMA


U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Public Works Resources


RESOURCE: Air Conditioner/Heater						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric	90 Ton	60 Ton	25 Ton	10 Ton	
Equipment	Ton	<p>Air conditioner/heater; 90 Ton Air Cooled Direct Expansion portable A/C unit w/ heat; 26,000 cfm (cubic feet per minute) of air delivered; Weight: 19,900 lbs; Can be trailer mounted (flat bed semi) dimensions: 20' Long x 8' Wide x 9'.5" Tall; Power requirements: Cooling only 260 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz; Heat only (250 kW) 368 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz; (8) 20" Flex duct connections for air supply (4)/ return (4); Potential application examples: Airports, Universities, Malls, Moisture removal from wet buildings & materials (weather / temperature permitting). Setup time varies depending on duct installation, fabricating, wiring, etc...2+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source.</p>	<p>Air conditioner/heater; 60 Ton Air Cooled Direct Expansion portable A/C unit w/ heat; 17,000 cfm (cubic feet per minute) of air delivered; Weight: 16,500 lbs; Can be trailer mounted (flat bed semi) dimensions: 20' Long x 8' Wide x 8'.5" Tall. Power requirements: Cooling only 160 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz; Heat only (125 kW) 200 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz; (8) 20" Flex duct connections for air supply (4)/ return (4); Potential application examples: Airports, Retail stores, Schools, Moisture removal from wet buildings & materials (weather / temperature permitting). Setup time varies depending on duct installation, fabricating, wiring, etc...2+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source.</p>	<p>Air conditioner/heater; 25 Ton Air Cooled Direct Expansion portable A/C unit w/ heat; 9,400 cfm (cubic feet per minute) of air delivered; Weight: 4,140 lbs; Can be trailer mounted (flat bed tow behind) dimensions: 12' Long x 7'.6" Wide x 5' Tall; Power requirements: Cooling only 60 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz; Heat only (72 kW) 100 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz; (4-6) 20" Flex duct connections for air supply (2)/ return (2-4); Potential application examples: Tents, Small retail stores, Libraries, Moisture removal from wet buildings & materials (weather / temperature permitting). Setup time varies depending on duct installation, fabricating, wiring, etc...2+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source.</p>	<p>Air conditioner / heater; Caterpillar/York 10 Ton Air Cooled Direct Expansion portable A/C unit w/ heat; 4,000 cfm (cubic feet per minute) of air delivered; Weight: 1,500 lbs; Can be trailer mounted (flat bed tow behind) dimensions: 11' Long x 6'.5" Wide x 5' Tall; Power requirements: Cooling only 24 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz; Heat only (54 kW) 71 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz; (3) 20" Flex duct connections for air supply (1)/ return (2); Potential application examples: Tents, Computer rooms, Small office (2,000 sq. ft.), Moisture removal from wet buildings & materials (weather / temperature permitting). Setup time varies depending on duct installation, fabricating, wiring, etc...2+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source.</p>	
COMMENTS:		   				

RESOURCE: AIR CURTAIN BURNERS (FIRE BOX-ABOVE GROUND, REFRACTORY WALLED)							
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)				KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	TYPE V	TYPE VI
Component	Metric	S-327	S-321	S-220	S-217	S-116	S-111
Equipment	Tons/Hr	Dimensions: Overall LxWxH: 37'4"x11'10"x9'7" Firebox: 27'2"x8'5"x8'1" Weight: 50,000 lbs Avg. Thru-put: 6-10 tons/hr Engine: Perkins 1004.42 Fuel: Diesel, ≈ 3 gal/hr Unit is shipped completely assembled; transportable by drop- deck trailer	Dimensions: Overall LxWxH: 31'4"x11'10"x9'7" Firebox: 21'2"x8'5"x8'1" Weight: 46,000 lbs Avg. Thru-put: 5-8 tons/hr Engine: Perkins 1004.42 Fuel: Diesel, ≈ 3 gal/hr Unit is shipped completely assembled; transportable by drop- deck trailer	Dimensions: Overall LxWxH: 30'2"x8'6"x8'6" Firebox: 19'8"x6'2"x7'1" Weight: 33,500 lbs Avg. Thru-put: 3-6 tons/hr Engine: Perkins 404C Fuel: Diesel, ≈ 2.5 gal/hr Unit is shipped completely assembled transportable by flatbed or tilt bed tag trailer	Dimensions: Overall LxWxH: 27'x8'6"x8'6" Firebox: 16'5"x6'2"x7'1" Weight: 30,000 lbs Avg. Thru-put: 2-5 tons/hr Engine: Perkins 404C Fuel: Diesel, ≈ 2.5 gal/hr Unit is shipped completely assembled transportable by flatbed or tilt bed tag trailer	Dimensions: Overall LxWxH: 27'x7'5"x7'8" Firebox: 16'x5'x6' Weight: 26,000 lbs Avg. Thru-put: 1-4 tons/hr Engine: Perkins 404C Fuel: Diesel, ≈ 2.5 gal/hr Unit is shipped completely assembled transportable by flatbed or tilt bed tag trailer	Dimensions: Overall LxWxH: 21'6"x7'5"x7'8" Firebox: 11'x5'x6' Weight: 21,300 lbs Avg. Thru-put: ½-2 tons/hr Engine: Perkins 404C Fuel: Diesel, ≈ 2.5 gal/hr Unit is shipped completely assembled transportable by flatbed or tilt bed tag trailer
		Application: Wood Waste Reduction & Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion)	Application: Wood Waste Reduction & Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion)	Application: Wood Waste Reduction & Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion)	Application: Wood Waste Reduction & Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion)	Application: Wood Waste Reduction & Small Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion)	Application: Wood Waste Reduction & Small Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion)
		On GSA Schedule	On GSA Schedule	On GSA Schedule	On GSA Schedule	On GSA Schedule	On GSA Schedule
COMMENTS:							
		S-300 Series (Type I & II)		S-200 Series (Type II & III)		S-100 Series (Type IV & V)	





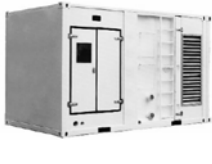
RESOURCE: AIR CURTAIN BURNERS (TRENCH BURNER, IN-GROUND)						
CATEGORY:	1 Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric	T-400	T-200	T-350		
Equipment	Tons/HR	Dimensions: Overall L×W×H: 28'×8'1"×6'10" Pit or Trench: 40'×10'×12' Weight: 6,900 lbs Tongue: 1,400 lbs Avg. Thru-put: 5-8 tons/hr Engine: Kubota V3300E Fuel: Diesel, ≈ 3 gal/hr Unit is dual-axle trailer-mounted; 2 5/8" ball hitch or pintle hitch; electric brakes	Dimensions: Overall L×W×H: 28'×8'1"×6'10" Pit or Trench: 20'×10'×10' Weight: 4,900 lbs Tongue: 890 lbs Avg. Thru-put: 1-4 tons/hr Engine: Perkins 404C Fuel: Diesel, ≈ 2.5 gal/hr Unit is dual-axle trailer-mounted; 2 5/8" ball hitch or pintle hitch; electric brakes	Dimensions: Overall L×W×H: 18'9"×8'2"×8'7" Pit or Trench: 35'×12'×12' Weight: 7,000 lbs Tongue: 1,200 lbs Avg. Thru-put: 4-7 tons/hr Engine: Perkins 1004.42 Fuel: Diesel, ≈ 3 gal/hr Unit is dual-axle trailer-mounted; 2 5/8" ball hitch or pintle hitch; electric brakes		
		Application: Wood Waste Reduction & Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion) On GSA Schedule	Application: Wood Waste Reduction & Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion) On GSA Schedule	Application: Wood Waste Reduction & Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion)		
COMMENTS:						
	T-400 & T200 (Type I & II)			T-350 (Type III)		

RESOURCE: ALL TERRAIN CRANES						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment; Personnel; Vehicle	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Equipment & Personnel	Tons	210-175 Crane type with boom reach of 170 feet. With jib reaches to approx. 280 feet. Self-propelled/driven over the road. Operator furnished. Setup time minimal. Jib and counter-weight are transported by two tractor-trailers	50-120 Crane type with boom reach of 150 feet. With jib reaches to approx. 250 feet. Self-propelled/driven over the road. Operator furnished. Setup time minimal. Jib and counter-weight are transported by two tractor-trailers	110-90 Crane type with boom reach of 192 feet. With jib add approx. 30 feet. Self-propelled/driven over the road. Operator furnished. Setup time minimal. Jib and counter-weight are transported by two tractor-trailers	22.5 Crane type with boom reach of 90 feet. With jib add approx. 30 feet. Self-propelled/driven over the road. Operator furnished. Setup time minimal	
COMMENTS:	Check with your local/State transportation and law enforcement organizations to determine mobilization requirements.					
						


RESOURCE: BACKHOE LOADER						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Example		446B – Cat 3114T Diesel	420D – Cat 3054T Diesel	420D IT with Quick Coupler – Cat 3054T Diesel	416D – Cat 3054B Diesel, Gross Power	
Gross Power	kw/hp	82/110	66/88	66/88	58/77	
Operating Weight (max)	lbs	19,630	15,772	15,772	15,257	
Dig Depth Standard Stick	ft/in	14'5"	14'5"	14'5"	14'5"	
Extended Stick	ft/in	18'1"	18'1"	18'1"	18'1"	
Loading Height	ft/in	11'10"	11'10"	11'10"	11'10"	
Loading Reach	ft/in	5'8"	5'8"	5'8"	5'8"	
Bucket Capacity	yd ³	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	
Dump Height (max angle)	ft/in	8'4"	8'4"	8'1"	8'4"	
Dump Reach (max angle)	ft/in	2'9"	2'9"	2'10"	2'9"	
Lift Capacity (full height)	lbs	6,385	6,385	(w/QC) 6,970	5,292	
Bucket Breakout Force	lbs	10,131	10,131	10,564	8,524	
Fuel Capacity	gal	34	34	34	34	


RESOURCE: BACKHOE LOADER						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER	
Component	Metric					
COMMENTS:	<p>Caterpillar is used as an example only.</p> <p>420 IT tools include the following:</p> <p><u>Backhoe Work Tools:</u> Buckets – Standard, Heavy Duty, Heavy Duty Rock, High Capacity, Coral, Ditch Cleaning; Hydraulic Hammer; Vibratory Plate Compactor; Ripper.</p> <p><u>Loader Work Tools:</u> Buckets – General Purpose, Multipurpose, Side Dump, Light Material, Penetration; Loader Forks; Material Handling Arm; Angle Blade; Broom; Rake; Asphalt Cutter; Bale Spear.</p>					
						
	446B	420D	420D IT	416 D		

RESOURCE: CHILLERS & AIR HANDLERS (500 Ton to 50 Ton)							
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)				KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	Type III	TYPE IV	TYPE V	TYPE VI
Component	Metric						
Equipment	Ton	<p>500/450 Ton Chiller Caterpillar/York 450/500 Ton Air Cooled Chiller; Built-in pump delivering 330-1600 gpm (gallons per minute); Will operate in series or parallel operation w/multiple units;</p> <p>8" flanged water fittings on exterior; Weight: 50,000 lbs; Trailer mounted (semitractor) dimensions: 40' Long x 8'.5" Wide x 13'.5" Tall; Power requirements: 800-980 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz; Temporary quick connect chilled water hose available with unit for tie in to chilled water system; Potential application examples: Single or multiple units for Computer centers, High-rise buildings, Heavy manufacturing, Airports, Universities. Setup time varies depending on hose installation, water filling, fabricating, etc...4+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source</p>	<p>300 Ton Chiller Caterpillar/York 300 Ton Air Cooled Chiller; Built-in pump(s) delivering 250-800 gpm; 6" flanged water fittings on exterior; Weight: 33,000 lbs; Trailer mounted (semitractor) dimensions: 30' Long x 8' Wide x 13'.5" Tall; Power requirements: 600-700 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz; Temporary quick connect chilled water hose available with unit for tie in to chilled water system; Potential application examples: Single or multiple units for Office buildings, Multi-story buildings, Schools, Temporary structures, Retail stores. Setup time varies depending on hose installation, water filling, fabricating, etc...3+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source</p>	<p>150 Ton Chiller Caterpillar/York 150 Ton Air Cooled Chiller; Built-in pumps delivering 250-700 gpm; 6" flanged water fittings on exterior; Weight: 31,000 lbs; Trailer mounted (semitractor) dimensions: 20/30' Long x 8' Wide x 12'.5" Tall; Power requirements: 329-400 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz; Temporary quick connect chilled water hose available with unit for tie in to chilled water system; Potential application examples: Single or multiple units for Medium office buildings, Libraries, Hotels/motels, Condominiums, Retail stores. Setup time varies depending on hose installation, water filling, fabricating, etc...2+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source</p>	<p>50 Ton Chiller Caterpillar/York 50 Ton Air Cooled Chiller; Built-in pump delivering 75-200 gpm; 4" quick connect water fittings on exterior; Weight: 5,500 lbs.; Skid mounted w/ forklift pockets (8,000 lb. lift recommended) dimensions: 12' Long x 7'.5" Wide x 8'.5" Tall; Power requirements: 125 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz; Temporary quick connect chilled water hose available with unit for tie in to chilled water system. Potential application examples: Single or multiple units for Small office buildings, Tent/shelter cooling, Small-medium retail stores. Setup time varies depending on hose installation, water filling, fabricating, etc...2+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source</p>	<p>Custom Rental Air Handling Units: 50, 75, & 100 Tons For delivering cold air with use of any chiller, 5,000-30,000 cfm depending on unit; 20" diameter flex duct inlets/outlets for air distribution supply/return; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source; Call for power requirements and sizing; Potential application examples: Single or multiple units for buildings w/out HVAC systems, Tent/shelter cooling, etc Setup time varies on application 1-2 hours each</p>	

RESOURCE: CHILLERS & AIR HANDLERS (500 TON TO 50 TON)						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPE II	Type III	TYPE IV	TYPE V	TYPE VI
Component	Metric					
COMMENTS:	Caterpillar equipment used for typing. Equipment not available at all locations, but CAT dealer network can acquire equipment from one another and ship. Need fresh water source for filling chilled water system. Temporary chilled water hose & 4/0 power cable available for chillers. Set up & monitoring available. Low Temp Chillers and Cooling Towers available. Air handlers require use of chillers or chilled water supply to operate.					
						
	500/450 Ton	300 Ton	150 Ton	50 Ton	Custom Rental Air Handling Unit	

RESOURCE: CONCRETE CUTTER/MULTI-PROCESSOR FOR HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric	MP40 CC (Largest)	MP30 CC	MP20 CC	MP15 CC (smallest)	
Jaw Opening	Inches	50.4	38.4	32	26	
Jaw Depth	Inches	43.3	35	31	26	
Force at Tooth Tip	Short Ton	168	140	107	79	
Force Primary Blade Center	Short Ton	494	460	337	247	
Weight of Jaw	Pounds	4,850	7,935	5,730	3,970	
Weight With housing	Pounds	12,785	20.5	18	16	
Cutter Length	Inches	23.6	110.2	95	87	
Length	Inches	137.8	208	157	112	
Force At Cutting Tip	Short Ton	247	2,865	2,205	1,430	
Max Op Pres Hyd. Cylinder	Pressure Per Square Inch	5,075	5,075	5,075	5,075	
Maximum Oil flow Cylinder	Gallons Per Minute	106	79	53	40	
Maximum Oil flow Cylinder	Cycle - Seconds	7.5	6.5	6	5	
Maximum Operating Pressure Rotator	Pressure Per Square Inch	2,030	2,030	2,030	2,030	
Maximum Oil Flow Rotator	Gallons per minute	22	11	11	11	

RESOURCE: CONCRETE CUTTER/MULTI-PROCESSOR FOR HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric	MP40 CC (Largest)	MP30 CC	MP20 CC	MP15 CC (smallest)	
For Use on Models		375, 375 L Hydraulic Excavators	345B L Series II Hydraulic Excavators	322C L, 325C L Hydraulic Excavators	321 B LCR, 322C L Hydraulic Excavators	
COMMENTS:	Multiprocessors do the work of many types of demolition tools by use of interchangeable jaw sets. Changing jaws allows a single unit to crush, pulverize, and perform a variety of specialized cutting tasks, such as cutting steel rebar and tanks. Check with Cat dealer/owner to match Multiprocessor model attachment to Hydraulic Excavator.					
						

RESOURCE: CRAWLER CRANES						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment; Personnel; Vehicle	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Equipment & Personnel	Tons	200 (Manitowoc 777) with a boom reach of 300 feet Operator with one (1) oiler/rigger. Requires nine (9) tractor-trailers to mobilize & demobilize. Setup time six (6) hours.	100 (Manitowoc 222) with a boom reach of 300 feet Operator with one (1) oiler/rigger. Requires four (4) tractor-trailers to mobilize & demobilize. Setup time four (4) hours.	80 (Manitowoc 111) with a boom reach of 300 feet Operator with one (1) oiler/rigger. Requires four (4) tractor-trailers to mobilize & demobilize. Setup time two (2) hours.		
COMMENTS:	Check with your local/State transportation and law enforcement organization to determine mobilization requirements.					
						

RESOURCE: DEBRIS MANAGEMENT MONITORING TEAM						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Team; Personnel			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Services	Annual Contracts; Per Unit; Hourly; Lump Sum	<p>General Manager (GM)</p> <p>GM responsibility would include overall coordination with all levels of government and other ESFs; Knowledge of the Federal Response Plan and Federal response and recovery procedures related to debris management; Site monitoring of health and safety requirement in meeting local, State, or Federal standards during any and all parts of the recovery process whether from manmade or natural occurrences; Appropriate standards for the debris processing and disposal to successfully complete the recovery process of an event; Ability to manage and oversee owner's current debris removal operations plan; Highest trained in debris monitoring management and recovery operations; Highest experience level in meeting Federal record keeping requirements and processing procedures; Highest knowledge in managing multiple service levels of manmade and or natural disasters; Financial capabilities to manage progressive monitoring processes; Required and</p>	<p>Project Manager (PM)</p> <p>PM responsibility would include overall management of all taskings under the project to include removal, reduction and disposal/salvage operations. Monitors changes in the scope of original assignment, cost estimates, coordinating the procurement process, scheduling, tracking of funds, and reporting all elements of work progress; Knowledge of the Federal Response Plan and Federal response and recovery procedures related to debris management; Monitors and assures that health and safety procedures and requirements meet local, State, or Federal standards during any and all parts of the recovery process whether from manmade or natural occurrences; Monitors the compliance of debris processing and disposal to successfully complete the recovery process of an event; Ability to manage and oversee owner's current debris removal operations plan; Highest trained in debris project management and recovery operations; Highest experience level in meeting Federal record keeping</p>			

RESOURCE: DEBRIS MANAGEMENT MONITORING TEAM						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Team; Personnel			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		necessary liability coverage for all aspects of operation; Highest ability to manage work programs and personnel safely, with the highest regard to safety and applicable regulations protecting employees of the company and community; Highest capabilities to recruit support staffing within acceptable timeframe	requirements and processing procedures; Highest ability to manage work programs and personnel safely, with the highest regard to safety and applicable regulations protecting employees of the company and community			
Equipment		Ability to supply, support, and maintain an inventory of varying equipment specialties in assisting the handling of all aspects of monitoring for health and safety of personnel involved with recovery operations	Ability to support and maintain an inventory of varying equipment specialties in assisting the handling of all aspects of monitoring the health and safety of personnel involved with recovery operations			
Personnel		The highest trained and experienced in the field of debris management procedures; Very good communication skills and the ability to effectively brief high level officials; Highest capability to train and manage assisting resources; Highest ability to comply with all local, State, Federal authority, and OSHA regulations to which services are being applied; No use restriction as it relates to assignment; Fully mobilized and fully equipped; Permanently assigned to completion of task on rotation, 30/3	Trained and experienced in the field of debris management procedures; Very good communication skills; Highest capability to manage assisting resources; General understanding of equipment leasing contracts, various type of equipment, and unit price contracts. Highest ability to comply with all local, State, Federal authority, and OSHA regulations to which services are being applied; No use restriction as it relates to assignment; Fully mobilized and fully equipped; Have an engineering background with a background in site			

RESOURCE: DEBRIS MANAGEMENT MONITORING TEAM								
CATEGORY:		Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:		Team; Personnel	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER		
Component	Metric							
			development and proven skills in the field of construction; Permanently assigned to completion of task on rotation, 30/3					
COMMENTS:								

RESOURCE: DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITE REDUCTION TEAM						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Storage Area Capabilities		Ability to establish lined temporary storage areas for ash, household hazardous waste, fuels, and other materials that can contaminate soils, runoff, or ground water				
Control Capabilities		Ability to establish traffic control, dust control, erosion control, fire protection, on-site roadway maintenance, and safety measures				
Debris Reduction		Ability to burn debris through air curtain incineration; Use of tub grinders to reduce disaster debris waste, and other source reduction applications to be site/disaster-specific				
Sorting and Stockpiling		Ability to sort and stack debris at the site				
Disposal		Ability to dispose nonburnable debris and ash residue				
Clearance		Ability to clear site of all debris				
Equipment		Ability to supply, support, and maintain an inventory of varying equipment specialties to facilitate and coordinate the removal, collection, and disposal of debris				
Personnel		Trained and experienced in the field of debris management procedures; Understanding of equipment leasing contracts, various types of equipment, and unit price contracts; Ability to comply with Federal, State, and local authority, and OSHA regulations to which services are being applied; Ability to be fully mobilized and equipped;				

RESOURCE: DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITE REDUCTION TEAM						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)				KIND: Team		
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		<p>Engineering background with a background in site development and proven skills in construction; Knowledge of soil and water sampling and other environmental impacts; Knowledge and ability to ensure environmental justice protocols are upheld; Knowledge and expertise to perform varying debris reduction separation techniques, including, at minimum, 4 categories: woody vegetative debris, construction or building rubble, hazardous materials, and recyclable materials (e.g., aluminum, cast iron, steel, or household white goods or appliances); Appropriate education and training in managing inspection stations located at such debris reduction sites, recycling locations, or temporary debris staging reduction sites</p>				
COMMENTS:		<p>Debris Management Site Reduction Teams should possess the experience and financial capabilities to support equipment, disaster debris waste reduction capabilities, and personnel, and to maintain operations for an indefinite period of time. As only one type, the makeup of the Debris Management Site Reduction Team will be dependent on the site and impact specifics of the disaster.</p>				

RESOURCE: DEBRIS MANAGEMENT TEAM						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Services	Annual Contracts; Per Unit; Hourly; Lump Sum	Long & Short Term Management of national and international situations and events for manmade and natural occurrences that would produce debris requiring the resources to successfully complete the recovery process of debris management; Maintains a current and active debris removal operations plan; Highest training in debris management and recovery operations; Highest experience level in meeting Federal record keeping requirements and processing procedures; Highest knowledge in managing multiple service levels of manmade and/or natural disasters; Financial capabilities to manage progressive recovery processes; Has required and necessary liability coverage for all aspects of operation; Highest ability to manage work programs and its personnel safely and with the highest regard to safety and applicable regulations protecting employees of the company and community; Highest capabilities to recruit support staffing within acceptable timeframe; Mobilization timeframe: 24 hours—25%	Long & Short Term Management of national and international situations and events for manmade and natural occurrences that would produce debris requiring the resources to successfully complete the recovery process of debris management; Maintains a current and active debris removal operations plan; Highest training in debris management and recovery operations; Highest experience level in meeting Federal record keeping requirements and processing procedures; Highest knowledge in managing multiple service levels of manmade and or natural disasters; Financial capabilities to manage progressive recovery processes; Has required and necessary liability coverage for all aspects of operation; Highest ability to manage work programs and its personnel safely and with the highest regard to safety and applicable regulations protecting employees of the company and community; Highest capabilities to recruit support staffing within acceptable timeframe; Mobilization timeframe: 24 hours—25%,	Long & Short Term Management of national and international situations and events for manmade and natural occurrences that would produce debris requiring the resources to successfully complete the recovery process of debris management; Management of multiple community resources through its management teams; Maintains a current and active debris removal operations plan; Highest training in debris management and recovery operations; Highest experience level in meeting Federal record keeping requirements and processing procedures; Highest knowledge in managing multiple service levels of manmade and or natural disasters; Financial capabilities to manage progressive recovery processes; Has required and necessary liability coverage for all aspects of operation; Highest ability to manage work programs and its personnel safely and with the highest regard to safety and applicable regulations protecting employees of the company and community; Highest capabilities to recruit		


RESOURCE: DEBRIS MANAGEMENT TEAM						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		48 hours—75%, 72 hours—100%; Debris removal will commence following the first 24 hours	48 hours—50%, 72 hours—75%, 96 hours—100%; Debris removal will commence following the first 24-36 hours	support staffing within acceptable timeframe; Mobilization timeframe: 36 hours—25%, 48 hours—50%, 72 hours—75%, 96 hours—100%; Debris removal will commence following the first 24-36 hours		
Equipment		Ability to supply, support, and maintain an inventory of varying equipment specialties in handling all aspects of disaster recovery	Ability to supply, support, and maintain an inventory of varying equipment specialties in handling all aspects of disaster recovery	Utilization of all available community support equipment; Ability to supply, support, and maintain additional inventory of varying equipment specialties in handling all aspects of disaster recovery		
Personnel		The highest trained and experienced in the field of debris management and recovery; Sufficient quantity of personnel to support all required services; Highest capability to train assisting resources; Highest ability to comply with OSHA regulations to which services are being applied; No use restriction as it relates to assignment; Fully mobilized and fully equipped; Permanently assigned to completion of task	The highest trained and experienced in the field of debris management and recovery; Sufficient quantity of personnel to support all required services; Highest capability to train assisting resources; Highest ability to comply with OSHA regulations to which services are being applied; No use restriction as it relates to assignment; Fully mobilized and fully equipped; Permanently assigned to completion of task	The highest trained and experienced in the field of debris management and recovery; Sufficient quantity of personnel to support all required services; Interacting available community management resources at all levels and managing their performance; Highest capability to train all assisting resources; Highest ability to comply with OSHA regulations to which services are being applied; No use restriction as it relates to assignment; Fully mobilized and fully equipped; Permanently assigned to completion of task		
COMMENTS:						

RESOURCE: DISASTER ASSESSMENT TEAM						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Team Personnel		Institutional Services Manager	Assessment Director	Assessment Team Leader		
Description		Responsible for seeing that the building is safe, damage to the building is evaluated, and measures are formulated and implemented to remedy or correct problems; Upon notification of a problem, establishes that no threat exists to personnel safety, secures the affected area and/or building, and alerts Assessment Director; Establishes priorities for facility repairs, and follows the progress of repairs once begun	Organizes and manages the process by which damage is evaluated; Responsible for notifying and instructing Assessment Team Leaders, and enlisting the assistance of in-house or outside experts/resource people as required; Evaluates findings and recommendations, and contacts the Recovery Director with recovery recommendations	Selects and assembles the team members and directs their operations; Instructs the team on what to do and how to do it, including methods of inspection and sampling, assessing damaged material, and documenting the process; Monitors the damage investigation, reporting recommendations to the Assessment Director		
Training or Requirements		Must be multidisciplinary and familiar with health personnel, engineering specialists, logisticians, environmental experts, and communications specialists; Must also be able to record observations and decisions made by the team, photograph and record disaster site damage, and investigate where damage exists; Able to analyze the significance of affected infrastructure, estimate the extent of damages, and establish initial priorities for recovery	Must be multidisciplinary and familiar with health personnel, engineering specialists, logisticians, environmental experts, and communications specialists; Must also be able to record observations and decisions made by the team, photograph and record disaster site damage, and investigate where damage exists; Able to analyze the significance of affected infrastructure, estimate the extent of damages, and establish initial priorities for recovery	Must be multidisciplinary and familiar with health personnel, engineering specialists, logisticians, environmental experts, and communications specialists; Must also be able to record observations and decisions made by the team, photograph and record disaster site damage, and investigate where damage exists; Able to analyze the significance of affected infrastructure, estimate the extent of damages, and establish initial priorities for recovery		
Crew Availability		Incident Specific and Site Specific	Incident Specific and Site Specific	Incident Specific and Site Specific		


RESOURCE: DISASTER ASSESSMENT TEAM						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER	
Component	Metric					
COMMENTS:	There is only one type of <u>Disaster Assessment Team</u> because it is a specialty and based on level of devastation; however, the team possesses different personnel types/roles. The team members should be equipped with their own laptops, cell phones, and vehicles, and should be able to stay based on severity of incident (i.e., "Site-Specific" and "Incident-Specific"). Team size, expertise, and functional requirements will be determined at the disaster location.					


RESOURCE: DISASTER RECOVERY TEAM						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Team Personnel		Recovery Director	Recovery Secretary	Conservator	Recovery Team Leader	
Description		Organizes and manages the recovery process; Sets priorities based on information received from the Assessment Director, and assigns recovery teams, reports on progress, actions taken, problems encountered, and future risks; In many cases, the Assessment Director and Recovery Director may be the same person	Keeps a record of all purchases and orders placed, assists in coordinating requests for materials, information, and provides other assistance; This position will require immediate access to a telephone	Works with the Recovery Director to advise on recovery priorities concerning collections and materials, and recommends appropriate techniques and procedures; Assists in choosing and locating supplies, equipment, and services necessary for recovery; In many cases, the Conservator and Recovery Director may be the same person	Appoints team members, instructs the team on what they will be doing and how they will do it; Monitors the recovery process, and updates the Recovery Director	
Training or Requirements		Must be multidisciplinary and familiar with health personnel, engineering specialists, logisticians, environmental experts, and communications specialists; Must also be able to record observations and decisions made by the team, photograph and record disaster site damage, and investigate where damage exists; Able to analyze the significance of affected infrastructure, estimate the extent of damages, and establish initial priorities for recovery	Must be multidisciplinary and familiar with health personnel, engineering specialists, logisticians, environmental experts, and communications specialists; Must also be able to record observations and decisions made by the team, photograph and record disaster site damage, and investigate where damage exists; Able to analyze the significance of affected infrastructure, estimate the extent of damages, and establish initial priorities for recovery	Must be multidisciplinary and familiar with health personnel, engineering specialists, logisticians, environmental experts, and communications specialists; Must also be able to record observations and decisions made by the team, photograph and record disaster site damage, and investigate where damage exists; Able to analyze the significance of affected infrastructure, estimate the extent of damages, and establish initial priorities for recovery	Must be multidisciplinary and familiar with health personnel, engineering specialists, logisticians, environmental experts, and communications specialists; Must also be able to record observations and decisions made by the team, photograph and record disaster site damage, and investigate where damage exists; Able to analyze the significance of affected infrastructure, estimate the extent of damages, and establish initial priorities for recovery	
Crew Availability		Incident Specific and Site Specific	Incident Specific and Site Specific	Incident Specific and Site Specific	Incident Specific and Site Specific	
COMMENTS:	There is only one type of <u>Disaster Recovery Team</u> because it is a specialty and based on level of devastation; however, the team possesses different personnel types/roles. The team members should be equipped with their own laptops, cell phones, and vehicles, and should be able to stay based on severity of incident (i.e., "Site-Specific" and "Incident-Specific"). Team size, expertise, and functional requirements will be determined at the disaster location.					

RESOURCE: DUMP TRAILER (ONE TYPE/EXAMPLE ONLY)						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Example		DYNAHAULER/DT Dump Trailer				
Length	ft	24-40				
Side Height	ft	54-72				
Overall Height Variable (max)	ft/in	13'6"				
Gate Height	ft	54-72				
Tire to End of Floor	in	4				
King Pin to Front of Trailer	in	18+				
Center of Hinge Pin to End of Floor	in	6				
Side Panels	in	3/16				
Side Panels PSI (min yield)	lbs	175,000				
Bulkhead	in	3/16				
Bulkhead PSI (min yield)	lbs	175,000				
Dog Box	in	3/16				
Dog Box PSI (min yield)	lbs	175,000				
Floor	in	5/16				
Floor PSI (min yield)	lbs	175,000				
Top Rail	in x in	4 x 4				
Vertical Side Posts	in	on 24 centers				
Rear Posts	in x in	4 x 4				
Understructure I-Beam Crossmembers	lbs/ft on in	7.7 on 12 centers				
Understructure Longitudinals	in x in x in	6 x 6 x 3/8				

RESOURCE: DUMP TRAILER (ONE TYPE/EXAMPLE ONLY)						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Tailgate	in	1/4				
Tailgate PSI (min yield)	lbs	175,000				
Dana' D22	lbs/in round	25,000/5				
Brakes (with ABS 4S2M)	in x in	16 x 7				
Frame Depth	in	16				
Frame Wide Flange Beam	lbs/ft	31				
Suspension	lbs	60,000				
Landing Gear	in	7/8				
King Pin Plate	in	3/8				
Wheels		24.5 x 8.25				
Tires		11R24.5, 14 ply				
COMMENTS:		<p>There will be one type of dump trailer. It will have generally the same configuration but will be capable of hauling more or fewer materials because of varying length and depth. DYNAHAULER/DT dump trailer is used only as an example.</p> 				


RESOURCE: DUMP TRUCK-OFF ROAD						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Example		(Caterpillar Off-Highway) 769D Caterpillar 3408E engine	(Caterpillar Quarry) 771D Caterpillar 3408E engine			
Gross Power	kw/hp	386/518	386/518			
Flywheel Power	kw/hp	363/487	363/487			
Net Power	kw/hp	363/486	363/487			
Maximum Torque	N/m/1,618 lb ft	2,194	2m186			
Gross Machine Weight	kg/lbs	71,400/157,000	75,700/166,500			
Operating (Empty) Weight	kg/lbs	11,100/24,471.28				
Chassis Weight	kg/lbs		23,000/50,600			
Body Weight	kg/lbs		10,350/23,000			
SAE Capacity	m ³ /yd ³	17/22.24 to 24.2/31.7	27.5/36			
Payload Capacity	tonnes/tons	36.4/40 to 36.58/40	41/45			
Transmission (Forward 1 to 6)	kph/mph	12.6/7.8 to 77.7/48.3	12.6/7.8 to 57.3/35.6			
Transmission (Reverse)	kph/mph	16.6/10.3	16.6/10.3			
Fuel Tank	L/gal	530/140	530/140			
Cooling System	L/gal	113.5/30	113.5/30			
Crankcase	L/gal	45/12	45/12			
Differentials and Final Drives	L/gal	83/22	83/22			
Steering Tank	L/gal	34/9	34/9			
Steering System with Tank	L/gal	56/15	56/15			
Brake Hoist with Tank	L/gal	277/73	277/73			
Torque Converter and Transmission with Sump	L/gal	72/19	72/19			
Inside Body Length	mm/in	5,275/207.68	5,275/207.68			

RESOURCE: DUMP TRUCK-OFF ROAD						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Overall Length	mm/in	8,039/316.5	8,039/316.5			
Wheelcase	mm/in	3,713/146.18	3,713/146.18			
Ground Clearance	mm/in	627/24.68	627/24.68			
Loading Height (Empty)	mm/in	3,143/123.74	3,143/123.74			
Operating Width	mm/in	5,069/199.57	5,069/199.57			
Centerline Front Tire Width	mm/in	3,102/122.13	3,102/122.13			
Front Canopy Height	mm/in	3,952/155.59	3,952/155.59			
Tires		Standard: 18.00-R33 (E4)	Standard: 18.00-R33 (E4)			
COMMENTS:	Caterpillar was used only for example purposes.					
						






RESOURCE: DUMP TRUCK-ON ROAD						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Equipment		Triple Axle	Tandem Axle	Single Axle		
		DOT Class 8; GVW rating 80,000; Capacities 16-20 yards of aggregate material and demolition debris; Diesel powered with choice of Manual or Automatic Transmission; Air Brakes; Limited off-road service; Medium to long haul; Wide turning radius; CDL license required	DOT Class 8; GVW rating 60,000; Capacities 10-14 yards of aggregate material and demolition debris; Diesel powered with choice of Manual or Automatic Transmission; Air Brakes; Limited off-road service; Medium to long haul; Wide turning radius; CDL license required	DOT Class 7; GVW rating 32,000; Capacities 5-8 yards of aggregate material and demolition debris; Diesel or gas powered with choice of Manual or Automatic Transmission; Air or Hydraulic Brakes; Limited off-road service; Short to medium haul; Short turning radius; CDL license required		
COMMENTS:						





RESOURCE: ELECTRICAL POWER RESTORATION TEAM (EXAMPLE)						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:	TYPE I		TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 overhead (2 person) crews with material handlers • 1 overhead (2 person) crew • 2 designers • 1 team leader • 1 safety specialist • Fleet services support 				
Equipment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digger derrick/pole trailer • Auxiliary bucket (material handler or 36' bucket) 				
COMMENTS:	<u>Electrical Power Restoration Teams</u> coordinate and support resources of energy producers to quickly restore electrical power to afflicted areas. Members should possess the experience and financial capabilities to support equipment and personnel, and to maintain operations for an indefinite period of time. Teams are "Site-Specific" and dependent on personnel and equipment deployment. The above type is only one example of said resource.					






RESOURCE: ENGINEERING SERVICES						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Services			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Damage Assessment Capability		Ability to determine the safety of buildings for occupancy purposes per the Applied Technology Council ATC-20 criteria; Ability to evaluate buildings using the ATC-20 Rapid Evaluation Safety Assessment Form; Ability to evaluate buildings using the ATC-20 Detailed Evaluation Safety Assessment Form; Ability to support the need for an owner-provided Engineering Evaluation; Ability to evaluate safety of transportation structures per Federal Highway Administration Damage Assessment procedures and forms; Ability to evaluate damage for Stafford Act cost recovery purposes	Damage Assessment Capability			
Support		Ability to support USAR teams, debris management, HazMat evaluation, traffic management, utility restoration, and water and wastewater quality evaluations	Support			
Training		Knowledge of the ATC-20 criteria, Stafford Act cost recovery procedures, and Federal Highway Damage Assessment procedures; Extensive backgrounds in chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, as appropriate	Training			
COMMENTS:	Engineering services encompass small firms to large national firms, and private to government-managed offices. Personnel must be certified and capable of handling assigned tasks, proven successes, and licensed, must have worked with public sector, and must be familiar with the Stafford Act, the Federal Highway Administration, and other Federal, State, Territorial, Tribal, and local agencies (and familiar with their requirements) for recording purposes. Engineering Services is one type based on the need to create the necessary engineering services based on "Incident-Specifics." The makeup of the engineering services will be based on the discipline specialization of the disaster.					


RESOURCE: FLAT BED TRAILER TRUCK (ONE TYPE/EXAMPLE ONLY)						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Equipment		Example Only				
Trailer Length	ft	18				
Bed	in	96				
Slope	ft	2				
Axles	lbs	6,000				
GVWR		12,000				
Ramp with Adjustable Height Pintle	in	60				
Ground Clearance	in	56				
Weight	tons	6 to 25				
Transport	tons	25 to 100				
Air Operated Breaks	in x in	16.5 x 7				
Wide Spread	in	122				
Marker Lights Per Side		5				
Stop, Tail, and Turn Lights Per Side/Rear		3				
COMMENTS:	<p>There is one type because of the generality of the flat bed trailer; however, the capacity and hauling function of the trailer will vary with differing length and configurations. The above is only an example.</p> 					


RESOURCE: GENERATORS						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	TYPE V
Component	Metric					
Equipment	KW	XQ2000 2000 kW Generator; Sound attenuated; Trailer mounted (semi tractor); Up to 3015 Amps@ 480 Volts, 3 Phase, 60 Hz; Dry weight 89,000 lbs; Fuel tank capacity 1250 Gallons; Dimensions 40' Long x 8' Wide x 13'.5" Tall; Potential application example—Single or multiple units for: Power plants, heavy industrial facility, high-rise buildings; Setup time (cables from generator to main power feed estimated at 5+ hours)	XQ1500 1500 kW Generator, Sound attenuated; Trailer mounted (semi tractor); Up to 2260 Amps@ 480 Volts, 3 Phase, 60 Hz; Dry weight 59,000 lbs; Fuel tank capacity 1250 Gallons; Dimensions 40' Long x 8' Wide x 13'.5" Tall; Potential application example—Single or multiple units for: Universities, hospitals, medium to large manufacturing facility; Setup time (cables from generator to main power feed estimated at 5+ hours)	XQ600 600 kW Generator; Sound attenuated; Trailer mounted (semi tractor); Up to 2080 Amps@ 208 Volts, 3 Phase, 60 Hz / up to 902 Amps@ 480 Volts 3 Phase, 60 Hz; Dry weight 37,000 lbs; Fuel tank capacity 660 Gallons; Dimensions 40' Long x 8' Wide x 13'.5" Tall; Potential application examples: Retail stores, HVAC system power, multi-story/buildings, light manufacturing, apartment buildings; Setup time (cables from generator to main power feed estimated at 3+ hours)	XQ400 400 kW Generator; Sound attenuated; Trailer mounted (pull behind); Multi-voltage distribution panel; Up to 1390 Amps @ 208 Volts, 3 Phase, 60 Hz/up to 602 Amps@ 480 Volts 3 Phase, 60 Hz; Dry weight 16,800 lbs; Fuel tank capacity 470 Gallons; Dimensions 23' Long x 8'.5" Wide x 11' Tall; Potential application example: Large office building, public schools, libraries, and communication equipment. Setup time (cables from generator to main power feed estimated at 2+ hours)	XQ125 125 kW Generator; Sound attenuated; Trailer mounted (pull behind); Multi-voltage distribution panel; Up to 433 Amps@ 208 Volts, 3 Phase, 60 Hz / up to 188 Amps @ 480 Volts 3 Phase, 60 Hz; Dry weight 10,610 lbs; Fuel tank capacity 223 Gallons; Dimensions 18'.5" Long x 6'.5" Wide x 9' Tall; Potential application example: Small office building, emergency mobile trailers & operations, restaurants. Setup time (cables from generator to main power feed estimated at 1 hour)
COMMENTS:	2500-gallon external fuel tanks available. Fuel consumption is estimated at 7% of the kW usage (example: fuel consumption on a 100 kW Generator operating at full load is approximately 7 gallons per hour). Technicians are available for hookup and monitoring of equipment. 4/0 Quick connect (Cam-Lock) cable is available for tie-in to power feed, rated at 400 Amps each cable. Fuel supply, and/or fuel vendors available. Power distribution equipment available. Transformers & Load Banks are available.					
		XQ2000	XQ1500	XQ600-400		XQ125

RESOURCE: GENERATORS					
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	TYPE V
Component	Metric				
	<div>   <p>Arrangement not shown with optional trailer with pinle hitch.</p>  <p>Arrangement shown with optional trailer with pinle hitch.</p>   </div>				


RESOURCE: HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR (LARGE MASS EXCAVATION 13 CY TO 3 CY BUCKETS)						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Equipment	Cubic Yard	5130B ME Net HP (800); Operating Weight-Std. (399000 lb); Bucket Capacity-HDR (13.7 yd3); Max. Digging Depth (27.6 ft); Max. Reach at Ground Level (48.9 ft); Max. Dump Height (29.8 ft); Max. Drawbar Pull (196000); Fuel Tank (987 gal); Overall Width (21.7 ft); Height To Top Of Cab (21.4 ft); Track Length-Std. (23.8 ft) Mining Machine	385B-L Net HP (513); Operating Weight-Std. (183940 lb); Operating Weight-Long (L) Undercarriage (189770 lb); Bucket Capacities-HDR (2.5 yd3) - General Purpose GP (5.5 yd3); Max. Drawbar Pull (132810); Fuel Tank (328 gal); Max. Digging Depth (38.7 ft); Max. Reach at Ground Level (56.11 ft); Max. Dump Height (37.11 ft); Minimum Loading Height (11.1 ft); Overall Width (12.7 ft); Height To Top Of Cab (12 ft); Track Length-Std. (19.2 ft)	375-L, 365B-L Series II In respective order of size; Net HP (428-404); Operating Weight-Std. (173100 lb-149000 lb); Operating Weight-Long (L) Undercarriage (179800 lb-150200 lb); Bucket Capacities-HDR (2.5 yd3-1.6 yd3) - General Purpose GP (5 yd3); Max. Drawbar Pull (126300 -103820); Fuel Tank (261gal-211 gal); Max. Digging Depth (37.7ft-31 ft); Max. Reach at Ground Level (52ft-46 ft); Max. Dump Height (33.11ft-30 ft); Overall Width (13.6ft-11.6ft); Height To Top Of Cab (12.2ft-11.1ft); Track Length-Std. (20.10 ft-19.3ft)		
COMMENTS:	To better match bucket needs to material conditions, contact dealer and or owner. The reference to "L" means Long Undercarriage. Mobilization may require more than one truck-trailer.					
						
	<i>5130B</i>	<i>385B & L</i>	<i>375 & L</i>	<i>365B L Series II</i>		

RESOURCE: HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR (MEDIUM MASS EXCAVATION 4 CY TO 1.75 CY BUCKETS)						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Equipment	Cubic Yard	345B L Series II Net HP (321); Operating Weight-Long Undercarriage (111180 lb for UHD—97940lb); Bucket Capacity-HDR (3 yd3); Bucket Capacities General Purpose GP (4 yd3); Max. Digging Depth (23.7 ft); Max. Reach at Ground Level (37.2 ft); Max. Loading Height (22.6 ft); Max. Drawbar Pull (74380 lb); Fuel Tank (190 gal); Overall Width (11.5 ft); Height To Top Of Cab (15.1 ft); Track Length-Std. (17.7 ft)	330C-325C L In respective order of size; Net HP (247-188); Operating Weight-Long Undercarriage (77400 lb-63100 lb); Bucket Capacities-HDR (2.12 yd3-1.75 yd3); Bucket Capacities General Purpose GP (3 yd3-2.5 yd3); Max. Drawbar Pull (66094 lb--54853 lb); Fuel Tank (163 gal-132 gal); Max. Digging Depth (24.3 ft-23.3 ft); Max. Reach at Ground Level (35.10 ft-34.6 ft); Max. Loading Height (23.7 ft-23.4 ft); Minimum Loading Height (8.11 ft-8 ft); Overall Width (11.3 ft-11.1 ft); Height To Top Of Cab (11 ft-10.11 ft); Track Length-Std. (16.6 ft-15.3 ft)	322C L-320C L **Note In respective order of size; Net HP (168-138); Operating Weight-Long Undercarriage; (53600 lb-46300 lb); Bucket Capacities-HDR (2.12 yd3--1 yd3) - General Purpose GP (3 yd3-1.75 yd3); Max. Drawbar Pull (50132 - 44040); Fuel Tank (132 gal-106 gal); Max. Digging Depth (22 ft-22 ft); Max. Reach at Ground Level (32.10 ft-32.4 ft); Max. Loading Height (22.1ft-21.4 ft); Overall Width (11.6ft-9.6 ft); Height To Top Of Cab (10.9-9.11ft); Track Length-Std. (15.3 ft-13.4ft)	321B L-320C L Utility Models **Note In respective order of size; Net HP (168-138); Operating Weight-Long Undercarriage; (50927 lb-50700 lb); Max. Drawbar Pull (44063 - 44040); Fuel Tank (66 gal-gal); Bucket capacities and other handling performances will be similar to 320 C L	
COMMENTS:	To better match bucket needs to material conditions, contact dealer and or owner. The reference to "L" means Long Undercarriage. Mobilization may require more than one truck w/trailer. Boom type will change reach, digging depth, and handling performances. **Note: 320C L has two versions for difference applications. Utility model has smaller radius.					
						
	345B L Series II UHD	345B L Series II	330C-325C L	322C-320C L	321B-320C L Utility	

RESOURCE: HYDRAULIC TRUCK CRANES						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment; Personnel; Vehicle	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Equipment & Personnel	Tons	75-70 Crane type with boom reach of 190-170 feet; With jib add approx. 30 feet; Self-propelled/driven over the road; Operator furnished; Setup time minimal; Counter weight transported by tractor-trailer; No other special transport permit required	65-60 Crane type with boom reach of 160-150 feet; With jib add approx. 30 feet; Self-propelled/driven over the road; Operator furnished; Setup time minimal and ready for use; No special transport permit required	40-35 Crane type with boom reach of 140 feet; With jib add approx. 30 feet; Self-propelled/driven over the road; Operator furnished; Setup time minimal and ready for use; No special transport permit required		
COMMENTS:	Check with your local/State transportation and law enforcement organizations to determine mobilization requirements.					
						

RESOURCE: LATTICE TRUCK CRANES						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment; Personnel; Vehicle			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Equipment	Tons	220 Manitowoc Reach of 430 feet; Requires 7 tractor-trailers to mobilize & demobilize; Setup time 6 hours				
Personnel		Operator with one (1) oiler/rigger				
COMMENTS:		Check with your local/State transportation and law enforcement organizations to determine mobilization requirements.				
						



RESOURCE: TRACK DOZER						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Example		D10R – Cat 3412E Turbo Charged Diesel	D6N – Cat 3126B Diesel	D3G – Cat 3046 Diesel		D10R WHA (Waste Handling) – Cat 3412E Turbo Charged Diesel
Gross Power	RPM	1,900	2,100	2,400		1,900
Gross Power	kw/hp	457/613	127/170	57/77		457/613
Operating Weight	lbs	144,191	34,209	16,193		144,986
Blade Capacity	yd ³	24.2	5.6	1.88		63.9
Digging Depth	in	26.5	20.5	21.8		26.5
Height	ft/in	6'11"	4'1"	3'8"		10'5"
Ground Clearance	ft/in	4'11"	3'2.7"			4'10"
Total Tilt	ft/in	3'3"	2'2.2"	1'2.5"		3'6.3"
Width Over End Bits	ft/in	15'11"	10'6"	8'9"		17'3"
Blade Lift Height	in			27.1		
Digging Depth	in			21.8		
Multishanks Arrangements		1-3	3			1 to 3
Ground Clearance Under Tip	in	35	19.9	16.2		35"
Machine Ground Clearance	in			14.7		
Max Penetration	in		14.2			3'1"
Max Reach at Ground Line	in		29.1	29.1"		
Width	ft/in	9'7"	7'2.7"	8'9"		9'7"
Winch-Drum Capacity	ft	226	371	371		226
Fuel Capacity	gal	293	79	43.6		293


RESOURCE: TRACK DOZER						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Max Line Pull	lbs			40,000		
Bare Drum						
Full Drum	lbs			25,000		
COMMENTS:		Caterpillar is used as an example only. The major difference for D10R WHA (Waste Handling) – Cat 3412E Turbo Charged Diesel is that it contains a larger blade and protection guards to prevent landfill type debris from tangling its drives.				
		 <p>General Example</p>				
		   				
		D10R	D10R WH	D6N	D3G	

RESOURCE: TRACTOR TRAILER (EXAMPLE ONLY)						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Example		TE70FG-2 Folding Gooseneck Trailer	TE18AH (D9AH) General Duty Hydraulic Tail Trailer (with Fifth-Wheel Hookup)			
Capacity	lbs	70,000	18,000			
Overall Length	ft/in	40'-53'	34'11"			
Main Deck Length (Double Drop)	ft	17-28	8			
Hydraulic Deck Plate	in		18			
Arch Hitch Length	ft/in		7'9"			
Arch Hitch Height	in		32-40			
Main Deck Length (Single Drop)	ft	20-32				
Upper Deck Length	ft	8				
Rear Deck Length	ft/in	7'-10'				
Slope	degrees	60				
Width	ft/in	8'6"	8'			
Swing Clearance	in	84				
King Pin Setting	in	16				
Deck Height (Unloaded Single Drop)	in	39.5				
Deck Height (Loaded)	in		36			


RESOURCE: TRACTOR TRAILER (EXAMPLE ONLY)						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Ground Clearance (Single Drop)	in	19.5				
Platform	in	1.375	1.375			
Axles (2)	lbs	25,000	9,000			
Brakes (Air)	in x in	16.5 x 7	12.25 x 3.375			
Wheels (Disc-Pilot Mounted)		8.25 x 22.5				
Wheels (8-Hole)			6.75 x 16.5			
Tires (Low Profile)		255/70R x 22.5				
Tires (10-Ply)			8.75 x 16.5			
Suspension		Spring-type	18,000 lbs			
Jack (Crank Style with Pin Drop Base)	lbs		12,000			

RESOURCE: TRACTOR TRAILER (EXAMPLE ONLY)

CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
COMMENTS:	Rail-EZE Trailers are used only as an example.					
<div></div> <p>TE70FG-2 Folding Gooseneck Trailer</p> <div></div> <p>TE18AH (D9AH) General Duty Hydraulic Tail Trailer (with Fifth-Wheel Hookup)</p>						

RESOURCE: TUB GRINDER						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Output Capability	cy/hr	> 400	300-400	100-300	Up to 100	
Tub Size (opening)	ft/in	14'-15'	12'-13'	8'4"-11'	Up to 8'4"	
Towing Arrangement (i.e., Tow-Behind and Fifth-Wheel Trailer Hookup)		Fifth-wheel	Fifth-wheel	Fifth-wheel	Pintle hitch	
Horsepower	hp	>1000	630-1000	200-575	Up to 200	
Example		Mobark 1500	Morbark 1300/1200XL	Morbark 1100/1000	Mobark 950	
COMMENTS:	Morbark is used as an example only. 					





RESOURCE: TUG BOAT						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Vessel Personnel		Tug Boat Captain	Inland River Pilot	Docking Pilot		
Description		Term used on the inland waterways to describe a vessel operator who holds a Master license	Term used on the inland waterways that equates to "Mate" in the coastal sector; A pilot is the second operator onboard an inland towing vessel; The pilot has similar navigation duties and credentials to the Captain/Master, although the Captain/Master has the ultimate authority onboard the vessel	A docking pilot is an individual with specific expertise in maneuvering large, deep sea vessels in confined spaces (e.g., alongside a pier); The docking pilot boards the ship, takes the conn, and brings the vessel into port; Most docking pilots are licensed by the Coast Guard (except in Maryland and New Jersey, where they are licensed by the State) and are employed by tug companies		
Training or Requirements		Requires a tug boat captain's licensure issued by the U.S. Coast Guard; Increasingly, 2-month schools are available for captain licensure	Requires licensure issued by the U.S. Coast Guard	Requires special licensure issued by the U.S. Coast Guard or New Jersey/ Maryland		
Crew Availability		Generally live on the boat during working times, as schedule depends on the tug boat companies (e.g., 4 days on, 4 days off)	Required by law and on an on-call basis	Specialty position on an on-call basis		

RESOURCE: TUG BOAT						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
COMMENTS:		<p><u>Tug boats</u> are typed as one resource as modifications and enhancements are based on boat-to-boat, location, and working task specialty bases. Tug boats and operators are subject to licensure and jurisdiction of the U.S. Coast Guard, and are required by law to make use of river pilots on inland waterways. The docking pilot specialist is becoming more used in current times. Horsepower will be the first determining factor in tug boat requisitioning, as tractor tugs are the preferred equipment type. Equipment is usually requisitioned from a U.S. Coast Guard or harbor-master matrix based on the closest and largest available tug boat. The matrix will assign the tug type, size, and how many units may be available to assist in the emergency situation.</p>				
						




RESOURCE: WATER PURIFICATION TEAM (USACE EMERGENCY WATER TEAMS)						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Team Personnel		ESF Action Officer (AO)	Mission Manager	Mission Specialist	Logistics Manager	Contract Specialist
Description		Coordinates the mission requirements on all levels with FEMA, State, local, and other ESF elements to determine scope of mission; Is the USACE liaison with FEMA, DFO, and ERRO, and provides tasking to the ERRO/District; Works with Mission Manager to ensure actions are accomplished	Serves as the Project Manager for mission execution and is responsible for team coordination and timely procurement and delivery of water to all staging areas and distribution sites; Prepares scopes of work, cost estimates, schedule and tracking of water deliveries, and upward reporting	Works with the ERRO and assists the Mission Manager, while serving as the MM backup (same relative duties)	Works at the staging operations area and provides support for the MM; Responsible for receiving, inventory management, and distribution of emergency water in coordination with the MM; Ensures the quality control and accounting necessary for upward reporting and contractor payments; Provides status reports of deliveries and inventories	Works for the Chief of the Contracting Division of the supported District and ERRO, and contract support to the MM; Responsible for all contracting for the procurement, transportation, storage, security, testing, and distribution of water during emergency operations; Provides copies of all ACI Contract actions and delivery orders
Training or Requirements		Must have full knowledge of the Federal Response Plan, FEMA operations, PL 84-99 authorities, and operational dynamics of a DFO	Must be familiar with the procurement process and able to communicate mission requirements to contracting, resource management, emergency management, and other impacted districts; Trained and fully knowledgeable of the current ACI Water Contract, and familiar with the ENGLink Interactive and the preparation of SITREPS, CEFMS, and the PR&C process (requires an alternate to be designated)	Must be familiar with the procurement process and able to communicate mission requirements to contracting, resource management, emergency management, and other impacted districts; Trained and fully knowledgeable of the current ACI Water Contract, and familiar with the ENGLink Interactive and the preparation of SITREPS, CEFMS, and the PR&C process (requires an alternate to be designated)	Must possess special training for receiving and accountability process; Must be able to effectively work with emergency managers to solicit support for Logistics PRT (requires an alternate person be designated)	Must be able to act as liaison between Water PRT and the Contracting Division of supported District, while scoping contract requirements for mission execution and procurement; Must be fully knowledgeable of the current ACI Water Contract, delivery orders, preparing sealed bids, negotiate actions, simplified acquisition procedures, and must be proficient in the Standard Procurement System, Procurement Desktop Defense, and CEFMS





RESOURCE: WATER PURIFICATION TEAM (USACE EMERGENCY WATER TEAMS)						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Crew Availability		Deployed for 30-day rotations, with a 3- to 5-day transition period between consecutive missions; Average missions last 2-3 weeks	Deployed for 30-day rotations, with a 3- to 5-day transition period between consecutive missions; Average missions last 2-3 weeks	Deployed for 30-day rotations, with a 3- to 5-day transition period between consecutive missions; Average missions last 2-3 weeks (nightshift availability if required)	Deployed for 30-day rotations, with a 3- to 5-day transition period between consecutive missions; Average missions last 2-3 weeks; multiple deployments required (nightshift availability if required)	Deployed for 30-day rotations, with a 3- to 5-day transition period between consecutive missions; Average missions last 2-3 weeks
Water Sources		ACI Water Contract	Commercial Water Sources	Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Units (ROWPUs)		
Description		<p>A service and supply contract which can be used to provide bottled and bulk water:</p> <p><u>Area of Coverage:</u> Continental U.S. (CONUS) and Outside Continental U.S. (OCONUS)</p> <p><u>Time Requirement:</u> Within 24 hours</p> <p><u>Bottle Size:</u> 12 ounce to 1.5 liter</p> <p><u>Conversion Factor:</u> 1 gallon = 3.79 liters</p> <p><u>Price:</u> 0.38/liter for CONUS</p> <p><u>Bulk Water:</u> Scope and cost to be negotiated based on water source and transportation method</p>	Commercial water sources can be located by contacting the International Bottled Water Association	Able to purify 3,000 gallons of potable water an hour; Detachments are typically equipped with a 2-million-gallon storage capability to pump this water approximately 20 miles		








RESOURCE: WATER PURIFICATION TEAM (USACE EMERGENCY WATER TEAMS)						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Water Distribution	Recommendation (Note: emergency water is for drinking purposes only, and initial distributions should be based on 1 gallon/ person per day and limited to no more than 2 days supply per visit to ensure all residents have minimum amount for survival)	1 gallon/person per day				
COMMENTS:	USACE – Emergency Water Team Staffing is designed to provide the minimum number of personnel to effectively manage and support the execution of the water mission in concert with the responding Emergency Response and Recovery Office command and control structure. The team configuration is designed to staff the three operational functions required to execute a major Federal Response Plan mission: Emergency Support Function #3 (Public Works and Engineering) element at the Disaster Field Office, Emergency Response and Recovery Office, and the Staging Operations area(s). The preferred method of providing water to disaster victims is by bottled water because the containers are usually stronger and easier to carry, and reduce opportunity for disease transmission as the water is consumed in a shorter period of time.					







RESOURCE: WATER TRUCK (EXAMPLE ONLY)						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Example		Tandem Axle				
		DOT Class 8; GVW rating 60,000; Capacity 4,000 gallons of potable water; Gas or diesel powered with choice of Manual or Automatic Transmission; Air Brakes; Limited off-road service; Medium to long haul; Wide turning radius; CDL license required				
COMMENTS:	   					

RESOURCE: WHEEL DOZER						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Example		854G – Cat 3508B EUI Diesel All-Wheel-Drive	824G – Cat 3406C Turbo Charged Diesel All-Wheel-Drive			
Gross Power	RPM		2,100			
Gross Power	kw/hp	656/880	254/340			
Weight	lbs	212,230	58,697			
Blade Height	ft/in	6'11"	4'10"			
Width	ft/in	21'8"				
Moldboard Length	ft/in		13'9"			
Maximum Depth of Cut	ft/in	1'4"	1'5"			
Maximum Lift Above Ground	ft/in	3'6"	3'6"			
Maximum Clearance Under Skid Plate	ft/in	5'6"	3'2"			
Total Tilt	ft/in	3'10"	3'11"			
Width Over End Bits	ft/in	20'7"	14'9"			
Fuel Capacity	gal	413	166			

RESOURCE: WHEEL DOZER						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)				KIND: Equipment		
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
COMMENTS:	<p>Caterpillar is used as an example only.</p> <div>  </div> <p>General Example</p> <div>  </div> <p>854G</p> <div>  </div> <p>824G</p>					

RESOURCE: WHEEL LOADERS (LARGE 41 CY TO 8 CY)						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Equipment	Cubic Yards	994D Gross Power 1027 kW (1375 hp); Operating Weight 191200 kg (421600 lb); Rated Payload-Standard 34.5 tonnes (38 tons); Bucket Capacity Range 15-31 m3 (19.5-41 yd3); Reach at Max. Lift/Dump-Std 2263 mm (7.4 ft); Clearance at Max. Lift/Dump-Std 5592 mm (18.4 ft); Bucket pivot at Max. Lift-Std 8157 mm (26.8 ft); Overall Height Bucket Raised-Std 100996 mm (36.1 ft); Overall Length-Std 16809 mm (55.1 ft); Width Over Tires 5499 mm (18 ft); Fuel Tank (1226 gal)	992G Gross Power 656 kw (880 hp); Max. Bucket Capacity 12.3 m3 (16 yd3); Operating Weight 93779 kg (206783 lb); Dump Clearance 4636 mm (19 ft); Fuel Tank 413 gal)	990 Series II Gross Power 503 kW (675 hp); Operating Weight 77141 kg (170067 lb); Rated Payload-Standard 15 tonnes (16.5 tons); Bucket Capacity Range 8.4-9.2 m3 (11-12 yd3); Static Tipping Load, Full Turn 38243 kg (84311 lb); Reach at Max. Lift/Dump-Std 1799 mm (5.9 ft); Clearance at Max. Lift/Dump-Std 4135 mm (13.7 ft); Overall Length-Std 12839 mm (42.1 ft); Width Over Tires 4071 mm (13.3 ft); Fuel Tank (284 gal)	988G Gross Power 388 kW (520 hp); Operating Weight 50183 kg (110634 lb); Rated Payload-Standard 11.4 tonnes (12.5 tons); Bucket Capacity Range 6.3-7 m3 (8.2-9.2 yd3); Static Tipping Load, Full Turn 26960 kg (59436 lb); Reach at Max. Lift/Dump-Std 2113 mm (6.9 ft); Clearance at Max. Lift/Dump-Std 3971 mm (13 ft); Overall Length-Std slightly less than 990 Series; Fuel Tank (176.5 gal)	
COMMENTS:	Caterpillar products used in typing. To better match bucket needs to material conditions, contact dealer and or owner.					
						
	994D	992G	990 Series	988G		

RESOURCE: WHEEL LOADERS (MEDIUM 7 CY TO 3 CY)						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:	TYPE I		TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Equipment	Cubic Yards	980G, 972G In respective order; Max. Flywheel Power 238 kW-213 kW (319 hp-285 hp); Operating Weight 30207 kg-25490 kg (66576 lb-56180 lb); Static Tipping Load 18032 kg (39743 lb); Breakout Force 210 kN (47277 lb); Bucket Capacity Range 3.8-5.7m (7.5-5 yd3); Fuel Tank (124-100 gal)	966G Series II Max. Flywheel Power 194 kW (260 hp); Operating Weight 22870 kg (50400 lb); Bucket Capacity Range 3.5-4.25 m3 (4.5-5.5 yd3); Fuel Tank (100 gal)	962G Series II, IT62G, 950G Series II Max. Flywheel Power 157-146 kW (210-196 hp); Operating Weight 18547-17780 kg (40889-39198 lb); Static Tipping Load 11966-10619 kg (26380-23411 lb); Breakout Force 154-125 kN (34666-28210 lb); Bucket Capacity Range 2.7-3.8 m3 (5-3.5 yd3); Fuel Tank (75 gal)	938G, IT38G In respective order; Max. Flywheel Power 128 kW (172 hp); Operating Weight 13062-13030 kg (28731-28714 lb); Static Tipping Load 9241-7621 kg (20373-16800 lb); Breakout Force 109-124 kN (25096-28020 lb); Bucket Capacity Range 2.8-2.5 m3 (3.65-2.9 yd3); Fuel Tank (67 gal)	
COMMENTS:	Caterpillar products used in typing. To better match bucket needs to material conditions, contact dealer and or owner. IT models offer multiple attachments.					
						
	980G		972G		966G	
						
	950G		938G		IT62G	
					IT38G	

RESOURCE: WHEEL LOADERS (SMALL 7 CY TO 2 CY)						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Equipment	Cubic Yards	928G, IT28G In respective order; Max. Flywheel Power 107 kW (144 hp); Operating Weight 11836 kg-12134 kg (26094 lb-26751 lb); Bucket Capacity Range 2-5.35 m3 (2.5-7 yd3); Fuel Tank (59 gal)	924G, 924Gz In respective order; Max. Flywheel Power 98 kW (132 hp); Operating Weight 10328 kg-9844 kg (22769 lb-21702 lb); Bucket Capacity Range 1.7-5 m3 (2.2-6.5 yd3); Fuel Tank (59-51 gal)	IT14G, 914G In respective order; Max. Gross Power 73 kW (98 hp); Operating Weight 7906 kg-7243 kg (17393 lb-15935 lb); Breakout Force (17270-14007 lb); Static Tipping Load (10094-11737 lb); Dump Clearance 9.58-8.75 feet; Bucket Capacity Range 1.4 m3 (1.8 yd3); Fuel Tank (59-51 gal)		
COMMENTS:	Caterpillar products used in typing. To better match bucket needs to material conditions, contact dealer and or owner. IT models offer multiple attachments.					
						
	928G		IT28G		924G	924Gz
						
	IT14G				914G	



FEMA

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Search and Rescue Resources

RESOURCE: AIR SEARCH TEAM (FIXED-WING)

Search & Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND:		Aircraft		
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Vehicle	Fixed-Wing Aircraft	IFR Capable Fixed-Wing Observation Aircraft	IFR Capable Fixed-Wing Observation Aircraft	Fixed-Wing Observation Aircraft	Fixed-Wing Observation Aircraft	
	Capacity	4-8 passengers with cargo not to exceed design specification of aircraft	2-4 passengers with cargo not to exceed design specification of aircraft	2-4 passengers with cargo not to exceed design specification of aircraft	2-4 passenger with cargo not to exceed design specification of aircraft	
Equipment	Flight Suit	Appropriate level of PPE	Appropriate level of PPE	Appropriate level of PPE	Appropriate level of PPE	
	Communications	Standard FAA FM Radio; VHF Radios; Satellite Phone	Standard FAA FM Radio; VHF Radios	Standard FAA FM Radio; VHF Radios	Standard FAA FM Radio	
	Video/ Electronic	Electronic Direction Finding; Capable; Capable of Airborne Video Transmission	Electronic Direction Finding Capable; Capable of flying back video or still imagery	Electronic Direction Finding Capable	None	
Aircrews	Training & Ratings	<u>Pilot</u> – Commercial (instrument) or higher certificate and complete unit certification program <u>Observer</u> – Complete unit certification program	<u>Pilot</u> – Private Pilot (instrument) or higher certificate and complete unit certification program <u>Observer</u> – Complete unit certification program	<u>Pilot</u> – Private Pilot or higher certificate and complete unit certification program <u>Observer</u> – Complete unit certification program	<u>Pilot</u> – Private Pilot or higher certificate and complete unit certification program <u>Observer</u> – Complete unit certification program	
	Crew Availability	Aircrew(s) available for extended operations	Aircrew(s) available for 8 to 14 days of operations	Aircrew(s) available for 3 to 7 days of operations	Aircrew(s) available for at least 2 days of operations	
Management Support	Overhead Incident Management	Full incident command staff capable of managing all phases of air search operations	Incident staff capable of managing air operations branch	Incident staff capable of supporting independent flight release	Unit level flight release; No search management capabilities	
COMMENTS:	Aircrews can work a maximum of 12-hour shifts, depending on individual unit policies and procedures. Aircraft will be maintained in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration Regulations. Aircraft will be expected to operate out of established airfield with paved runways. Aircrews will indicate fueling and runway requirements for the aircraft provided. Crew availability does not require continuous availability of specific personnel, only that crews are available to those specifications.					

RESOURCE: AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE (FIXED-WING)						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Aircraft	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Vehicle	Fixed-Wing Aircraft	IFR Capable Fixed-Wing Observation Aircraft	IFR Capable Fixed-Wing Observation Aircraft	Fixed-Wing Observation Aircraft	Fixed-Wing Observation Aircraft	
	Capacity	4-8 passengers with cargo not to exceed design specification of aircraft	2-4 passengers with cargo not to exceed design specification of aircraft	2-4 passengers with cargo not to exceed design specification of aircraft	2-4 passengers with cargo not to exceed design specification of aircraft	
Equipment	Flight Suit	Appropriate level of PPE	Appropriate level of PPE	Appropriate level of PPE	Appropriate level of PPE	
	Communications	Standard FAA FM Radio; VHF Radios; Satellite Phone	Standard FAA FM Radio; VHF Radios	Standard FAA FM Radio; VHF Radios	Standard FAA FM Radio	
	Video/Electronic	Capable of flying back video or still imagery; Capable of High Resolution Airborne Video Transmission; Desired: FLIR or other infrared capabilities; Desired: Capable of supporting Hyperspectral Imaging Requests	Capable of flying back video or still imagery; Capable of Low resolution Airborne Video Transmission; Desired: FLIR or other infrared capabilities	Capable of flying back video or still imagery	None	
Aircrews	Training & Ratings	<u>Pilot</u> – Commercial (instrument) or higher certificate and complete unit certification program <u>Observer</u> – Complete unit certification program	<u>Pilot</u> – Private Pilot (instrument) or higher certificate and complete unit certification program <u>Observer</u> – Complete unit certification program	<u>Pilot</u> – Private Pilot or higher certificate and complete unit certification program <u>Observer</u> – Complete unit certification program	<u>Pilot</u> – Private Pilot or higher certificate and complete unit certification program <u>Observer</u> – Complete unit certification program	
	Crew Availability	Aircrew(s) available for extended operations	Aircrew(s) available for 8 to 14 days of operations	Aircrew(s) available for 3 to 7 days of operations	Aircrew(s) available for at least 2 days of operations	
Management Support	Overhead Incident Management	Full Incident Command staff capable of managing all phases of air search operations	Incident staff capable of managing air operations branch	Incident staff capable of supporting independent flight release	Unit level flight release; no incident management capabilities	

RESOURCE: AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE (FIXED-WING)						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Aircraft	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
COMMENTS:	Aircrews can work a maximum of 12-hour shifts, depending on individual unit policies and procedures. Aircraft will be maintained in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration Regulations. Aircraft will be expected to operate out of established airfield with paved runways. Aircrews will indicate fueling and runway requirements for the aircraft provided. Crew availability does not require continuous availability of specific personnel, only that crews are available to those specifications.					

RESOURCE: CANINE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM – AVALANCHE SNOW AIR SCENT						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Dog Team: 1 Dog 1 Handler 1 Support Person	Search Capabilities	Capable of self-sustaining and searching for 24 hours in extreme weather and terrain conditions through avalanche debris fields	Capable of self-sustaining and searching for 24 hours in snow-covered environments in extreme weather conditions and moderate terrain			N/A
Knowledge and Equipment for Avalanche/Snow Search Dog Teams		Personal snow travel equipment and gear to self-sustain for 24 hours; Equipped to include cross-country skis or snow shoes, poles, probe poles, snow shovel, and avalanche beacon; Training, including avalanche safety and winter survival, including building snow cave, First Aid for both human and dog, personal/ dog safety, and radio communications	Personal snow travel equipment and gear to self-sustain for 24 hours; Equipped to include cross-country skis or snow shoes, poles, probe poles, snow shovel, and avalanche beacon; Training, including avalanche safety and winter survival, including building snow cave, First Aid for both human and dog, personal/ dog safety, and radio communications			N/A
COMMENTS:	Note: Many of these resources are capable of searching in a disaster environment, such as a wilderness team in outlying areas of a tornado zone, etc. It is critical that canine management personnel, knowledgeable in multiuse of canine resources, are available to Incident Command. This will not necessarily be reflected in this document.					

RESOURCE: CANINE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM – DISASTER RESPONSE						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Dog Team: 1 Dog 1 Handler 1 Support Person	Search Capabilities	A disaster search canine that has successfully completed the DHS/FEMA Disaster Search Canine Readiness Evaluation for both Type II and Capable of national and international responses	A disaster search canine that has successfully completed the DHS/FEMA Disaster Search Canine Readiness Evaluation for Type II only; Capable of national and international responses	A disaster search canine that has successfully completed Disaster Search Canine Readiness Evaluation through an organized disaster task force – non-FEMA; Capable of national and international responses	A search canine with minimal exposure to disaster search; Capable of local/regional response only; No task force participation	
Knowledge and Equipment for Search Dog Teams		All requirements as set forth by DHS/FEMA National US&R Response System	All requirements as set forth by DHS/FEMA National US&R Response System	All requirements as set forth by organized task force for availability for national/international response	Agility; Obedience; First Aid-Human/Dog; HazMat; Disaster; Environment Exposure minimal; Initial responder readiness through local agency	
COMMENTS:	Please note that many of these resources are capable of searching in a disaster environment, such as a wilderness team in outlying areas of a tornado zone, etc. It is critical that canine management personnel, knowledgeable in multiuse of canine resources, are available to Incident Command. This will not necessarily be reflected in this document.					

RESOURCE: CANINE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM – LAND CADAVER AIR SCENT						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue, Other			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Dog Team: 1 Dog 1 Handler 1 Support Person	Search Capabilities	Capable of locating less than 15 grams of human remains during disaster ops; Capable of self-sustaining for 24 hours	Capable of locating deceased persons (greater than 15 grams) in disaster ops; Capable of self-sustaining for 24 hours	Capable of locating less than 15 grams of human remains buried, hanging, ground level, or in vehicles, nondisaster	Capable of locating less than 15 grams of human remains buried, hanging, ground level, nondisaster	Capable of locating deceased persons (greater than 15 grams) buried, hanging, ground level, nondisaster
Knowledge and Equipment for Land Cadaver Search Dog Teams		Training and equipment for biohazard environment, including OSHA guidelines, scene preservation, documentation, collection, chain of custody, and scene security; First Aid for both human and dog, personal/dog safety, and radio communications; Disaster ops training and capabilities	Training and equipment for biohazard environment, including OSHA guidelines, scene preservation, documentation, collection, chain of custody, and scene security; First Aid for both human and dog, personal/dog safety, and radio communications; Disaster ops training and capabilities	Training and equipment for biohazard environment, including OSHA guidelines, scene preservation, documentation, collection, chain of custody, and scene security; First Aid for both human and dog, personal/dog safety, and radio communications	Training and equipment for biohazard environment, including OSHA guidelines, scene preservation, documentation, collection, chain of custody, and scene security; First Aid for both human and dog, personal/dog safety, and radio communications	Training and equipment for biohazard environment, including OSHA guidelines, scene preservation, documentation, collection, chain of custody, and scene security; First Aid for both human and dog, personal/dog safety, and radio communications
COMMENTS:						

RESOURCE: CANINE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM – WATER AIR SCENT						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Dog Team: 1 Dog 1 Handler 1 Support Person	Search Capabilities	Capable of working swiftwater/stillwater environments; Trained and equipped to perform search ops on foot and from any type of watercraft	Capable of working stillwater environments; Trained and equipped to perform search ops on foot and from any type of watercraft	Capable of working swiftwater and stillwater ops from shore only	Capable of working swiftwater ops from shore only	Capable of working stillwater ops from shore only
		<u>Type VI</u> Capable of working salt-water and very large fresh water environments from both boat and shore	<u>Type VII</u> Capable of working salt-water and very large fresh water environments from shore only			
Knowledge and Equipment for Water Search Dog Teams		<u>Type I, III, IV, VI, VII</u> Water Helmet; Class V Water Vest; Throw Rope; Swiftwater lifesaving skills; Knowledge of water rescue and boat operations; First Aid for both human and dog; Personal/dog safety; Radio communications	<u>Type II, V</u> Water Helmet; Class III-V Water Vest; Throw Rope, Stillwater lifesaving skills; Knowledge of water rescue operations in stillwater environment; First Aid for both human and dog; Personal/dog safety, Radio communications equipment			
COMMENTS:	<u>Note:</u> Many of these resources are capable of searching in a disaster environment, such as a wilderness team in outlying areas of a tornado zone, etc. It is critical that canine management personnel, knowledgeable in multiuse of canine resources, are available to Incident Command. This will not necessarily be reflected in this document.					

RESOURCE: CANINE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM – WILDERNESS AIR SCENT						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Single Resource	Search Capabilities	Capable of search and self-sustaining for 72 hours in all weather and low angle wilderness terrain or larger areas of 60+ acres	Capable of searching and self-sustaining for 48 hours in all weather and low angle wilderness terrain or larger areas of 60+ acres	Capable of searching high probability local wilderness terrain for short durations (24 hours or less) or small areas 40-60 acres	Capable of searching high probability local wilderness terrain for short durations (12 hours or less) or small areas 40-60 acres	Human discriminating (scent source necessary)
Single Resource	Search Capabilities	Capable of searching and self-sustaining for 72 hours in all weather and low angle wilderness terrain or larger areas of 120+ acres	Capable of searching and self-sustaining for 48 hours in all weather and low angle wilderness terrain or larger areas of 120+ acres	Capable of searching high probability local wilderness terrain for short durations (24 hours or less) or small areas of 60-120 acres	Capable of searching high probability local wilderness terrain for short durations (12 hours or less) or small areas of 40-60 acres	Nondiscriminating (locate all human indication in area)
COMMENTS:	<p>There are significant differences in the training required for urban versus wilderness environments, both in air scent/area and trailing/tracking. Because of the vast differences, often a resource highly skilled in one environment may not function as well in the other environment because of a lack of continuous training in the environment. Teams may be cross-trained in both environments, depending on the team training criteria.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Many of these resources are capable of searching in a disaster environment, such as a wilderness team in outlying areas of a tornado zone, etc. It is critical that canine management personnel, knowledgeable in multiuse of canine resources, are available to Incident Command. This will not necessarily be reflected in this document.</p>					

RESOURCE: CANINE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM – WILDERNESS TRACKING/TRAILING						
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcement/Security, Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Dog Team: 1 Dog 1 Handler 1 Support Person	Search Capabilities	Capable of trailing in wilderness terrain; Aged 24+ hours; 1 mile or longer; Heavy contamination	Capable of trailing in wilderness terrain; Aged 4-12 hours; 1 mile or longer; Heavy contamination	Capable of trailing in wilderness terrain; Aged 1.5-4 hours; .5-1 mile; Heavy contamination	Capable of trailing in wilderness terrain; Aged 0-1.5 hours; .25-.5 mile; Heavy contamination	Discriminating (scent source must be available)
Knowledge and Equipment for Search Dog Teams		Personally equipped for 24 hours for dog/handler; Wilderness survival skills; Capable of establishing and maintaining direction of travel; First Aid for both human and dog; Personal/dog safety; Radio communications; Skill in collection of scent articles	Personally equipped for 24 hours for dog/handler; Wilderness survival skills; Capable of establishing and maintaining direction of travel; First Aid for both human and dog; Personal/dog safety; Radio communications; Skill in collection of scent articles	Personally equipped for 24 hours for dog/handler; Wilderness survival skills; Capable of establishing and maintaining direction of travel; First Aid for both human and dog; Personal/dog safety; Radio communications; Skill in collection of scent articles	Personally equipped for 24 hours for dog/handler; Wilderness survival skills; Capable of establishing and maintaining direction of travel; First Aid for both human and dog; Personal/dog safety; Radio communications; Skill in collection of scent articles	N/A
COMMENTS:	<p>As these dogs use scent articles, they are commonly referred to as trailing dogs. However, occasionally, a unit may refer to such dogs as tracking dogs. They do have the capability of human discrimination between sources with the aid of a provided scent source. Care should be taken to determine if a tracking dog requires the use of an article or not.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Many of these resources are capable of searching in a disaster environment, such as a wilderness team in outlying areas of a tornado zone, etc. It is critical that canine management personnel, knowledgeable in multiuse of canine resources, are available to Incident Command. This will not necessarily be reflected in this document.</p>					

RESOURCE: CAVE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Team	Personnel	Field team leader; Members; Medical specialist	Field team leader; Field team members; Medical specialist	Field team leader; Field team members; Medical specialist	Field team leader; Field team members	
Personnel Training	Cave Training	Same as Type II, plus: Proficiency in cave and surface search; Proficiency in high- and low-angle technical rescues and evacuations from dry, wet, and multidrop caves	Same as Type III, plus: Proficiency in vertical environments greater than 100 feet in depth; Ability to safely traverse multidrop caves; Ability to rapidly ascend a rope next to a litter during a litter raise	Same as Type IV, plus: Ability to carry additional rescue-related equipment to and through the cave	Basic understanding of the cave environment, including regional differences in ambient cave temperature, normal hazards such as risk of flooding, hypothermia, and potential changes in cave environment because of seasonal variations and outside weather; Proficiency in crawling, climbing and moving over uneven surfaces and breakdown areas covered in mud, sand, or water; Familiarity with chimneying, bridging, and other basic climbing techniques used in moving through caves; Ability to move comfortably and efficiently in small spaces; Ability to rappel and ascend 66' of static line using standard single rope techniques; Proficiency in changing over from ascent to rappel and rappel to ascent; Ability to carry personal equipment to and through the cave; Ability to identify fragile cave environments and take measures to protect them; Ability to maintain primary light sources	
	Navigation Training	Same as Type II	Same as Type III, plus: Proficiency in back-country navigation and route finding with a map and compass, use of GPS and UTM	Same as Type IV, plus: Knowledge of common symbols present on cave maps; Proficiency in reading cave maps; Ability to use	Familiar with cave maps and topographic maps	

RESOURCE: CAVE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
			coordinate system	topographic maps to locate caves		
	Basic Training	Same as Type II, plus: Ability to plan, organize, and direct cave rescue and search missions using ICS; Experience with ICS Unified Command	Same as Type III, plus: Ability to direct activities according to ICS; Technical proficiency in single person rope rescue techniques; Proficiency in crack and crevice rescue; Proficiency in creating load distributing and artificial anchors in-cave	Same as Type IV, plus: Capable of operating within ICS; Proficiency in edge tending for the vertical environment; Proficiency in preparing and rigging basket and flexible litters for haul and lower operations; Proficiency in patient packaging for extrication; Familiarity with the basic techniques for crack and crevice rescue; Ability to improvise patient packaging	Familiarity with basic cave search techniques; Familiarity with the NIIMS ICS of incident management; Proficiency in establishing simple anchors and fixing lines for personal rappels and ascents; Awareness of the psychological and physical patient considerations in rescue extrications of long duration; Proficiency in basic in-cave litter movement techniques; Ability to assist in patient packaging for extrication; Specialized training required to safely and appropriately use communication and technical rescue equipment	
	Technical Training	Same as Type II, plus: Proficiency in the use, placement, and analysis of mechanical anchors and anchor systems; Proficiency in use of highlines and guiding lines; Proficiency in the organization and direction of technical cave rescue searches and rescues; <u>For regions/caves with swiftwater:</u> Proficiency in working in and around moving water underground; Swiftwater/flatwater technician	Same as Type III, plus: Understanding of the mechanical forces involved in technical rescue systems; Proficiency in the selection and setup of rescue anchor systems; Proficiency at estimating component and system load ratios and assessing safety factors; Ability to rig and operate simple and compound 4:1, 6:1, and 9:1 mechanical advantage systems; Proficiency in rigging and use of counterbalance systems; Proficiency in technical litter evacuations and transport	Same as Type IV, plus: Proficiency in tying common knots and knowledge of their applications and strength efficiencies; Proficiency in establishing simple anchors for haul and lower systems; Ability to establish 2:1 and 3:1 haul systems, fixed brake lowering systems, and belay systems; Familiarity with basic search techniques and nomenclature; Ability to maintain scene integrity in case of crime; Proficiency in establishing and operating in-cave wired	Ability to serve as a member of a haul or lower team and familiarity of appropriate commands; Ability to serve as a member of an evacuation team; Other skills or abilities as identified by the team's operations leader	

RESOURCE: CAVE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		For regions/caves with bad air: Proficiency in the use of a 3-gas monitor (oxygen, hydrogen sulfide and carbon monoxide) and ability to understand its output	including litter raises and lowers on breakdown, in free-fall and other vertical environments, in narrow or waterfall situations, and in multidrop caves	communications systems; Ability to operate a handheld radio; Proficiency in choosing appropriate in-cave litter movement techniques		
	Survival Training	Same as Type III	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV, plus: Experience in wet and vertical caves	Operational proficiency in the cave environment for the region	
Medical Specialist	Training	National Standard EMT-B, with BTLS or PHTLS	National Standard EMT-B, or advanced wilderness first responder; BTLS	Same as Type IV	Basic First Aid/CPR	
Team	Sustained Operations	48 hours or more	36 hours	24 hours	24 hours	
Team	Search and Rescue Capabilities	Same as Type II with experience complex rescue environments as appropriate for region of activity	Same as Type III with experience in wet and vertical caves and crack/crevice situations	Same as Type IV	Trained cave rescue and cave search personnel with experience in relatively dry caves with moderate vertical situations	
Team Equipment	Supplies and Materials	Same as Type III, plus: Ability to support more than 2 patients at 2 separate incidents; Sufficient rope and hardware to support complex rigging, multiple drops, highline, etc. <u>In regions/caves with swiftwater:</u> Appropriate floatation equipment for patient(s) and other necessary swiftwater-specific rigging equipment In regions/caves with bad air: 3-gas monitors	Same as Type III, plus: Ability to respond to two in-cave patients simultaneously	Same as Type IV	Harnesses, Helmets; Basic hardware (including: 7/16 or .5" static kernmantle rope, webbing, pulleys, carabiners, lowering devices, etc.); Field telephones and wire; Radio communications on a common frequency; Patient packaging materials; Litters appropriate for situation; Entrance control materials; Edge protection	
Personal Equipment	Supplies and materials	Same as Type II, plus: Food for 48 hours	Same as Type III, plus: Food for 36 hours	Same as Type IV, plus: Wetsuit where appropriate	Personal protective equipment including: Footwear, underwear, and	

RESOURCE: CAVE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		In regions/caves with swiftwater: Appropriate swiftwater gear, PFD, personal throwbags, and waterproof light sources			outerwear suited to the particular cave environment; Sewn seat harness; Personal descending and ascending equipment with 2 points of attachment above the waist; Helmet (with 3- or 4-point chinstrap suspension system); Gloves with leather palms; 3 independent sources of light, each capable of exiting the cave; 2 of which must be helmet-mountable; Batteries (carbide if appropriate); Quantity of water appropriate for the conditions; Food for 24 hours; Knife/multitool; Personal first aid kit; Waterproof pen/pencil and paper; Appropriate pack to carry personal gear; food for 24 hours	
Medical Equipment	Supplies and Materials	As appropriate for level of training, as applied in wilderness/cave environment and meeting local protocols and requirements	As appropriate for level of training, as applied in wilderness/cave environment and meeting local protocols and requirements	As appropriate for level of training, as applied in wilderness/cave environment and meeting local protocols and requirements	As appropriate for level of training, as applied in wilderness/cave environment and meeting local protocols and requirements	
COMMENTS:						

RESOURCE: COLLAPSE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAMS						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Training and Certification	Trained to the HazMat Technician Level (NFPA 472); Comply with NFPA 1006 Technician Level requirements for their area of specialization or organization; Operations Level for support personnel as outlined in NFPA 1670.	Trained to the HazMat First Responder Operational Level (NFPA 472); Comply with organization; Operations Level for support personnel as outlined in NFPA 1670.	Trained to the HazMat First Responder Operational Level (NFPA 472); Comply with organization; Operations Level for support personnel as outlined in NFPA 1670	Trained to HazMat First Responder Awareness Level (NFPA 472); Comply with organization; Awareness Level for support personnel as outlined in NFPA 1670	
Team	Training	Trained for Heavy Floor Construction, Pre-cast Concrete Construction, Steel Frame Construction, High Angle Rope Rescue (including highline systems), Confined Space Rescue (permit required), and Mass Transportation Rescue	Trained for Heavy Wall Construction, High Angle Rope Rescue (not including highline systems), Confined Space (no permit required) and Trench and Excavation Rescue	Trained for Light Frame Construction and Low Angle Rope Rescue	Trained for Surface Rescue and Non-Structural Entrapment in Non-Collapsed Structures	
Team	Sustained Operations	Capable of sustained heavy operations for 18-24 hours	Medium operations for 12-24 hours; Typically require relief for sustained 24-hour operations	Light operations for 6-12 hours; Typically require assistance from additional team for sustained 12-hour operations	Basic operations for 3-6 hours; Typically require assistance for sustained 6-hour operations	
Team	Safe and Effective Response Operation Incidents	Conduct safe and effective search and rescue operations at incidents involving collapse or failure of heavy floor, pre-cast concrete, and steel frame construction	Conduct safe and effective search and rescue operations at structural incidents involving the collapse or failure of heavy wall construction	Conduct safe and effective search and rescue operations at structure collapse incidents involving the collapse or failure of light frame construction	Conduct safe and effective search and rescue operations at incidents involving non-structural entrapments and minimal removal of debris and building contents	
Team	Specialty Search and Rescue Capabilities	Conduct High Angle Rope Rescue (including highline systems), Confined Space Rescue (permit required), and extraction of entrapped victims for Mass Transportation Rescue	Conduct High Angle Rope Rescue (not including highline systems), Confined Space Rescue, and Trench and Excavation Rescue	Conduct Low Angle Rope Rescue		
Team	Certifications	Confined Space Permit				

RESOURCE: COLLAPSE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAMS						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Equipment	Technical Search Resources	Audible and optical search equipment to conduct technical search; Shoring assortment; Rebar cutters; Demolition hammers; Rotary hammers; Reciprocating saws; Hydraulic concrete breakers; Hydraulic vehicle rescue system; Hammer drill; Chain saw; Nail gun; Cutting torch; Assorted hand tools; Generator; Lights; Extensions cords; Hoisting slings and shackles; Rope equipment (kernmantel and lifeline rope, ascenders/descenders, pulleys, tripod hauling system, carabineers); Air blower; Fire extinguishers; Visual inspection devices; Listening devices (seismic and acoustic); Handheld radios	Shoring assortment; Rebar cutters; Demolition hammers; Rotary hammers; Reciprocating saws; Hydraulic concrete breakers; Hydraulic vehicle rescue system; Hammer drill; Chain saw; Nail gun; Cutting torch; Assorted hand tools; Generator; Lights; Extensions cords; Hoisting slings and shackles; Rope equipment (kernmantel and lifeline rope, ascenders/descenders, pulleys, tripod hauling system, carabineers); Air blower; Fire extinguishers	Shoring assortment; Rebar cutters; Demolition hammers; Rotary hammers; Reciprocating saws; Hydraulic concrete breakers; Hydraulic vehicle rescue system; Hammer drill; Chain saw; Nail gun; Cutting torch; Assorted hand tools; Generator; Lights; Extensions cords; Hoisting slings and shackles; Rope equipment (kernmantel and lifeline rope, ascenders/descenders, pulleys, tripod hauling system, carabineers); Air blower; Fire extinguishers	Shoring assortment; Rebar cutters; Reciprocating saws; Chain saw; Assorted hand tools; Generator; Lights; Extensions cords; Air blower; Fire extinguishers	
Breathing Apparatus	Materials and Supplies	Breathing apparatus; Self-contained (SCBA); Respiratory protection; Air bags	Air bags	Air bags		
Medical Equipment	Materials and Supplies	Medical aid equipment; Backboards; Stokes stretcher	Medical aid equipment; Backboards; Stokes stretcher	Medical aid equipment; Backboards; Stokes stretcher	Medical aid equipment; Backboards; Stokes stretcher	
HazMat Equipment	Materials and Supplies	HazMat monitoring equipment; Sampling detection kit; 4-gas meters; Rad monitoring; Decontamination equipment; 4-gas meter	HazMat monitoring equipment; Sampling detection kit; 4-gas meters; Rad monitoring; Decontamination equipment; 4-gas meter	4-gas meter		
COMMENTS:		A State, local, or private technical rescue team that responds to locate, rescue, and recover individuals trapped in a fallen structure or buried in structural collapse.				

RESOURCE: MINE AND TUNNEL SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric	Inactive or Abandoned Mines or Tunnels	Active mines or tunnels under construction			
Team	Personnel	8 members (at least 5 qualified on breathing apparatus)	8 members (at least 5 qualified on breathing apparatus)			
Personnel	Training	Same as Type II, plus: Understanding forces involved in technical rope systems; Proficiency in the selection and set up of rescue anchors; Ability to construct and operate simple and compound mechanical advantage systems, belay systems and lowering systems; Proficiency in technical litter evacuations in a vertical environment	20 hour MSHA initial training on use of breathing apparatus; Refresher training sessions underground with breathing apparatus at least every 6 months; Use and care of auxiliary mine rescue equipment; Mine searching and mapping; Mine ventilation procedures and equipment; Mine firefighting; Any advanced mine rescue training and procedures, as described by MSHA; Basic First Aid/CPR			
Team	Equipment	Same as Type II	6 4-hour self-contained oxygen breathing apparatus and any necessary equipment for testing such breathing apparatus before putting it into service			
Team	Equipment	Same as Type II	1 extra, fully charged, oxygen bottle and 6 spare coolant canisters compatible with the breathing apparatus			
Team	Equipment	Same as Type II	1 oxygen pump or cascading system with portable supply of pressurized oxygen to compatible with the breathing apparatus			
Team	Equipment	Same as Type II	10 permissible cap lamps and charging rack			
Team	Equipment	Same as Type II	2 gas detectors capable of			

RESOURCE: MINE AND TUNNEL SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM						
CATEGORY:		Search & Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric	Inactive or Abandoned Mines or Tunnels	Active mines or tunnels under construction			
			reading oxygen levels, and any flammable or poisonous gases encountered or anticipated at the rescue location			
Team	Equipment	Same as Type II	1 portable mine rescue communications system at least 1,000 feet in length			
Team	Equipment	Same as Type II	Necessary spare parts and tools for repairing the breathing apparatus or communications system			
Team	Equipment	Sufficient rope and hardware to support complex rigging				
Personnel	Equipment	Same as Type II, plus full body harness	Head protection compatible with cap lamps; Gloves; Flame protective outerwear; Footwear appropriate to the environment			
Equipment	Transportation Resources	Same as Type II	Transportation for all personnel and equipment to mine site			
COMMENTS:						

RESOURCE: MOUNTAIN SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Team	Personnel	Field team leader; Field team members; Medical specialist	Field team leader; Field team members; Medical specialist	Field team leader; Field team members; Medical specialist	Field team leader; Field team members; Medical specialist	
Personnel Training	Navigation Training	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV, plus proficiency in back country navigation including: The ability to triangulate a position, ascertain a UTM, utilize GPS, and follow a route to a new location using a topographical map and compass	Navigation (map and compass)	
Personnel Training	Survival Training	Operational and technical proficiency in personal survival in mountainous terrain and snow and ice environments	Operational and technical proficiency in personal survival in mountainous terrain and snow and ice environments	Technical proficiency in personal survival in mountainous terrain and snow and ice environments	Technical proficiency in personal survival in mountainous terrain	
Personnel Training	Technical Training	Same as Type II, plus proficient at estimating the mechanical forces involved in technical rescue systems and estimating factors of safety; Proficiency in the use, placement and analysis of mechanical anchors and anchor systems; Proficiency in the use of highlines; Proficiency in the use of slings, etriers, Prusik hitches and mechanical ascenders; Proficiency in the organization and direction of technical litter evacuation	Same as Type III, plus understanding of the mechanical forces involved in technical rescue systems; Proficiency in the selection and setup of rescue anchor systems; Proficiency in technical litter evacuation and transport; Litter descents (on steep, vertical, and overhanging rock, on scree and snow, and traversing); Lowering of a subject without a litter; Raising a subject or litter; Knowledge of procedures involved with helicopter transport	Proficiency in bagging, coiling, throwing and storing static and dynamic ropes; Proficiency in tying common knots, and knowledge of their applications and strength efficiencies; Proficiency in search techniques including in hasty and line search techniques, directing line searches, and probe lines		

RESOURCE: MOUNTAIN SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel Training	Alpine Training	Proficiency in winter camping in any area, including above timberline; Proficiency in snow and ice climbing; Proficiency in avalanche search and rescue, including recognition of avalanche hazards, avalanche search and rescue organization and leadership, scuff searches, use of SAR dogs; Proficiency in high and low-angle, technical snow and ice rescues and evacuations	Ability to recognize avalanche hazards and to perform avalanche search and rescue including probe lines and avalanche; Avalanche awareness training	Understanding of the fundamentals of mountain weather; Avalanche awareness training	Basic understanding of mountain weather; Ability to walk in mountainous terrain; Ability to backpack personal equipment plus one rope at least four miles with an elevation gain of at least 2000 feet; Avalanche awareness training	
Personnel	Basic Training	Same as Type II, plus technical proficiency in one-person rescue and self-rescue techniques; Proficiency in mantracking; Ability to integrate into and operate using ICS; Ability to plan, organize and direct search and rescue missions	Same as Type III, plus ability to operate using ICS	Same as Type IV	Proficiency in search techniques; Awareness of mantracking and maintaining site integrity; Understanding of the ICS	
Medical Specialist	Training	National standard EMT curriculum; ACLS, BTLS	National standard EMT-B curriculum or advanced wilderness first responder; BTLS	Same as Type IV	National standard first responder or wilderness first responder curriculum; BTLS	
Team	Sustained Operations	60 hours	48 hours	24 hours	12 hours	
Team	Rescue Capabilities	Same as Type II, plus: Highly trained rescue personnel with multipitch, high-angle experience on vertical rock, ice, and steep snow	Same as Type III, plus single-pitch, high-angle rock rescue	Backcountry, low-angle scree evacuation	Trained rescue personnel with experience in non-technical backcountry evacuation/carryouts	

RESOURCE: MOUNTAIN SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Team	Search Capabilities	Capable of searching during the day or night; Capable of searching any terrain, including severe rock; Competent IC and section chief	Capable of searching steep, timbered terrain, excluding severe rock, day or night; Competent search team leaders/technicians	Self-sustaining for 48 hours in all weather/terrain, except severe winter/rock	Capable of searching moderate terrain; May be outdoorsmen with basic training	
Team Rescue Equipment	Supplies and Materials	Same as Type II, plus 8-10 ropes of various lengths (200-400 ft)	Same as Type III, plus 6-8 ropes of various lengths and a full complement of rescue/climbing gear	Same as Type IV, plus 4-6 ropes of various lengths	Harnesses; Helmets; Basic hardware; Rope; Radio communications on a common frequency	
Search Equipment	Supplies and Materials	Equipped to be self-sustaining for 60 hours in all environments; Radio communications on common frequency	Equipped to be self-sustaining for 48 hours in all environments; Radio communications on common frequency	Equipped to be self-sustaining for 24 hours in all weather/terrain, except severe winter/rock	Equipped to be self-sustaining for 12 hours in all weather/terrain, except severe winter/rock	
Personal Equipment	Supplies and Materials	Same as Type II, plus food for 60 hours	Same as Type III, plus water container of two- liter capacity and/or quantity of water appropriate for the conditions; Food for 48 hours; Second light source	Same as Type IV	Appropriate clothes and footwear for both fair and foul weather; Water container of 1-liter capacity and/or quantity of water appropriate for the conditions; Day pack; Five large, heavy-duty plastic trash bags; Food for 24 hours; Headlamp or flashlight; Lighter, matches and candle, or equivalent waterproof fire source; Knife; Compass; Personal First Aid Kit; Waterproof pen/pencil and paper; Whistle; Two pairs plastic or vinyl examination gloves	
Medical Equipment	Supplies and Materials	As appropriate for level of training, as applied in wilderness environment and meeting local protocols and requirements	As appropriate for level of training, as applied in wilderness environment and meeting local protocols and requirements	As appropriate for level of training, as applied in wilderness environment and meeting local protocols and requirements	As appropriate for level of training, as applied in wilderness environment and meeting local protocols and requirements	

RESOURCE: MOUNTAIN SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)				KIND:	Team
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:	TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III	
Component	Metric	TYPE IV		OTHER		
COMMENTS:	Mountain Search and Rescue Team: Search for and rescue people in trouble either above the timberline or in high-angle areas below the timberline, which can include glacier, crevasse, backcountry and alpine search and rescue, and educate the population in safe activities so they will be able to avoid the dangers that result in the need for rescue.					
	Definitions					
	GPS	Global Positioning System				
	Navigation	The practice of charting a course for a group of people (team) using basic tools such as a map and compass.				

RESOURCE: RADIO DIRECTION FINDING TEAM						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Team	Personnel	Team leader and team members to support at least 2 operational field units (at least 1 team member must be a medical specialist – EMT or higher); Management staff following ICS model	Team leader and team members to support at least 2 operational field units; Management staff following ICS model	Team leader; Team member(s)	Team	
	Crew Availability	Available for more than 1 full day of operations	Available for more than 1 full day of operations	Available for at least 1 full day of operations		
	Training	Must be able to operate the team's equipment; Team is expected to be able to triangulate a distress beacon to its source; Team members must be experienced in coordinating with other search teams and aircrews; Team members must have training for operations in remote locations for extended periods; One member of each team must have advanced medical training to the EMT level	Must be able to operate the team's equipment; Team is expected to be able to triangulate a distress beacon to its source; Team members must be experienced in coordinating with other search teams; Team members must have training for operations in limited remote locations for extended periods	Must be able to operate the team's equipment; Team is expected to be able to triangulate a distress beacon to its source in moderate terrain; Team members are not expected to operate in remote field locations for extended periods		
	Transportation	4x4 vehicles that can transport each team throughout the search area	Vehicles that can transport each team throughout the search area; 4x4s are not required, but recommended	1 vehicle that can transport the team throughout the search area; 4x4s are not required, but recommended		
Equipment	Clothing	Appropriate level of PPE for working environment	Appropriate level of PPE for working environment	Appropriate level of PPE for working environment	Equipment	
	Communications	VHF Radios; Cell Phone	VHF Radios; Cell Phone	Cell Phone		
	Electronic	At least one Handheld Portable Electronic Direction Finder per team	At least one Handheld Portable Electronic Direction Finder per team	At least one Handheld Portable Electronic Direction Finder		

RESOURCE: RADIO DIRECTION FINDING TEAM						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
	Rescue	Equipment to support remote extrication and field transport of aircraft crash survivors	None required	None required		
Management Support	Overhead Incident Management	Incident staff capable of managing electronic direction-finding operations	Incident staff capable of managing electronic direction-finding operations	Unit level mission release; No search management capabilities	Management support	
COMMENTS:	Team members will usually only work a maximum of 12-hour shifts, depending on individual unit policies and procedures. Crew availability does not require continuous availability of specific personnel, only that crews are available to those specifications. Medical support and technical rescue equipment is expected to be provided by local EMS for Type II and III teams.					

RESOURCE: SWIFTWATER/FLOOD SEARCH AND DIVE RESCUE TEAM						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	# of people	14-member team	6-member team	4-member team	3-member team	
Technical Animal Rescue Personnel	Minimum number	2	1	1		
ALS Certified Personnel	Minimum number	2				
Helicopter/Aquatic Rescue Operations Personnel	Minimum number	4	2			
Powered Boat Operators	Minimum number	4	2			
SCUBA Trained Support Personnel with Equipment	Minimum number	4	2	2		
EMTs	Number and level	EMT-B (14), EMT-P (2)	EMT-B (1)	EMT-B (1)	EMT-B (1)	
Team	Composition	2 managers; 2 squad leaders; 10 personnel	1 squad leader; 5 personnel	1 squad leader; 3 personnel	1 squad leader; 2 personnel	
Team	Sustained operations	24-hour operations	24-hour operations	18-hour operations	18-hour operations	
Team	Capabilities	Manage search operations; Power vessel operations; Helicopter rescue operational; HazMat; Animal rescue; ALS; Communications; Logistics	Manage search operations; Power vessel operations; Helicopter rescue operational; HazMat; Animal rescue; BLS	Assist in search operations; Nonpowered water craft; HazMat; Animal rescue; BLS	Low-risk operations; Land-based; HazMat; BLS	
Team	Specialty S&R Capabilities	In-water contact rescues; Dive rescue; Technical rope systems	In-water contact rescues; Dive rescue; Technical rope systems	In-water contact rescue and dive rescue		

RESOURCE: SWIFTWATER/FLOOD SEARCH AND DIVE RESCUE TEAM						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Team	Training	Class 3 paddle skills; Contact and self-rescue skills; HazMat; Helicopter operations Awareness; ICS; Swiftwater rescue technician; Technical rope rescue; Divers to have 80 hours of formal public safety diver training	Class 3 paddle skills; Contact and self-rescue skills; HazMat; Helicopter operations Awareness; ICS; Swiftwater rescue technician; Technical rope rescue; Divers to have 60 hours of formal public safety diver training	Class 3 paddle skills; Contact and self-rescue skills; HazMat; ICS; Swiftwater rescue technician; Divers to have 60 hours of formal public safety diver training	Class 3 paddle skills; Contact and self-rescue skills; HazMat; ICS; Swiftwater rescue technician	
Team	Certifications	ALS; Advanced First Aid & CPR	BLS; Advanced First Aid & CPR	BLS; Advanced First Aid & CPR	BLS; Advanced First Aid & CPR	
Equipment	Transportation Resources	Equipment trailer; Personnel support vehicle				
Communications Equipment	Materials and Supplies	Aircraft radio; Batteries; Headset; Portable radios; Cell phone	Aircraft radio; Batteries; Headset; Portable radios; Cell phone	Batteries; Headset; Portable radios; Cell phone	Batteries; Portable radios; Cell phone	
Medical Equipment	Materials and Supplies	ALS medical kit; Blankets; Spineboard; Litter	BLS medical kit; Blankets; Spineboard; Litter	BLS medical kit; Blankets; Litter	BLS medical kit; Blankets	
Personal Equipment	Materials and Supplies	Flares; Markers; Bags; Life Vests; Fins; Flashlight; Gloves; HEED; Lamps; Helmets; Light sticks; PFD Type V; Knives; Shoes; Whistles	Flares; Markers; Bags; Fins; Life vests; Flashlight; Gloves; HEED; Lamps; Helmets; Light sticks; PFD Type V; Knives; Shoes; Whistles	Flares; Markers; Bags; Fins; Flashlight; Gloves; Lamps; Helmets; Light sticks; PFD Type III/IV; Knives; Shoes; Whistles	Flares; Markers; Bags; Flashlight; Gloves; Helmets; Light sticks; PFD Type III/IV; Knives; Shoes; Whistles	
SCUBA Equipment	Materials and Supplies	SCUBA cylinder; Buoyancy compensator; Weight belt; 2 cutting tools; Chest harness & snap shackle; Full face mask; U/W communication; Dry suit; Search line; Spare SCUBA cylinder	SCUBA cylinder; Buoyancy compensator; Weight belt; 2 cutting tools; Chest harness & snap shackle; Full face mask; U/W communication; Dry suit; Search line; Spare SCUBA cylinder	SCUBA cylinder; Buoyancy compensator; Weight belt; 2 cutting tools; Chest harness & snap shackle; Full face mask; U/W communication; Dry suit; Search line; Spare SCUBA cylinder		
Rescue Boat and Equipment	Type and number	Fueled (2)	Fueled (1)	Non-powered 4 person (1)		
COMMENTS:	Conduct search and rescue operations in all water environments including swiftwater and flood conditions. Water rescue teams come with all team equipment required to safely and effectively conduct operations.					

RESOURCE: US&R Incident Support Team						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Number of People per Response	30-60-person response depending on the needs of the incident	22-person response			
Personnel	Training	Qualified National US&R Response System	Qualified National US&R Response System			
Personnel	Areas of Specialization	Provide staffing to fill all necessary ICS functions to the assigned incident; Provide technical assistance in the acquisition and utilization of ESF #9 resources through advice; Incident command assistance; Incident response planning; Management and coordination of US&R task forces; Obtaining ESF #9 logistical support	Provide staffing for 14 ICS functions activated to provide technical assistance in the acquisition and utilization of ESF #9 resources through advice; Incident command assistance; Incident response planning; Management and coordination of US&R task forces; Obtaining ESF #9 logistical support			
Personnel	Sustained Operations	24-hour operations for a minimum of 14 days before requiring personnel rotations and can provide administrative and living support if necessary	Type 2 is an advanced element of Type 1; Will require supplemental IST staff to perform 24-hour operations rotations			
Personnel	Organization	Fully staffed US&R multi-functional management team; Organized based on ICS guidelines, Command and Command Staff and Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance and Administration	Organized based on ICS guidelines, Command and Command Staff and Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance and Administration			
Equipment		Living support as necessary	Living support as necessary			
Equipment	Computer Supplies	Ink cartridge; CD; Computer; Disk; DVD; Modem; Mouse; Mouse pad; Printer; Scanner	Ink cartridge; CD; Computer; Disk; DVD; Modem; Mouse; Mouse pad; Printer; Scanner			

RESOURCE: US&R Incident Support Team						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Equipment	Communi- cation Equipment	Antennas; Celwave; Fax; GPS; Microphone; Pager; Phone; Radio; Repeater; Receiver; Recorder; Repeater; Satellite; Satellite phone; Speaker phone	Antennas; Celwave; Fax; GPS; Microphone; Pager; Phone; Radio; Repeater; Receiver; Recorder; Repeater; Satellite; Satellite phone; Speaker phone			
Equipment	Tools	Blade; Can opener; Chisel; Drill; Drill bit; Fire extinguisher; Flashlight; Guywire; Hammer; Handtruck; Knife; Level; Lightstick; Measuring tape; Nails; Paint; Pump; Rope; Shovel; Screwdriver; Smoke detector; Saw; Wrench; Toolkit; Tool bag; Wire brad; Wrecking bar; Wrench	Blade; Can opener; Chisel; Drill; Drill bit; Fire extinguisher; Flashlight; Guywire; Hammer; Handtruck; Knife; Level; Lightstick; Measuring tape; Nails; Paint; Pump; Rope; Shovel; Screwdriver; Smoke detector; Saw; Wrench; Toolkit; Tool bag; Wire brad; Wrecking bar; Wrench			
Equipment	Power Supply	Battery; Bulb; Charger; Electric cord; Extension cord; Generator; Grounding; Power adapter; Power cord; Power supply; Socket; Surge protector; Transformer; Watt meter	Battery; Bulb; Charger; Electric cord; Extension cord; Generator; Grounding; Power adapter; Power cord; Power supply; Socket; Surge protector; Transformer; Watt meter			
Equipment	Administrative Supplies	Accounting book; Acetate; Binder clip; Chalk; Chalk line Bracket; Calculator; Clipboard; Envelope; Etcher; FEMA logo; Filing box; Flip chart; Folder; Form; Glue; Handbook; Hole punch; Laminating sheets; Letter tray; Marker; Marker-board; Measuring tape; Memo pad; Name tag; Note pad; Paint; Paper; Paper clip; Pen; Pencil; Push pins; Rubber band; Ruler; Scissor; Sheet protector; Shrink wrap; Sign; Stamp; Staple; Stapler;	Accounting book; Acetate; Binder clip; Chalk; Chalk line Bracket; Calculator; Clipboard; Envelope; Etcher; FEMA logo; Filing box; Flip chart; Folder; Form; Glue; Handbook; Hole punch; Laminating sheets; Letter tray; Marker; Marker-board; Measuring tape; Memo pad; Name tag; Note pad; Paint; Paper; Paper clip; Pen; Pencil; Push pins; Rubber band; Ruler; Scissor; Sheet protector; Shrink wrap; Sign; Stamp; Staple; Stapler;			

RESOURCE: US&R Incident Support Team						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		Staple remover; Stationery; Stenopad; Tape; Tape dispenser; Three hole punch; White out; Writing pad	Staple remover; Stationery; Stenopad; Tape; Tape dispenser; Three hole punch; White out; Writing pad			
Equipment	Logistics Equipment	Can opener; Cleaner; Clock; Cup; Garbage bag; Road atlas; Tissue; Toilet paper; Zip-lock bags; A/C unit; Blanket; Chair; Commode; Cot; Fan; MRE; Pillow; Sheet; Sleeping bag; Sleeping pad; Table; Tarp; Tent; Towel; Water	Can opener; Cleaner; Clock; Cup; Garbage bag; Road atlas; Tissue; Toilet paper; Zip-lock bags; A/C unit; Blanket; Chair; Commode; Cot; Fan; MRE; Pillow; Sheet; Sleeping bag; Sleeping pad; Table; Tarp; Tent; Towel; Water			
COMMENTS:	Federal asset. ISTs provide Federal, State, and local officials with technical assistance in the acquisition and utilization of ESF 9 resources through advice, incident command assistance, management and coordination of US&R task forces, and obtaining ESF #9 logistic support. ISTs are self-sufficient and mobilize within 2 hours of a request.					

RESOURCE: US&R TASK FORCES						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Number of People per Response	70-person response	28-person response			
Personnel	Training	NFPA 1670 Technician Level in area of specialty; Support personnel at Operations Level	NFPA 1670 Technician Level in area of specialty; Support personnel at Operations Level			
Personnel	Areas of Specialization	High angle rope rescue (including highline systems); Confined space rescue (permit required); Advanced Life Support (ALS) intervention; Communications; WMD/HM operations; Defensive water rescue	Light frame construction and basic rope rescue operations; ALS intervention; HazMat conditions; Communications; and trench and excavation rescue			
Personnel	Sustained Operations	24-hour S&R operations; Self-sufficient for first 72 hours	12-hour S&R operations; Self-sufficient for first 72 hours			
Personnel	Organization	Multidisciplinary organization of Command; Search; Rescue; Medical; HazMat; Logistics; Planning	Multidisciplinary organization of Command; Search; Rescue; Medical; HazMat; Logistics; Planning			
Equipment	Sustained Operations	Potential mission duration of up to 10 days	Potential mission duration of up to 10 days			
Equipment	Rescue Equipment	Pneumatic Powered Tools; Electric Powered Tools; Hydraulic Powered Tools; Hand Tools; Electrical; Heavy Rigging; Technical Rope; Safety	Pneumatic Powered Tools; Electric Powered Tools; Hydraulic Powered Tools; Hand Tools; Electrical; Heavy Rigging; Technical Rope; Safety			
Equipment	Medical Equipment	Antibiotics/ Antifungals; Patient Comfort Medication; Pain Medications; Sedatives/Anesthetics/Paralytics; Steroids; IV Fluids/Volume; Immunizations/Immune Globulin; Canine Treatment;	Antibiotics/Antifungals; Patient Comfort Medication; Pain Medications; Sedatives/Anesthetics/Paralytics; Steroids; IV Fluids/Volume; Immunizations/Immune Globulin; Canine Treatment; Basic Airway; Intubation; Eye			

RESOURCE: US&R Task Forces						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
		Basic Airway; Intubation; Eye Care Supplies; IV Access/Administration; Patient Assessment Care; Patient Immobilization/Extrication; Patient/PPE; Skeletal Care; Wound Care; Patient Monitoring	Care Supplies; IV Access/Administration; Patient Assessment Care; Patient Immobilization/Extrication; Patient/ PPE; Skeletal Care; Wound Care; Patient Monitoring			
Equipment	Technical Equipment	Structures Specialist Equip.; Technical Information Specialist Equip.; HazMat Specialist Equip.; Technical Search Specialist Equip.; Canine Search Specialist Equip.	Structures Specialist Equip.; Technical Information Specialist Equip.; HazMat Specialist Equip.; Technical Search Specialist Equip.; Canine Search Specialist Equip.			
Equipment	Communications Equipment	Portable Radios; Charging Units; Telecommunications; Repeaters; Accessories; Batteries; Power Sources; Small Tools; Computer	Portable Radios; Charging Units; Telecommunications; Repeaters; Accessories; Batteries; Power Sources; Small Tools; Computer			
Equipment	Logistics Equipment	Water/Fluids; Food; Shelter; Sanitation; Safety; Administrative Support; Personal Bag; Task Force Support; Cache Transportation/Support; Base of Operations; Equipment Maintenance	Water/Fluids; Food; Shelter; Sanitation; Safety; Administrative Support; Personal Bag; Task Force Support; Cache Transportation/Support; Base of Operations; Equipment Maintenance			
COMMENTS:	Federal asset. There are 28 FEMA US&R Task Forces, totally self-sufficient for the first 72 hours of a deployment, spread throughout the continental United States trained and equipped by FEMA to conduct physical search and rescue in collapsed buildings, provide emergency medical care to trapped victims, assess and control gas, electrical services and hazardous materials, and evaluate and stabilize damaged structures.					

RESOURCE: WILDERNESS SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Team	Rescue Capabilities	Same as Type II	Backcountry, low-angle evacuation	Same as Type IV	Trained rescue personnel with experience in nontechnical backcountry evacuation/carryouts supported by local technical experts	
Team	Search Capabilities	Capable of conducting self-sustaining full search operations for 72 hours in all weather and low-angle wilderness terrain; Competent and experienced Incident Command staff	Capable of conducting self-sustaining full search operations for 48 hours in all weather and low-angle wilderness terrain; Competent and experienced Incident Command staff	Same as Type IV	Capable of searching high-probability local wilderness terrain for short durations (24 hours or less)	
Team	Personnel	At least 6 team leaders and 48 team members to support at least 6 operational field units (at least 1 member of each team must be a medical specialist – see below); Management staff following ICS model	At least 4 team leaders and 28 team members to support at least 4 operational field units (at least 1 member of each team must be a medical specialist – see below); Management staff following ICS model	At least 2 team leaders and 6 team members to support at least 2 operational field units; Must be supported by local EMS and technical rescue personnel	At least 1 team leader and 3 team members; Must be supported by local EMS and technical rescue personnel	
	Medical Specialist	National standard EMT curriculum; ACLS, BTLIS	National standard EMT-B curriculum or wilderness first responder; BTLIS	Not required – supported by local EMS	Not required – supported by local EMS	
	Overhead Incident Management	Incident staff capable of managing wilderness search operations	Incident staff capable of managing wilderness search operations	Unit level mission release; No search management capabilities	Unit level mission release; No search management capabilities	
	Crew Availability	Available for more than 1 full day of operations	Available for more than 1 full day of operations	Available for at least 1 full day of operations	Available for at least 1 full day of operations	
	Sustained Operations	72 hours	48 hours	24 hours	24 hours	
	Training	Same as Type II, plus: Personnel demonstrate proficiency in mantracking and working with expert mantrackers	Same as Type III, plus: 1 member of each team must be current to the requirements of the medical specialist (see above); Must also be knowledgeable of procedures involved with helicopter	Same as Type IV, plus: Proficiency in backcountry navigation (including the ability to triangulate a position, ascertain a UTM, use GPS, and follow a route to a new location using a	Must be able to operate the team's equipment; Team members are not expected to operate in remote field locations for extended periods; Must have basic navigation training using a map and compass; Must have	

RESOURCE: WILDERNESS SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
			transport and coordination with search crews, both ground and air; Must have the ability to operate in an ICS structure, and be able to plan, organize, and direct search and rescue missions; Team members must have training for operations in remote locations for extended periods	topographical map and compass); Must be proficient at conducting and directing search lines	technical proficiency in personal survival in local wilderness terrain; Must have awareness of mantracking and maintaining site integrity; Must have a basic understanding of the ICS; Must have proficiency in hasty search techniques	
	Transportation	4x4 vehicles that can transport each team throughout or to the search area	Vehicles that can transport each team throughout or at least to the search area; 4x4s are not required, but recommended	1 vehicle that can transport each team throughout or at least to the search area; 4x4s are not required, but recommended	1 vehicle that can transport the team throughout or at least to the search area; 4x4s are not required, but recommended	
Equipment	Clothing	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV	Appropriate level of PPE for working environment	
	Communications	Same as Type II	Same as Type III, plus VHF capability to communicate with aircraft	Same as Type IV, plus VHF communications capability with other teams	VHF Radios for team communications; Cell Phone	
	Search & Rescue	Same as Type II	Equipment to support remote extrication and field transport of survivors	None required	None required	
	Supplies	Equipped to be self-sustaining for 72 hours in local wilderness environments	Equipped to be self-sustaining for 48 hours in local wilderness environments	Same as Type IV	Equipped to be self-sustaining for 24 hours in local wilderness environments	
	Medical	Same as Type II	Same as Type III, plus ability to support survivors	Same as Type IV	As appropriate for level of training, as applied in wilderness environment and meeting local protocols and requirements for support of the team	
COMMENTS:	Team members will usually only work a maximum of 12-hour shifts, depending on individual unit policies and procedures. Crew availability does not require continuous availability of specific personnel, only that crews are available to those specifications, though some personnel may have extended assignments in the field. Medical support and technical rescue equipment is expected to be provided by local EMS and other technical rescue personnel for Type III and IV teams.					

Typed Resource Definitions

Animal Health Resources



FEMA 508-1

May 2005



Background	The National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative supports the National Incident Management System (NIMS) by establishing a comprehensive, integrated national mutual aid and resource management system that provides the basis to type, order, and track all (Federal, State, and local) response assets.
Resource Typing	For ease of ordering and tracking, response assets need to be categorized via resource typing. Resource typing is the categorization and description of resources that are commonly exchanged in disasters via mutual aid, by capacity and/or capability. Through resource typing, disciplines examine resources and identify the capabilities of a resource's components (i.e., personnel, equipment, training). During a disaster, an emergency manager knows what capability a resource needs to have to respond efficiently and effectively. Resource typing definitions will help define resource capabilities for ease of ordering and mobilization during a disaster. As a result of the resource typing process, a resource's capability is readily defined and an emergency manager is able to effectively and efficiently request and receive resources through mutual aid during times of disaster.
Web Site	For more information, you can also refer to the National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Web site located at: http://www.fema.gov/nims/mutual_aid.shtm .
Supersedure	This document replaces the Animal health resource definition section in <i>Resource Definitions</i> , dated September 2004
Changes	Document is reformatted. Content is unchanged.

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RESOURCE: Animal Protection: Large Animal Rescue Strike Team						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Number of People Per Response	6 member team consisting of: 1 team leader 5 team members				
Personnel	Team Deployment Duration	7 days on rotation. Minimum of three teams should be deployed for 24-hour rescue, one team per 8-hour shift				
Vehicle	Occupants	3 vehicles: 2 persons per vehicle				
Equipment	Each vehicle should be equipped with, but not limited to, basic animal capture equipment	Small and large live traps (1 each) 2 catch poles Leashes (slip leads and clip) Stretcher ID bands Collars and ID tags Cages, carriers, and cardboard cat transports (at least 1 per animal) Appropriately graded NFPA or Cordage Institute Ropes Industrial Lighting Systems and Batteries: (Flashlights to Floodlighting) Barricade tape Maps of areas to be serviced Team communication device (for each team vehicle) (two-				

RESOURCE: Animal Protection: Large Animal Rescue Strike Team						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		way handheld radios with 3-mile transmitting radius) Home base communication device (for each vehicle) (two-way radios capable of transmitting the required distance) Cell phone with extra batteries/remote chargers Human First Aid kit Emergency Euthanasia Options (Gunshot/Chemical/Physical) Animal Rescue Request forms Animal Impoundment forms Radio/Activities Log form Pens, pencils, permanent markers, paper Clipboards Plastic garbage bags (for bodies)				
Equipment	Personal Protection	Appropriate Nomex and wildfire survival gear (must be NFPA approved) High-visibility vest Gloves (bite/welding gloves and work gloves) Properly fitted boots (applicable to situation) Properly fitted PFD with rescue hookup Properly fitted helmet				



RESOURCE: Animal Protection: Large Animal Rescue Strike Team						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		(climbing and/or hard hat) Properly fitted goggles Wetsuit or Drysuit Appropriately graded NFPA or Cordage Institute ropes Flashlight with extra batteries Dust mask/respirator Rain gear Hat for sun protection Water/snacks Good Protective Gloves (appropriate types for water and heavy debris) Good Protective Boots (fire response requires all leather) Quiet clothing materials and attachments: Avoid Velcro Personal Basic Livestock Kit, including halter, lead shank, 20-foot rescue rope Appropriate Nomex protective gear and shelters Materials for head covers, pressure mats/cushions, ear plugs Emergency Euthanasia Option (gunshot/chemical) Other items from the HSUS's equipment list that may be applicable to the situation at hand				



RESOURCE: Animal Protection: Large Animal Rescue Strike Team						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Team member training requirements	Swift Water Rescue Basic Course HSUS/ARC Animal First Aid Course Certified Knot and Mechanical Advantage Training Wildland Fire Training S130 and S190 Emergency Euthanasia Training/Certification FEMA/EMI Independent Study Course: IS-195 Basic Incident Command FEMA/EMI Independent Study Course: IS-10 Animals in Disaster – Module A, Awareness and Preparedness FEMA/EMI Independent Study Course: IS-11 Animals in Disaster – Module B, Community Planning Technical Animal Rescue Training (Code 3 Associates or other approved training source) 5 years of professional animal care/control/capture experience FEMA Livestock in Disasters Correspondence CODE III Big Useful Livestock Lessons (BULL)				

RESOURCE: Animal Protection: Large Animal Rescue Strike Team						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		Equine Cruelty or Rescue Short Course Proper Tailoring and Trailer Extraction Training				
Personnel	Team leader Training	Should have additional training and/or experience in supervision/management level animal care/control/capture				
Equipment	Personal Maintenance Equipment	Personal Toiletries Seasonal Clothing Rx medications Sunscreen Other items from the HSUS's suggested list				
COMMENTS:	This six-member team should be capable of completing an average of one rescue every 30 minutes in a suburban setting and one rescue every hour in rural settings. These times would be semi-dependent on uncontrollable factors such as terrain, weather, road conditions, and distance between rescue sites. Number of teams ordered will be based on number of rescues anticipated. Team members should not show up for a disaster wearing camouflage gear. Camouflage gear not only complicates matters if the person needs to be found, but blends in with other response personnel, such as the National Guard. Suggested clothing: Carhart bib overalls. They are indestructible and will protect from bites, scratches, scrapes, and abrasions.					

RESOURCE: Animal Protection: Large Animal Sheltering Team						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Number of People Per Response	22-person response team to set up and run a small animal shelter, consisting of: 1 supervisor 3 team leaders 18 members for 3 shifts 1 veterinarian/veterinarian technician	5-person response team to advise and support local efforts to set up a small animal shelter with the goal for the locals to operate the shelter consisting of: 1 supervisor: organize and plan 1 shelter manager: oversee shelter set up 3 team members 1 admin/finance team member, tracking animals coming in and logging out 1 shelter operations member reporting to shelter manager 1 logistics team: get equipment and supplies for shelter member All team members work with and train local resources Shelter manager will assign tasks to local shelter workers	2-person advisory team to support local efforts to set up a small animal shelter		
Personnel	Minimum deployment	7 days	5 days	5 days		
Equipment		Same as Type II plus: Equine and livestock handling equipment (ropes, halters, leads) Basic veterinary and medical supply kit, refer to American Red Cross/HSUS list	Radio/walkie-talkie system; Cell phones; Pagers; Laptops; Base station; Fresh batteries; Administration/management kit with forms; Documents; Plans; SOPs; Manuals; Office supplies Basic large animal handling	Basic communication (cell phones) equipment; Laptop; Forms; SOPs		



RESOURCE: Animal Protection: Large Animal Sheltering Team						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		Portable pens and corrals for livestock	equipment and supplies (ropes, halters, leads)			
Vehicle		1 1-ton, 4x4 pickup with goose neck and other hitches 1 box trailer (10,000 lbs GVW) 1 SUV for personnel Plus other four-wheel-drive vehicles	2 large vehicles with four-wheel-drive for supplies	1 vehicle for transport		
Personnel	Training and Experience	FEMA EMI/IS classes in Emergency Preparedness; Basic ICS; Animals in Disaster; Module A & B; Livestock in Disasters First Aid/CPR course for large animals (taught by veterinarians, equestrian centers, American Red Cross, HSUS) Full-day emergency animal shelter course Minimum of 2 years of large animal handling and operations experience Crisis animal behavior training as a separate course or as a part of other training course	Same as Type I	Same as Type II		
Personnel	Lead Time to Deploy	Minimum 72 hours	Minimum 24 hours	Maximum 24 hours		
COMMENTS:		"Large animal" refers to horses and livestock. Local volunteers can support all types for shelter teams. No sheltering for exotic animals.				

RESOURCE: Animal Protection: Large Animal Transport Team						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Number of People Per Response	5-person, consisting of: 1 team leader 4 members 1 veterinarian on call				
Personnel	Deployment	Can be deployed for a minimum of 5 days				
Equipment		Radio/walkie-talkie system cell phones; Pagers; Laptops; Base station; Fresh batteries; Administration/management kit with forms; Documents; Plans; SOPs; Manuals; Office supplies				
Vehicle		2 1-ton 4x4 pickups with 10,000 lbs GVW towing capacity 1 SUV 2 livestock trailers				
Personnel	Training	FEMA EMI/IS classes in Emergency Preparedness; Basic ICS; Animals in Disaster; Module A & B; Livestock in Disasters				
COMMENTS:						



RESOURCE: Animal Protection: Small Animal Rescue Strike Team						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Number of People Per Response	6-member team consisting of: 1 team leader 5 team members				
Personnel	Deployment Duration	7 days on rotation; A minimum of 3 teams should be deployed for 24-hour rescue, 1 team per 8-hour shift				
Vehicle		3 vehicles – 2 persons per vehicle				
Equipment	Each vehicle should be equipped with basic animal capture equipment, including, but not limited to:	Small and large live traps (1 each) 2 catch poles Leashes (slip leads and clip) Stretcher ID bands Collars and ID tags Cages, carriers, and cardboard cat transports (at least 1 per animal) Appropriately graded NFPA or Cordage Institute ropes Industrial Lighting Systems and Batteries: (Flashlights to Floodlighting) Barricade tape Maps of areas to be serviced Team communication device (for each team vehicle) (two-way handheld radios with 3-mile transmitting radius) Home base communication				



RESOURCE: Animal Protection: Small Animal Rescue Strike Team						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		device (for each vehicle) (two-way radios capable of transmitting the required distance) Cell phone with extra batteries/remote chargers Human First Aid kit Emergency Euthanasia Options (gunshot/chemical/ physical) Animal Rescue Request forms Animal Impoundment forms Radio/Activities Log form Pens, pencils, permanent markers, paper Clipboards Plastic garbage bags (for bodies)				
Personnel	Personal Protection	Appropriate Nomex and wildfire survival gear (must be NFPA approved) High-visibility vest Gloves (bite/welding gloves and work gloves) Properly fitted boots (applicable to situation) Properly fitted PFD with rescue hookup Properly fitted helmet (climbing and/or hard hat) Properly fitted goggles				



RESOURCE: Animal Protection: Small Animal Rescue Strike Team						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		Wetsuit or drysuit Appropriately graded NFPA or Cordage Institute ropes Flashlight with extra batteries Dust mask/respirator Rain gear Hat for sun protection Water/snacks Other items from the HSUS's equipment list that may be applicable to the situation at hand				
Personnel	Team member training requirements:	Swift Water Rescue Basic Course HSUS/ARC Animal First Aid Course Certified Knot and Mechanical Advantage Training Wildland Fire Training S130 and S190 Emergency Euthanasia Training /Certification FEMA/EMI Independent Study Course: IS-195 Basic Incident Command FEMA/EMI Independent Study Course: IS-10 Animals in Disaster – Module A, Awareness and Preparedness FEMA/EMI Independent Study Course: IS-11 Animals				



RESOURCE: Animal Protection: Small Animal Rescue Strike Team						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		in Disaster – Module B, Community Planning Technical Animal Rescue Training (Code 3 Associates or other approved training source) 5 years of professional animal care/control/capture experience				
Personnel	Team leader additional training and/or experience:	Supervision/ management level animal care/ control/ capture				
Personnel	Personal Maintenance Equipment	Personal Toiletries Seasonal Clothing Rx medications Sunscreen Other items from the HSUS's suggested list				
COMMENTS:		This six-member team should be capable of completing an average of one rescue every 30 minutes in a suburban setting and one rescue every hour in rural settings. These times would be semi-dependent on uncontrollable factors such as terrain, weather, road conditions, and distance between rescue sites. Number of teams ordered will be based on number of rescues anticipated. Team members should not show up for a disaster wearing camouflage gear. Camouflage gear not only complicates matters if the person needs to be found, but blends in with other response personnel, such as the National Guard. Suggested clothing: Carhart bib overalls. They are indestructible and will protect from bites, scratches, scrapes, and abrasions.				

RESOURCE: Animal Protection: Small Animal Sheltering Team						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND:	Team		
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Number of People Per Response	22-person response team to set up and run a small animal shelter, consisting of: 1 supervisor 3 team leaders 18 members for 3 shifts 1 veterinarian/veterinarian technician	5-person response team to advise and support local efforts to set up a small animal shelter with the goal for the locals to operate the shelter, consisting of: 1 supervisor: organize and plan 1 shelter manager: oversee shelter set up 3 team members 1 admin/finance team member, tracking animals coming in and logging out 1 shelter operations member reporting to shelter manager 1 logistics team, get equipment and supplies for shelter member All team members work with and train local resources Shelter manager will assign tasks to local shelter workers	2-person advisory team to support local efforts to set up a small animal shelter		
Personnel	Minimum deployment	7 days	5 days	5 days		
Personnel	Lead Time to Deploy	Minimum 48 hours	Minimum 24 hours	Maximum 24 hours		



RESOURCE: Animal Protection: Small Animal Sheltering Team						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues				KIND: Team		
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment		Same as Type II plus: Basic veterinary and medical supply kit, refer to American Red Cross/HSUS list (Crates and food will need to be supplied through local area procurement)	Radio/walkie-talkie system; Cell phones; Pagers; Laptops; Base station; Fresh batteries; Administration/management kit with forms; Documents; Plans; SOPs; Manuals; Office supplies Basic handling equipment and supplies (gloves, control poles)	Basic communication (cell phones) equipment; Laptop; Forms; SOPs		
Vehicle		1 four-wheel-drive pickup truck for supplies Plus other four-wheel-drive vehicles	2 large vehicles with four-wheel-drive for supplies	1 vehicle for transport		
Personnel	Training and Experience	FEMA EMI/IS classes in Emergency Preparedness; Basic ICS; Animals in Disaster; Module A & B Pet First Aid/CPR course (American Red Cross/HSUS) Full-day emergency animal shelter course Minimum of 2 years of animal handling or sheltering experience Crisis animal behavior training as a separate course or as a part of other training course	Same as Type I	Same as Type II		
COMMENTS:		"Small animal" refers to dogs, cats, rabbits, hamsters, gerbils, guinea pigs, birds, fish, and reptiles. Local volunteers can support all three types for shelter teams (non-animal handling tasks, cleaning, and food prep). No sheltering for exotic animals.				

RESOURCE: Animal Protection: Small Animal Transport Team						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Number of People Per Response	5-person response team consisting of: 1 team leader 4 members				
Personnel	Minimum deployment	5 days				
Equipment		Radio/walkie-talkie system; Cell phones; Pagers; Laptops; Base station; Fresh batteries; Administration/management kit with forms; Documents; Plans; SOPs; Manuals; Office supplies				
Vehicle		1 4x4 pickup 1 SUV				
Personnel	Training	FEMA EMI/IS classes in Emergency Preparedness; Basic ICS; Animals in Disaster; Module A & B; Livestock in Disasters				
COMMENTS:						

RESOURCE: Incident Management Team Animal Protection						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Number of People Per Response	Federal deployment of 20-50 persons (see Veterinary Medical Assistance Team under Health and Medical Resources discipline) 1 Incident Commander, 1 Liaison to Unified Command, 1 PIO, 1 Safety Officer, 1 Veterinarian (deployed or on call); Operations Section (includes large and small animal rescue, transportation, shelter, and veterinary teams); Planning Section (includes resources, situation, check-in, and check out); Logistics Section (includes facilities, ground support, equipment, communications, and personnel); Finance/Admin Section (includes procurement and timekeeping)	State deployment of 10-100 persons for assessment and surveillance	Local deployment of 10-30 persons for assessment, surveillance, action within 2 to 4 hours		
Personnel	Lead Time to Deploy	Deploy within 12 to 24 hours	Up to 100 persons deploy within 4 to 12 hours	10-200 persons for disaster response within 24 hours		
Personnel	Sustained Operations	Self-sufficient for up to 3 days and can be deployed for up to 14 days or more.	Deployed for up to 7 days	Deployed for up to 5 days		
Personnel	Incident Commander Training	Should complete ICS 100-, 200-, and 300-level course work.				



RESOURCE: Incident Management Team Animal Protection						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Volunteers Training	FEMA EMI/IS classes in Emergency Preparedness; Basic ICS; Animals in Disaster; Module A & B; Livestock in Disasters				
Equipment		Radio/walkie-talkie system; Cell phones; Pagers; Laptops; Base station; Fresh batteries; Admin/management kit with forms; Documents; Plans; SOPs; Manuals; Office supplies				
Vehicle		Four-wheel-drive vehicle (SUV)				
COMMENTS:		When deployed, an Animal Protection Incident Management Team will assess the emergency situation and determine the number of operational strike teams that will be required for rescuing, transporting, and sheltering of animals. Type I Incident Management Team would be activated in a federally declared disaster and/or for incidents of national significance.				

Typed Resource Definitions

Incident Management Resources



FEMA 508-2

July 2005



Background	The National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative supports the National Incident Management System (NIMS) by establishing a comprehensive, integrated national mutual aid and resource management system that provides the basis to type, order, and track all (Federal, State, and local) response assets.
Resource Typing	For ease of ordering and tracking, response assets need to be categorized via resource typing. Resource typing is the categorization and description of resources that are commonly exchanged in disasters via mutual aid, by capacity and/or capability. Through resource typing, disciplines examine resources and identify the capabilities of a resource's components (i.e., personnel, equipment, training). During a disaster, an emergency manager knows what capability a resource needs to have to respond efficiently and effectively. Resource typing definitions will help define resource capabilities for ease of ordering and mobilization during a disaster. As a result of the resource typing process, a resource's capability is readily defined and an emergency manager is able to effectively and efficiently request and receive resources through mutual aid during times of disaster.
Web Site	For more information, you can also refer to the National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Web site located at: http://www.fema.gov/nims/mutual_aid.shtm .

Supersedure	This document replaces <i>Emergency Management Resources</i> , dated May 2005
Changes	EMAC Advance Team table deleted pending complete rewrite. Document Title renamed. Table categories changed to comply with NIMS category list.

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RESOURCE: Airborne Communications Relay Team (Fixed-Wing)						
CATEGORY: Resource Management				KIND:	Aircraft	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	See Note 1 See Note 2	Instrument-rated (IFR) pilot/co-pilot	Non-instrument rated pilot/co-pilot	Instrument rated (IFR) pilot/co-pilot	Non-instrument rated (VFR) pilot/co-pilot	
Equipment	See Note 3	Same as Type IV	Same as Type IV	Capable of operations up to 10,000'	Capable of operations up to 10,000' MSL Carries (provided) airborne repeater (or cross-band repeater) for hands-off communications relay	
Aircraft	Fixed-Wing See Note 4	Same as Type III	No-overcast and clear-above flight conditions	Flight possible through and in overcast conditions	Flight possible through overcast and clear-above conditions	
COMMENTS:	<p>Team provides airborne communications relay using fixed-wing platforms to support Federal, State, and local emergency needs. Relays are primarily conducted through aircrews, but can also be accomplished through electronic repeaters carried aboard CAP aircraft. Varying levels of specialized management support and command/control capabilities are included in team structures. Notes: Airborne repeaters and crossband repeaters must be provided by the requesting agency, but team will install.</p> <p>Source: Washington State Civil Air Patrol</p> <p>Note 1: Crew members capable of at least 8 hours of flying per day and 14-hour duty day. Number of certified pilots, equipment operators, and technicians needed to maintain communications platform depending on size and capability of aircraft.</p> <p>Note 2: Trained communicator on board to "in-person" relay communications ("traffic") from sender to receiver on miscellaneous frequencies or channels, including FCC and NTIA controlled frequencies.</p> <p>Note 3: Airborne platform for (voice, data, images) communications relay and airborne repeater traffic. Enables VHF/UHF communications where ground-to-ground contact is impossible.</p> <p>Note 4: Fixed-Wing single-engine or twin-engine aircraft (i.e., Cessna C182, C182RG, C206, TU206). Requires access to fuel supply and fueling points, and routine maintenance facilities and supplies for extended deployments.</p>					

RESOURCE: Airborne Communications Relay (Fixed-Wing) (CAP)						
CATEGORY:	Resource Management			KIND:	Aircraft	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Vehicle	Fixed-Wing Aircraft	Same as Type II	IFR-Capable Fixed-Wing CAP Aircraft	Fixed-Wing CAP Aircraft	Fixed-Wing Aircraft (member owned)	
Vehicle	Capacity	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV	2-4 passengers with cargo not to exceed design specification of aircraft	
Equipment	Flight Suit	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV	Appropriate level of PPE	
Equipment	Communications	Same as Type III plus Airborne Repeater capable of patching across multiple operating radio bands	Same as Type III plus Airborne Repeater supporting Federal frequency assignments	Same as Type IV plus: VHF Radios	Standard FAA FM Radio	
Personnel	Training & Ratings	Same as Type II	Pilot – Private Pilot (instrument) or higher certificate and complete unit certification program	Same as Type IV plus: Instrument rating desired, but not required	Pilot – Private Pilot or higher certificate and complete unit certification program	
Personnel	Crew Availability	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV	Aircrew(s) available for short duration operations (1 week or less)	
Personnel	Management Support - Coordination Capabilities	Same as Type II	Incident staff capable of managing air operations branch	Incident staff capable of supporting independent flight release	Unit-level flight release	
COMMENTS:	<p>Aircrews can work a maximum of 12-hour shifts, depending on individual unit policies and procedures. Crew availability does not require continuous availability of specific personnel, only that crews are available to those specifications.</p> <p>Aircraft will be maintained in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration Regulations.</p> <p>Aircraft will be expected to operate out of established airfield with paved runways.</p> <p>Aircrews will indicate fueling and runway requirements for the aircraft provided.</p>					

RESOURCE: Airborne Transport Team (Fixed-Wing)						
CATEGORY:	Transportation (ESF #1)			KIND:	Aircraft	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Crew members See Note 1	Instrument-rated (IFR) pilot/co-pilot	Non-instrument rated pilot/co-pilot (1 pilot required only)	Instrument-rated (IFR) pilot/co-pilot (pilot and co-pilot required)	Non-instrument rated pilot/co-pilot (1 pilot required only)	
Personnel	Number of passengers	Maximum 2 additional	Maximum 3	Maximum 1	Maximum 2	
Aircraft	Fixed-Wing See Note 2 See Note 3	Airborne transport capable of operations up to 10,000' MSL Flight possible through and in overcast conditions (instrument meteorological conditions)	Airborne transport capable of operations up to 10,000' MSL Visual meteorological conditions only	Airborne transport capable of operations up to 10,000' MSL Flight possible through and in overcast conditions (instrument meteorological conditions)	Visual meteorological conditions only	
Aircraft	Cargo	Carries up to 350 lbs.	Carries up to 500 lbs.	Carries up to 200 lbs.	Carries up to 350 lbs.	
COMMENTS:		<p>Team provides limited airborne transportation and emergency airlift to support Federal, State, and local agency needs using light fixed-wing platforms owned by CAP. Varying levels of specialized management support and command/control capabilities are included in team structures.</p> <p><i>Source: Washington State Civil Air Patrol</i></p> <p>Note 1: Crew members capable of at least 8 hours of flying per day and 14-hour duty day. Number of certified pilots, equipment operators, and technicians needed depends on size and capability of aircraft.</p> <p>Note 2: Fixed-Wing single-engine or twin-engine aircraft capable of 120 knots (130 mph) at cruise (i.e., Cessna C182, C182RG, C206, TU206). Capable of point-to-point transport into short airfields; Capable of eye-in-the-sky coordination of tactical teams on the ground and photo/imaging; GPS guided.</p> <p>Note 3: Requires access to fuel supply and fueling points, and routine maintenance facilities and supplies for extended deployments.</p>				

RESOURCE: Communications Support Team (CAP)						
CATEGORY:	Resource Management			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Manning	4 radio operators 1 unit leader 1 dedicated technician	3 radio operators 1 unit leader 1 technician on call	2 radio operators 1 unit leader	1 radio operator 1 unit leader	
Equipment	Communications	Mobile FAA FM Radio Mobile and Portable VHF/FM Radios, capable of AES/DES encryption Portable VHF/FM repeater, capable of AES/DES encryption Mobile and Portable UHF/FM Radios, capable of AES/DES encryption Portable UHF/FM repeater, capable of AES/DES encryption Satellite Phone ALE Capable HF Radio HF E-mail Link	Mobile FAA FM Radio Mobile and Portable VHF/FM Radios, capable of DES encryption Portable VHF/FM repeater Mobile and Portable UHF/FM Radios, capable of DES encryption Cell Phone ALE Capable HF Radio	Same as Type IV plus HF Radio	Mobile FAA FM Radio Mobile and Portable VHF/FM Radios Cell Phone	
Team	Availability and Duration	Same as Type II	Extended operations (greater than 1 week)	Same as Type IV	Short duration operations (1 week or less)	
Management Support	Coordination Capabilities	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Incident staff capable of managing the communications unit	Team management only	
COMMENTS:	Availability does not require continuous availability of specific personnel, only that teams are available to those specifications. Personnel may be rotated in and out of specific team positions. Type IV teams are expected to serve as independent relay points. Type III teams are expected to support local level incident operations. Type II teams are expected to support regional incident operations with multiple agencies. Type I teams are expected to support national incident operations with multiple agencies.					

RESOURCE: Critical Incident Stress Management Team						
CATEGORY: Health and Medical (ESF #8)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Number of Team Coordinators	1-2	1	1		
Personnel	Team Coordinator Experience and Comprehension	Experience as supervisor of CISM Team in large-scale disaster situations in home and other States. Has extensive experience in CISM team administration and knowledge of ICISF standards.	Experience as supervisor of CISM Team in medium- to large-scale disaster situations in home State. Has extensive experience in CISM team administration and knowledge of ICISF standards.	Experience as supervisor of CISM Team in small-scale disaster situations in home State. Has experience in CISM team administration and knowledge of ICISF standards.		
Personnel	Team Coordinator Training	Completed certification from the ICISF. Participated in training approved by the ICISF	Completed certification from the ICISF. Participated in training approved by the ICISF	Participated in training approved by the ICISF		
Personnel	Number of team members See Note 1	10-15	2-4	1		
Personnel	Team member experience and comprehension	Experience as part of CISM Team in large-scale disaster situations in home and other States. Has extensive experience in CISM administration and knowledge of ICISF standards.	Experience as part of CISM Team in medium- to large-scale disaster situations in home State. Has extensive experience in CISM administration and knowledge of ICISF standards.	Experience as part of CISM Team in small-scale disaster situations in home State.		
Personnel	Team member training	Completed certification from the ICISF. Participated in training approved by the ICISF	Completed certification from the ICISF. Participated in training approved by the ICISF	Participated in training approved by the ICISF		



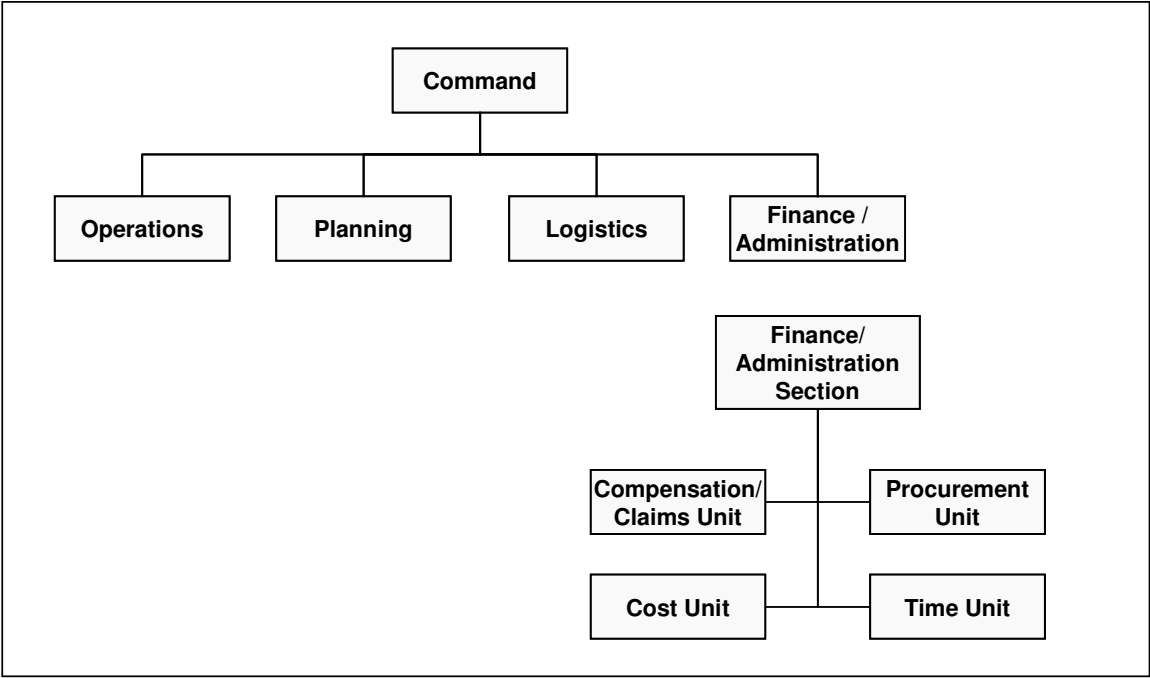
RESOURCE: Critical Incident Stress Management Team						
CATEGORY: Health and Medical (ESF #8)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment		Laptop with wireless Internet capabilities Satellite/cell phone	Laptop with Internet capabilities Cell phone			
COMMENTS:	<p>Note 1: Number of team members based on size of incident and effects on emergency responders; experience, training, and comprehension</p> <p>Team is responsible for the prevention and mitigation of disabling stress among emergency responders in accordance with the standards of the International Critical Incident Stress Foundation (ICISF).</p> <p>Team composition, management, membership and governance varies, but can include psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, and licensed professional counselors.</p> <p>Source: <i>International Critical Incident Stress Foundation</i></p>					

RESOURCE: Donations Coordinator						
CATEGORY: Volunteers and Donations (ESF #15), Mass Care (ESF #6)				KIND:	Personnel	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Experience and Comprehension See Note 1	Experience in supervisory role in Donation Coordination in three or more federally declared disaster situations in different States. Has extensive experience in working with NVOAD agencies and MOUs. Has organized and supervised Donation Management in a non-federally declared disaster. Has complete working knowledge of IA & PA and VAL functions under FEMA/State agreement. Understands function of long-term recovery committees	Experience in supervisory role in Donation Coordination in a federally declared disaster. Has worked with a State VOAD on organizing donation management on non-federally declared disaster. Aware of IA and VAL functions under FEMA/State Agreement	Experience in working with a federally declared disaster donation coordination effort. Active in VOAD meetings.	Has attended State VOAD meetings	
Personnel	Training	Has TTT-Training and has trained donations management and volunteer coordination.	Has had training in donations management and volunteer coordination.	Has had training in donations management and volunteer coordination	Has had training in donations management and volunteer coordination.	
Equipment		Laptop with wireless Internet capabilities; Satellite or cell phone Standardized donations management program and form templates for personalizing to disaster	Laptop with wireless Internet capabilities; Satellite or cell phone Standardized donations management program and forms	Equipment provided by requesting State	Equipment provided by requesting State	

RESOURCE: Donations Coordinator						
CATEGORY:	Volunteers and Donations (ESF #15), Mass Care (ESF #6)			KIND:	Personnel	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:						
COMPONENT	METRIC	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMMENTS:	<p>Note: 1 Number based on size and scope of event and public reaction to event.</p> <p>Possesses an operational knowledge of all aspects of donations coordination, including management of solicited and unsolicited funds, goods, and services from concerned citizens and private organizations following a catastrophic disaster situation. Interfaces with the other State and local government agencies, the FEMA Donations Coordinator, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), such as the American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, and religious organizations as appropriate for the emergency situation. Capable of the physical establishment and operation of the Donations Coordination Center (DCC), which may be part of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or other designated location, including facility, data management, and internal operations. Capable of managing donations phone banks, distribution centers, warehousing, and supply systems; and records offers of donated funds, goods, and volunteer services.</p> <p>The Donations Coordination/Management Team Leader determines number of donations coordinators per incident.</p> <p>Note: Donations Coordinator is a subsection of a Donations Management Team. Has working knowledge of the Individual Assistance and Public Assistance functions under FEMA/State agreement. Has working knowledge of establishing long-term recovery committees on local levels following events.</p>					

RESOURCE: Donations Management Personnel/Team						
CATEGORY: Volunteers and Donations (ESF #15)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Team Leader Expertise, Training, and Experience	X (See Comments section)				
Personnel	Donations Specialist Training and Experience	X (See Comments section)	X (See Comments section) May be referred to as Donations Strike Team			
COMMENTS:		<p>A donations management team consists of one or two persons trained and experienced in all aspects of donations management. The team will be deployed to a disaster-affected jurisdiction after impact to assist in the organization and operations of local or state donations management in support of the affected jurisdiction.</p> <p>Each Person: Possesses an overall knowledge of all aspects of donations management at all levels. Capable of assisting the jurisdiction (if required) in the establishment of a multiagency warehouse, integration of donated goods and services into the overall disaster supply system, and recommends the establishment of local distribution centers, as necessary.</p> <p>Team Leader: Experienced in actual donations operations. Capable of providing advice on Voluntary Agency/Donations Coordination Team (DCT) coordination. Assists the NGOs, State, and local government in the coordination of joint activities to support donations management operations.</p> <p>Donations Specialist: Possesses an overall knowledge of all aspects of donations management at all levels. Capable of assisting in the physical establishment of the Donations Coordination Center (DCC) and the Phone Bank (if required). This includes facility, data management, and internal operations. Capable of assisting the NGOs, State, and local government in the coordination of joint activities to support donations management operations.</p>				

RESOURCE: EOC Finance/Administration Section Chief/Coordinator						
CATEGORY: Resource Management			KIND: Personnel			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Experience, Training, and Comprehension	Supervisory role in Finance/Admin in 3 or more federally declared disaster situations in different States. Has organized and supervised subunits of Section in a federally and/or non-federally declared disaster. Has extensive experience and training in IC system	Supervisory role in Finance/Admin in a federally declared disaster situation in home and/or other State. Has organized and supervised subunits of Section in a non-federally declared disaster in home State. Has experience and training in IC system	Training and/or experience in Finance/Admin for non-federally declared disaster situations in home State. Has training in IC system		
Equipment		Laptop with wireless Internet capabilities; Satellite/cell phone; Standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function	Laptop with Internet capabilities; Satellite/cell phone; Standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function	Equipment provided by requesting State: Laptop, comm., and standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function		
COMMENTS:		<p>Individual at the EOC responsible for tracking incident costs and reimbursement accounting, and coordinating/administering support for EOC personnel during disaster operations. This function is part of the standardized ICS structure per the National Incident Management System. If situation warrants, chief/coordinator oversees subunits of this function to include Compensation/Claims, Procurement, Cost, and Time. (See Figure 1.) When there is a specific need for financial reimbursement (individual and agency or department), and/or administrative services to support incident management activities, a Finance/Administration Section is established. Under the ICS, not all agencies will require such assistance. In large, complex scenarios involving significant funding originating from multiple sources, the Finance/Administrative Section is an essential part of the ICS. In addition to monitoring multiple sources of funds, the Section Chief must track and report to the IC the financial "burn rate" as the incident progresses. This allows the IC to forecast the need for additional funds before operations are affected negatively. This is particularly important if significant operational assets are under contract from the private sector. The Section Chief may also need to monitor cost expenditures to ensure statutory rules that apply are met. Close coordination with the Planning Section and Logistics Section is also essential so that operational records can be reconciled with financial documents. Note that, in some cases, only one specific function may be required (e.g., cost analysis), which a technical specialist in the Planning Section could provide. The Finance/Administration Section Chief will determine, given current and anticipated future requirements, the need for establishing specific subordinate units. In some of the functional areas (e.g., procurement), an actual unit need not be established if it would consist of only one person. In such a case, a procurement technical specialist would be assigned in the Planning Section instead. Because of the specialized nature of finance functions, the Section Chief should come from the agency that has the greatest requirement for this support. The Section Chief may have a deputy.</p> <p><i>Source: National Incident Management System, March 2004</i></p>				

RESOURCE: EOC Finance/Administration Section Chief/Coordinator						
CATEGORY: Resource Management			KIND: Personnel			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC	 <pre> graph TD Command[Command] --> Operations[Operations] Command --> Planning[Planning] Command --> Logistics[Logistics] Command --> FinanceAdmin[Finance / Administration] FinanceAdmin --> FinanceAdminSection[Finance/ Administration Section] FinanceAdminSection --> Compensation[Compensation/ Claims Unit] FinanceAdminSection --> Procurement[Procurement Unit] FinanceAdminSection --> Cost[Cost Unit] FinanceAdminSection --> Time[Time Unit] </pre> <p>Figure 1: Organization Under ICS</p>				

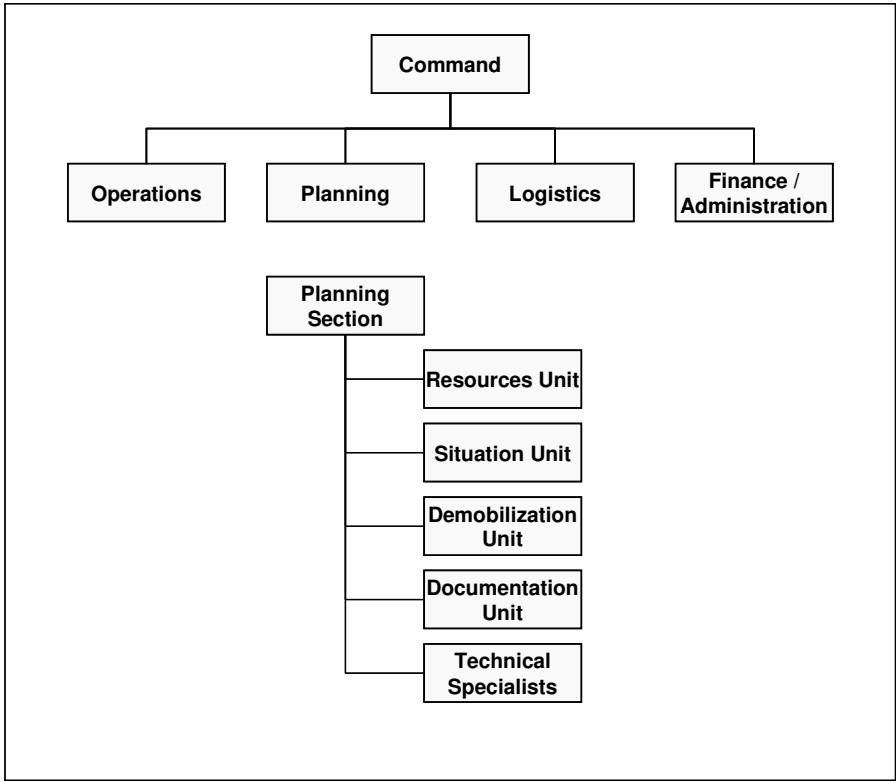
RESOURCE: EOC Management Support Team						
CATEGORY:	Resource Management			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Information Officer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Personnel	Liaison Officer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Personnel	Safety Officer	Yes	Yes			
Personnel	Incident Commander See Note 1	Optional	Optional	Optional		
Personnel	Administrative Aide	Yes				
COMMENTS:	Provides support to an Incident Commander. Typically comprised of an Information Officer, Liaison Officer, Safety Officer, and Administrative Aide, although some functions may be optional.					
	Note 1: An Incident Commander is an optional member of the team, since it is assumed that an Incident Command/lead has already been established under which these support functions will operate. Refer also to "Incident Management Team."					
	Information Officer: The Information Officer is responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the news media, to incident personnel, and to other appropriate agencies and organizations. Only one Information Officer will be assigned for each incident, including incidents operating under Unified Command and multijurisdictional incidents. The Information Officer may have assistants as necessary, and the assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions.					
	Liaison Officer: Incidents that are multijurisdictional, or have several agencies involved, may require the establishment of the Liaison Officer position on the Command Staff. Only one Liaison Officer will be assigned for each incident, including incidents operating under Unified Command and multijurisdictional incidents. The Liaison Officer may have assistants as necessary, and the assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions. The Liaison Officer is the contact for the personnel assigned to the incident by assisting or cooperating agencies. These are personnel other than those on direct tactical assignments or those involved in a Unified Command.					
	Safety Officer: The Safety Officer's function is to develop and recommend measures for assuring personnel safety, and to assess and/or anticipate hazardous and unsafe situations. Only one Safety Officer will be assigned for each incident. The Safety Officer may have assistants as necessary, and the assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions. Safety assistants may have specific responsibilities such as air operations, hazardous materials, etc.					
	Administrative Aide: The Administrative Aide's function is to provide administrative/secretarial support to the EOC Management Support Team. Responsibilities include keeping official minutes of team meetings, receiving phone calls to the EOC, making meeting arrangements, and other duties as needed.					
Source: FIRESCOPE, California Department of Emergency Services, 2001; Phoenix Fireground, City of Phoenix Fire Department, 2002						

RESOURCE: EOC Operations Section Chief						
CATEGORY: Resource Management			KIND: Personnel			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Experience, Training, and Comprehension	Supervisory role in Operations Section in 3 or more federally declared disaster situations in different States. Has organized and supervised subunits of Section in a federally and/or non-federally declared disaster. Has extensive experience and training in IC system	Supervisory role in Operations Section in a federally declared disaster situation in home and/or other State. Has organized and supervised subunits of Section in a non-federally declared disaster in home State. Has experience and training in IC system	Training and/or experience in Operations for non-federally declared disaster situations in home State. Has training in IC system		
Equipment		Laptop with wireless Internet capabilities; Satellite/cell phone; Standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function	Laptop with Internet capabilities; Satellite/cell phone; Standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function	Equipment provided by requesting State: Laptop, comm., and standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function		
COMMENTS:	<p>Individual at the EOC responsible for managing tactical operations at the incident site directed toward reducing the immediate hazard, saving lives and property, establishing situation control, and restoring normal conditions; responsible for the delivery and coordination of disaster assistance programs and services, including emergency assistance, human services assistance, and infrastructure assistance; and oversight of subunits of Operations Section, including Branches, Division/Groups and Resources as warranted. (See Figure 2.) The Operations Section Chief directly manages all incident tactical activities and implements the IAP. The Operations Section Chief may have one or more deputies (preferably from other agencies in multijurisdictional incidents). Deputies will be qualified to a similar level as the Operations Section Chief. An Operations Section Chief should be designated for each operational period and will have direct involvement in the preparation of the IAP for the period of responsibility.</p> <p>Source: <i>National Incident Management System, March 2004</i></p>					

RESOURCE: EOC Operations Section Chief						
CATEGORY: Resource Management				KIND: Personnel		
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		<div><div>Command</div><div><div>Operations</div><div>Planning</div><div>Logistics</div><div>Finance / Administration</div></div><div><div>Operations Section</div><div>Branch</div><div>Division or Group</div><div>Resource</div></div></div>				

Figure 2: Operations Section Under ICS

RESOURCE: EOC Planning Section Chief						
CATEGORY: Resource Management				KIND:	Personnel	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Experience, Training, and Comprehension	Supervisory role in Planning Section in 3 or more federally declared disaster situations in different States. Has organized and supervised subunits of Section in a federally and/or non-federally declared disaster. Has extensive experience and training in IC system	Supervisory role in Planning Section in a federally declared disaster situation in home and/or other State. Has organized and supervised subunits of Section in a non-federally declared disaster in home State. Has experience and training in IC system	Training and/or experience in Planning for non-federally declared disaster situations in home State. Has training in IC system		
Equipment		Laptop with wireless Internet capabilities Satellite/cell phone Standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function	Laptop with Internet capabilities Satellite/cell phone Standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function	Equipment provided by requesting State: Laptop, communications, and standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function		
COMMENTS:		<p>Individual at the EOC who oversees all incident-related data gathering and analysis regarding incident operations and assigned resources, develops alternatives for tactical operations, conducts planning meetings, and prepares the IAP for each operational period. (See Figure 3.) The Planning Section is responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating tactical information pertaining to the incident. This section maintains information and intelligence on the current and forecasted situation, as well as the status of resources assigned to the incident. The Planning Section prepares and documents IAPs and incident maps and gathers and disseminates information and intelligence critical to the incident. The Planning Section has four primary units (Resources, Situation, Demobilization, and Documentation) and may include a number of technical specialists to assist in evaluating the situation and forecasting requirements for additional personnel and equipment.</p> <p><i>Source: National Incident Management System, March 2004</i></p>				

RESOURCE: EOC Planning Section Chief						
CATEGORY:	Resource Management			KIND:	Personnel	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		<p align="center">Figure 3: Planning Section Under ICS</p>				

RESOURCE: Evacuation Coordination Team						
CATEGORY: Transportation (ESF #1)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Number based on size and scope of evacuation activities	1 Evacuation Coordination Team leader 2 emergency management specialists 2 information technology specialists 2 transportation specialists	Same as Type III, plus: 1 emergency management specialist	1 Evacuation Coordination Team leader 1 information technology specialist 1 transportation specialist		
Equipment	Scalable based on number of specialists needed	7 laptop computers with wireless/satellite Internet access See Note 1 See Note 2	4 laptop computers with wireless/satellite Internet access See Note 1 See Note 2	Equipment provided by requesting State		
COMMENTS:		<p>Provides support in State and local emergency response efforts by compiling, analyzing, and disseminating traffic-related information that can be used to facilitate the rapid, efficient, and safe evacuation of threatened populations. Primarily operates in the State or local EOC as an extension of ESF #1 – Transportation. The mission of the Evacuation Coordination Team is to provide for the protection of life or property by removing endangered persons and property from potential or actual disaster areas to areas of less danger through the successful execution of evacuation procedures.</p> <p>Note 1: HURREVAC pre-loaded with requesting community clearance times in EVACDATA folder in HURREVAC.</p> <p>Note 2: Access to ETIS (obtain appropriate State password upon arrival from the local EOC); 2 satellite/cell phones.</p> <p>See also Evacuation Liaison Team</p>				

RESOURCE: Evacuation Liaison Team (ELT)						
CATEGORY: Transportation (ESF #1)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Emergency Management Specialist	X See Note 1				
Personnel	Information Technology Specialist	X See Note 1				
Personnel	Department of Transportation Specialist	X See Note 1				
Equipment	Deployment Equipment	Two laptop computers with preloaded Internet access programs; See Note 2 Two telephones (landline or cellular)				
COMMENTS:	<p>Provides support in State and local emergency response efforts by compiling, analyzing, and disseminating traffic-related information that can be used to facilitate the rapid, efficient, and safe evacuation of threatened populations. Primarily operates in the State or local EOC as an extension of ESF #1—Transportation.</p> <p>Variations may exist according to level of experience among team members.</p> <p>Note 1: Training, Certification (where available), and Experience; Scalable based on number of specialists needed</p> <p>Note 2: HURREVAC loaded (with requesting community clearance times in EVACDATA folder in HURREVAC); Internet browser (Explorer preferred); access to ETIS (obtain appropriate state password upon arrival from the local EOC).</p> <p><i>Source: ELT draft profile, submitted by State of Florida, Division of Emergency Management, April 2003</i></p>					

RESOURCE: Incident Management Team						
CATEGORY:	Resource Management				KIND:	Team
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Incident Commander	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Personnel	Operations Section Chief	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Personnel	Planning Section Chief	Yes	Yes			
Personnel	Logistics Section Chief	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Personnel	Finance/Admin Section Chief	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Personnel	Specialized Functions (i.e., HazMat, Insurance, etc.)	Yes	Optional	Optional	Optional	
COMMENTS:	A command team comprised of the Incident Commander, appropriate command and general staff personnel assigned to an incident. (Source: FIREScope)					
	Components and Capabilities: Variations may also be based on level and type of disaster experience. (i.e., local event experience vs. national event experience).					
	The Incident Commander's responsibility is the overall management of the incident (to which they are assigned). On most incidents, the command activity is carried out by a single Incident Commander. The Incident Commander is selected by qualifications and experience. The Incident Commander may have a deputy, who may be from the same agency, or from an assisting agency. Deputies may also be used at section and branch levels of the ICS organization. Deputies must have the same qualifications as the person for whom they work, as they must be ready to take over that position at any time. Depending on the extent of the Incident Management team needed, this area of management may also have under its purview an Information Officer, Liaison Officer, Agency Representative(s), and Safety Officer.					
	The Operations Section Chief, a member of the General Staff, is responsible for the management of all operations directly applicable to the primary mission. The Operations Chief activates and supervises organization elements in accordance with the Incident Action Plan and directs its execution. The Operations Chief also directs the preparation of unit operational plans; requests or releases resources; makes expedient changes to the Incident Action Plan as necessary; and reports such to the Incident Commander. Depending on the extent of the Incident Management team needed, this area of management may also have under its purview a Branch Director, Division/Group Supervisor, Strike Team/Task Force Leader, Single Resource Coordinator, and Staging Area Manager.					
	The Planning Section Chief is responsible for the collection, evaluation, dissemination, and use of information about the development of the incident and status of resources. Information is needed to: (1) understand the current situation, (2) predict probable course of incident events, and (3) prepare alternative strategies and control operations for the incident. This section serves as the Incident Commander's "clearing house" for information. The Section Chief's goal is to plan ahead of current events and to identify the need					



RESOURCE: Incident Management Team						
CATEGORY:	Resource Management			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		<p>for resources before they are needed. Depending on the extent of the Incident Management team needed, this area of management may also have under its purview a Resources Unit Leader, Situation Unit Leader, Documentation Unit Leader, Demobilization Unit Leader, and Technical Specialists.</p> <p>The Logistics Section Chief is responsible for providing facilities, services, and material in support of the incident, and is accountable for all personnel working in the hazard zone of the incident. The Section Chief participates in development and implementation of the Incident Action Plan and activates and supervises the Branches and Units within the Logistics Section. Depending on the extent of the Incident Management team needed, this area of management may also have under its purview a Service Branch Director, Support Branch Director, Facilities Unit Leader, and Ground Support Unit Leader.</p> <p>The Finance/Administration Section Chief is responsible for all financial, administrative, and cost analysis aspects of the incident and for supervising members of the Finance/Administration section. Depending on the extent of the Incident Management team needed, this area of management may also have under its purview a Time Unit Leader, Procurement Unit Leader, Compensation/Claims Unit Leader, and Cost Unit Leader.</p> <p>Source: FIREScope, California Department of Emergency Services, 2001</p>				

RESOURCE: Individual Assistance Disaster Assessment Team						
CATEGORY: Resource Management			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	See Note 1	1 IA Disaster Assessment Team leader 1 Disaster Recovery Center leader and team based on determination of number(s) of DRCs 1 Voluntary Agency Liaison 1 Donations Management leader				
Equipment		Laptop with wireless Internet capabilities Satellite or cell phone Standardized donations management, unmet needs, resource booklet Various programs and form templates for personalizing to disaster				
COMMENTS:	<p>Note 1: Number based on size and scope of disaster and estimated assistance needs; knowledge.</p> <p>Team responsible for providing expert assessments of the disaster situation pertaining to claims for individual assistance and other programs. Disaster Recovery Center leader and team leader must have knowledge of all State programs and how they work with their Federal counterparts, must have worked as DRC State representative in one Federal disaster. Team members must have good knowledge of all State programs.</p> <p>All members must possess the ability to work with the public and understand disaster clients' dynamics in helping them achieve adequate service delivery.</p> <p>This team is not part of the Incident Command System, but rather is a specialty team that may be called on during times of need.</p>					

RESOURCE: Individual Assistance Disaster Assessment Team Leader						
CATEGORY: Resource Management			KIND: Personnel			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	See Note 1	Completed mission as administrative lead on 2 federally declared disasters as IA Team leader. Extensive knowledge of all programs (see comments for specifics) as well as assisted writing SAP- completed 10 years in EM in Human Services position	Completed mission as administrative lead on federally declared disasters as IA Team leader. Good knowledge on all programs (see comments for specifics), completed 5 years in EM in Human Services position	Completed mission as IA lead team member on federally declared disasters. Working knowledge on all programs (see comments for specifics), completed 3 years in EM in Human Services position	Completed mission as any member of an IA team on federally declared disasters. Attended classes on all programs (see comments for specifics)	
Equipment		Laptop with wireless Internet capabilities	Equipment provided by requesting State	Equipment provided by requesting State		
COMMENTS:		<p>Individual responsible for leading the individual assistance disaster assessment team. (See Individual Assistance Disaster Assessment Team) Possesses an administrative knowledge of IA areas: Complete understanding of the State's other needs; assistance-State administrative plan, good working knowledge of NEMIS program. Administrative knowledge of the immediate/regular Crisis Counseling program, Manufactured Housing program, IA Housing program. Programmatic/administrative knowledge of SBA disaster loans, IRS disaster program, USDA food stamps/commodities disaster program, legal aid, Farm Services, Administration on Aging Services. Ability to work with personnel issues, as well as work closely with the public information department. This team is not part of the Incident Command System, but rather is a specialty team that may be called on during times of need.</p> <p>Note 1: Completed Following Trainings: FEMA IA, Vol. Management, Donation Management</p>				

RESOURCE: Mobile Communications Center (Also referred to as "Mobile EOC")						
CATEGORY: Communication (ESF #2)			KIND: Vehicle			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Vehicle	Chassis	48'-53' custom trailer, bus chassis, conventional cab/van chassis, or diesel motorhome chassis with or without slide-out room	35'-40' motorhome chassis with or without slide-out room	25'-35' Gas or diesel motorhome chassis, or custom trailer (trailer does require additional tow vehicle)	Converted SUV or Travel Trailer, or 25'-40' custom built trailer (trailer does require additional tow vehicle)	
Equipment	Interior	6-10 workstations, with private meeting area for Command personnel	4-6 workstations, with private meeting area for Command personnel	2-4 workstations	1 to 2 workstations	
Equipment	Radio Frequency Transceivers	RF Communications with adjoining agencies, State agencies through mutual aid transceiver and any other frequencies	RF Communications with adjoining agencies, State agencies through mutual aid transceiver and any other frequencies	RF Communications with adjoining agencies, State agencies through mutual aid transceiver	RF Communications within jurisdiction and with adjoining agencies	
Equipment	Internet Access Speed High-Speed Fax Speed	High bandwidth capabilities via satellite such as INMARSAT or V-Sat	High bandwidth capabilities via satellite such as INMARSAT or V-Sat; Faxing through cell or satellite system (4,800 bps)	Cellular system; Faxing through cell or satellite system (4,800 bps)	Via cellular system (portable)	
Equipment	Type of system See Note 1	PBX office-style telephone system & Cellular PBX System (ML500 or similar)	PBX office-style telephone system & Cellular PBX System (ML500 or similar)	PBX office-style telephone system	Through individual cell phones only	
Equipment	On-Scene Video Monitoring	Through camera/video system	Through camera/video system			
Equipment	Computer-Assisted Dispatch	Yes	Yes	Yes		

RESOURCE: Mobile Communications Center (Also referred to as "Mobile EOC")						
CATEGORY: Communication (ESF #2)			KIND: Vehicle			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Computer/Server Capabilities	Same as Type III	Same as Type III	Hardwired and wireless LAN. Workstations should have Ethernet connection and 120 vac protected receptacle. All computer based software packages pre-installed	Basic computer systems only (power source must be provided from outside vehicle)	
Personnel	Function	Same as Type II except: Driver/Operator with CDL certification	Same as Type III plus: IT Support Communications Support	Same as Type IV	Driver/Operator	
Personnel	Deployment Capabilities	See Note 2	See Note 2	See Note 2	See Note 2	
COMMENTS:	<p>Radio Frequency Transceivers—Every agency has their assigned RF equipment in use. These frequencies should be distributed throughout the unit along with the most used adjoining agency transceivers. A central Communications rack should be built near the Communications Officer position. This rack should contain less used adjoining agency radios and programmable radios, giving the unit the ability to communicate with as many agencies as possible. Type I & II units should have an Interoperability Module installed in addition to the central rack. This module will allow for different frequency transceivers to communicate commonly.</p> <p>Satellite Systems—NMARSAT system can be utilized for telecommunications and DOD secure data transfer. For a MCC the unit should be roof mounted and auto-tracking. Useful for video-teleconferencing, high quality voice transmission, faxing, and dial-up Internet access. V-Sat systems use roof-mounted auto-deploy, auto-tracking dishes, and allow large downloads of bandwidth. This bandwidth can be managed to provide Internet access, voice communications, and video transfer for sending live on-scene video back to an EOC or other location. The FCC continues to approve new technology for this system. Iridium, Global Star, or other Sat-phones are ideal for in-the-field communications.</p> <p>Microwave Units—Some States and jurisdictions have microwave-capable facilities and equipment installed for quality video transfer.</p> <p>Server Computers—A rack-mounted Server should be installed in Type I, II, and III units. This Server can be designed to mimic many of the operations and software in use at the EOC. A hard-wired LAN and a wireless LAN should also be installed to enable all workstations access to the Server.</p> <p>Telephone System—An office-style PBX system should be installed in Type I, II, and III units. This system can be integrated with landlines, cell lines, and satellite telephones. Each workstation should have a telephone unit as well as units on-hand for exterior operations.</p> <p>Cellular PBX System (ML500 or similar)—This unit is used for multiple cell lines (suggest 5). It is tied into the main PBX for distribution throughout unit. The unit has auto-detect sensors that check for landline first and then switch to cell if landline is not available.</p> <p>Camera and Video Systems—The unit should have an installed mast (no taller than 30' without exterior supports) and camera system with monitors in both the conference and communications area. The video system controls the multiple inputs and distributes them to the monitors. The system should support the mast and camera, display Server Computer programs, helicopter downlink, DSS, and have the capability to receive signals from additional units by plugging into exterior console.</p>					



RESOURCE: Mobile Communications Center (Also referred to as “Mobile EOC”)						
CATEGORY:	Communication (ESF #2)				KIND:	Vehicle
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
	Video Teleconferencing N/A Note 1: Voice Communi-cations through Landlines, Cell Lines, and Satellite. Note 2: All types should be capable of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Operating in environment with little to no basic services, including no electrical service, no phone lines, and no cell towers• Providing own power generation and fuel supply to operate a minimum of 3-4 days without refueling• Sustaining long term deployment as well as short-term responses• Facilitating communications between multiple agencies (Federal, State, county, and municipal agencies)• Operating as forward EOC• Minimal set up time• Serving basic personnel needs such as a bathroom, mini-refrigerator, microwave, and coffee maker where space is available Source: North American Catastrophe Service, Inc., 2003.					

RESOURCE: Mobile Feeding Kitchen (Mobile Field Kitchen)						
CATEGORY:		Food & Water (ESF #11)			KIND:	Equipment
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Number of people unit is capable of feeding	Feeds up to 1,000 twice daily	Feeds up to 650 twice daily	Feeds up to 300 twice daily	Feeds up to 100 twice daily	
Equipment	1 Mobile Kitchen Trailer (MKT-I)	45-53' trailer	36-42' trailer	20-30' trailer	16-18' trailer (concession type)	
Vehicle	See Note 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Personnel	Number of Kitchen Support Personnel	4, including kitchen supervisor	3, including kitchen supervisor	2	2	
COMMENTS:	The Mobile Feeding Kitchen (Mobile Field Kitchen or Rapid Deployment Kitchen) is a containerized kitchen that can be positioned forward in fulfillment of ESF #11. The units are used to support feeding operations at emergency incidents. It should be capable of providing hot meals twice daily to 650 to 1,000 individuals, either those providing the emergency response or those displaced by the disaster.					
	Note 1: 2 1/2-Ton or 5-Ton Truck and Driver for Transport (1 Truck + Driver).					
	The system should be equipped to provide storage, refrigeration, sanitation, and other essentials for all types of meal preparation. The units may be fitted with convection and conventional ovens, steam and tilt skillets, and modern burner units.					
	The kitchens may come with a support trailer that carries tables, chairs, additional implements, tents or dining hall facilities as requested. The kitchen should provide a minimum of 360 square feet of food preparation and serving areas protected from natural elements of the environment.					
	All food preparation equipment, the electrical supply, the environmental control system, and all related controls should be included. Setup and tear down should be accomplished in approximately 45 minutes.					

RESOURCE: Public Assistance Coordinator						
CATEGORY: Information & Planning (ESF #5)				KIND:	Personnel	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Training See Note 1	Public Assistance Coordinator (PAC) Basic Training, on-the-job training and CE Attending Scoping Meetings and FEMA State PA meetings	Trainee Public Assistance Coordinator (PAC) Basic Required Training, CE and on-the-job training for an average of 2 disasters. Assisted a PAC on the average 2 disasters Attend applicant briefings and kick-off meetings	Project Officer (PO) Basic Training CE, and on-the-job training Prepare PWs Attend applicant briefings and kick-off meetings	Trainee Project Officer (PO) Basic Required Training and on-the-job training for an average of 2 disasters. Assisted a PO on the average 2 disasters Attend applicant briefings and kick-off meetings	
Equipment		Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV	Laptop/wireless Internet capabilities Satellite/or cell phone GPS General Office Supplies Standard Forms All-weather equipment and clothing	
COMMENTS:	<p>The Public Assistance Coordinator (PAC) is a subsection of the Public Assistance Team (PAT). The PAC is assigned to work with a Public Assistance (PA) applicant from declaration to funding approval. Posses an in-depth working knowledge of disaster relief laws, regulations, and Public Assistance programs and recovery roles of government and the private sector. Must have working knowledge of Project Worksheets preparation and validation, environmental and flood plain regulations, insurance requirements, Preliminary Damage Assessment, and 406 Mitigation. Capable of representing FEMA and officiating at public meetings and managing Project Officers and support staff. Working knowledge of NEMIS. Leadership, management, communication, organizational, interpersonal, and cognitive skills are required.</p> <p>The PAC performs functions of public assistance involving seven categories of eligible work as well as working with public officials on several areas of responsibility. This team is not part of the Incident Command System, but rather is a specialty team that may be called on during times of need.</p> <p>Note 1: Basic Required Training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery Operation I and II; Debris Management and Technology Security Continuing Education (CE) as example Environmental and Historical Preservation 406 Hazard Mitigation; 					



RESOURCE: Public Assistance Coordinator						
CATEGORY:	Information & Planning (ESF #5)			KIND:	Personnel	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">PA Cost Estimating FormatOn-the-Job Training					

RESOURCE: Rapid Needs Assessment Team						
CATEGORY:	Resource Management			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Management Element	Team Leader FEMA Representative				
Personnel	Assessment Element	HazMat Specialist Medical Specialist Mass Care Specialist Infrastructure Specialist Fire/US&R				
Personnel	Support Element	Telecomm Specialist Logistics Specialist Operations Specialist				
Equipment	Deployment Equipment	Personal Kit Resupply Kit Team Life Support Kit Team Admin. Kit Vehicle Kit Communications Support Kit Fly-Away Kit				
COMMENTS:	<p>Number Determined by Size of Event.</p> <p>Determined by Number of Personnel Deployed with Team</p> <p>There is only one type of RNA Team. Variations may exist and/or specialists may be added according to the type and scale of disaster.</p> <p>Provides a rapid assessment capability immediately following a major disaster or emergency. The RNA Team will collect and provide information to determine requirements for critical resources needed to support emergency response activities. The Team is responsible for assessing both overall impact of a disaster event, and determining State and/or Federal immediate response requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Element–supervises and coordinates the assessment process and team logistical support. • State Team Leader–maintains overall responsibility for RNA Team operations, knowledgeable of local assets, geographic information, information management systems, State 					

RESOURCE: Rapid Needs Assessment Team						
CATEGORY:	Resource Management			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
	<p>response plans and procedures, State assets, response philosophies, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FEMA Representative Assessment Element—members of the assessment element are cross-trained in more than one ESF, enabling them to assess immediate needs and requirements in more than one functional area. HazMat Specialist (representing ESF #10)—assesses the affected sites and facilities and their potential for public exposure, identifies unsafe areas and types of hazards, contamination threats, and local hazardous materials mutual aid response capability. Medical Specialist (representing ESF #8)—assesses the health/medical infrastructure including hospital and primary care systems, pharmacy systems, special population needs, environmental health, sanitation issues, emergency medical services, and patient evacuation needs and capabilities. Mass Care Specialist (representing ESF #6, 11)—assesses the status of needs for mass feeding and emergency mass shelters, bulk distribution of relief supplies, emergency first aid needs, potential secondary disaster effects, and State and local governmental volunteer capability. Infrastructure Specialist (representing ESF #3)—assesses the status of transportation. Fire/Urban Search & Rescue (representing ESF #4, 9)—assesses the status of fire and search and rescue services including capabilities and limitations of any existing mutual aid agreements. Also identifies immediate needs for fire and/or search and rescue services. Support Element (QRS)—provides documentation, logistics, and communications support for the Management and Assessment elements. Telecommunications Specialists—installs, operates, and maintains the communications support package and provides technical support to the team during deployment. Logistics Specialist—provides logistical support and services for the team during all phases of team activity. Operations Specialist—collects assessment data from the Assessment Element, compiles data into report formats, and transmits reports to required individuals and organizations. <p>Source: FEMA Rapid Needs Assessment Team Operations Manual, April 2001</p>					

RESOURCE: Shelter Management Team						
CATEGORY:	Mass Care (ESF #6)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Shelter Supervisor	X	X	X		
Personnel	Medical Services Manager	X				
Equipment	Operations Manager (water, sanitation, power, structural)	X	X			
Vehicle	Food Services Manager	X				
Supply	Exposure Control Monitor (depends on type of event)	Optional	Optional	Optional		
COMMENTS:	<p>Number Determined by Size of Shelter Operations</p> <p>The Shelter Management Team provides the managerial and operation support for a shelter used to house, feed, counsel, provide first aid, and related social services and welfare activities required to assist the victims of an emergency. Responsibilities of the team may include all or some of the following: operating the shelter; establishing security; ensuring the availability of adequate care, food, sanitation, and first aid; selecting and training personnel to perform operational tasks; monitoring contamination; performing decontamination; establishing exposure control and monitoring; monitoring overpressure and filtration systems; performing post-event reconnaissance; and directing egress.</p>					

RESOURCE: Volunteer Agency Liaison						
CATEGORY: Volunteers & Donations			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Experience, Training, Knowledge	<p>Has TTT-Training and has trained donations management and volunteer coordination.</p> <p>Has extensive experience in working with NVOAD agencies and MOUs.</p> <p>Experience in supervisory role as a VAL in 3 or more federally declared disaster situations in different States.</p> <p>Has complete working knowledge of IA & PA and VAL functions under FEMA/State agreement</p> <p>Broad understanding and great flexibility in possible models of LTRC that could be used.</p>	<p>Has had training in donations management and volunteer coordination.</p> <p>Has worked with a State VOAD on organizing donation management on non-federally declared disaster.</p> <p>Experience in supervisory role as a VAL in a federally declared disaster.</p> <p>Aware of IA and VAL functions under FEMA/State Agreement</p>	<p>Has had training in donations management and volunteer coordination</p> <p>Active in VOAD meetings.</p> <p>Experience in working with a VAL in a federally declared disaster.</p>	<p>Has had training in donations management and volunteer coordination.</p> <p>Has attended State VOAD meetings</p>	
COMMENTS:	<p>Serves as the central point between government entities and volunteer organizations in the coordination of information and activities of VOADs (Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters) responding in times of disaster, including those services in execution of ESF # 6 – Mass Care and ESF #15 – Volunteers and Donations. Coordinates responding voluntary agency donations efforts, including handling, storage, and disbursement of donated goods and emergent volunteers who offer assistance in a disaster response. Establishes and maintains systems for emergency need, special needs, and unmet needs referrals from FEMA/State sources to and among the voluntary agencies. Closely coordinates voluntary agency activities with community relations, donations management, PIO/JIC, and other VOLAG agencies. Assist with framework and assignment of agencies to establishing the long-term recovery committees (LTRC). Working with State VOAD's leadership, establish frequent coordination meetings with VOAD agencies during the response phase of the disaster and continued scheduling of meetings to transition to the LTRC.</p>					

Typed Resource Definitions

Emergency Medical Services Resources



FEMA 508-3

May 2005



Background	The National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative supports the National Incident Management System (NIMS) by establishing a comprehensive, integrated national mutual aid and resource management system that provides the basis to type, order, and track all (Federal, State, and local) response assets.
Resource Typing	For ease of ordering and tracking, response assets need to be categorized via resource typing. Resource typing is the categorization and description of resources that are commonly exchanged in disasters via mutual aid, by capacity and/or capability. Through resource typing, disciplines examine resources and identify the capabilities of a resource's components (i.e., personnel, equipment, training). During a disaster, an emergency manager knows what capability a resource needs to have to respond efficiently and effectively. Resource typing definitions will help define resource capabilities for ease of ordering and mobilization during a disaster. As a result of the resource typing process, a resource's capability is readily defined and an emergency manager is able to effectively and efficiently request and receive resources through mutual aid during times of disaster.
Web Site	For more information, you can also refer to the National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Web site located at: http://www.fema.gov/nims/mutual_aid.shtm .
Supersedure	This document replaces the Emergency Medical Services resource definition section in <i>Resource Definitions</i> , dated September 2004
Changes	Document is reformatted. Content is unchanged.

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RESOURCE: Air Ambulance (Fixed-Wing)						
CATEGORY: Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND:	Aircraft		
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team	Care provided	Critical Care and Advanced Life Support	Critical Care and Advanced Life Support	Advanced Life Support	Basic Life Support	
Personnel	Minimum Staff	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	3 pilot 2 paramedics or 1 paramedic and 1 nurse or physician	2 pilot 1 paramedic	
Team	Transport	2 or more litter patients	1 litter patient	2 or more litter patients	1 litter patient	
Aircraft	Fixed-wing capabilities	Same as Type II	Same as Type III, plus IFR	Same as Type IV	Night operations	
Equipment		Same as Type II	Ability to deploy a medical team MICU equipment (i.e.; ventilators and infusion pumps, medications, blood)	Same as Type IV	ALS ambulance equipment	
COMMENTS:	<p>Emergency medical services team with equipment, supplies, and aircraft for patient transport and emergency medical care outside of a hospital, providing service from airport to airport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed-Wing service in a disaster is primarily for moving injured or sick people located in the disaster area to medical facilities located outside the disaster area. Fixed-Wing service providers may also be utilized to import personnel and or equipment/supplies into the area of need. Fixed-Wing services require the use of an airport of sufficient length and access to a sufficient quantity of proper fuel type for the type of aircraft requested. Backup supplies and some equipment may be required depending upon number of patients and type of event. Each team/unit can work a maximum of 12-hour shifts, depending upon individual policies and procedures. Aircraft maintenance requirements may occur during deployment. Aviation maintenance must be planned. Hangar facilities should be planned for all extended operations. Communication equipment may be programmable for interoperability but must be verified. Plan for augmenting existing communication equipment to allow Fixed-Wing aircraft to communicate with command center. Coordination with ground ambulance service required. Ground safety assurance and traffic control are important support requirements for injury and crash prevention. This support may be significant depending upon the size and location of the incident. 					

RESOURCE: Air Ambulance (Rotary-Wing)						
CATEGORY: Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND: Aircraft			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team	Care provided	Advanced Life Support	Advanced Life Support	Advanced Life Support	Advanced Life Support	
Personnel	Minimum staff	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	3 pilot 2 paramedics or 1 paramedic and 1 nurse or physician	2 pilot 1 paramedic	
Team	Transport	Same as Type II	2 or more litter patients	Same as Type IV	1 litter patient	
Aircraft	Rotary-wing with these capabilities	Same as Type II, plus Full SAR including hoist capabilities	Night operations IFR	Same as Type IV	Night operations VFR	
Equipment		ALS ambulance equipment	Same as Type III	Ability to deploy a medical team; MICU equipment (i.e., ventilators & infusion pumps, medications, blood)	ALS ambulance equipment	
COMMENTS:	<p>Emergency medical services team with equipment, supplies, and aircraft for patient transport & emergency out-of-hospital medical care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each team/unit can work a maximum of 12-hour shifts, depending upon individual policies & procedures. Aircraft maintenance requirements may occur during deployment. Aviation maintenance must be planned. Hangar facilities should be planned for all extended operations. Fuel tankers or other supply points must be identified. Backup supplies and some equipment may be required depending upon number of patients and type of event. Communication equipment may be programmable for interoperability but must be verified. Provide communication frequencies of ground incident command. Plan for augmenting existing communication equipment. Landing zones (space, clearance, and weight restrictions) must be considered. The typical civilian air ambulance requires an LZ of 150' x 150'. Ground safety assurance and traffic control are important support requirements for injury and crash prevention. This support may be significant depending upon the size of the incident and the location of the incident. 					

RESOURCE: Ambulances (Ground)						
CATEGORY: Health & Medical (ESF #8)				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team	Care provided	Advanced Life Support	Advanced Life Support	Basic Life Support	Basic Life Support operations	Non-transporting emergency medical response
Personnel	Minimum staff	2 paramedic and EMT	2 paramedic and EMT	2 EMT and first responder	2 I EMT and first responder	1
Vehicle	Transport	2-litter patients	2-litter patients	2 litter patients	2 litter patients	
Personnel	Training and equipment	Same as Type III	Non-HazMat response	Meets or exceeds standards as addressed by EPA, OSHA and NFPA 471,472,473 and 29 CFR 1910, 120 ETA 3-11 to work in HazMat Level B and specific threat conditions All immunized in accordance with CDC core adult immunizations and specific threat as appropriate		BLS or ALS equipment/supplies
COMMENTS:	<p>Emergency medical services team with equipment, supplies, and vehicle for patient transport (Type I-IV) and out-of-hospital emergency medical care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each team unit can work 12-hour shifts. Backup supply and some equipment required according to number of patients and type of event. Communication equipment may be programmable for interoperability but must be verified. Plan for augmenting existing communication equipment. Environmental considerations related to temperature control in patient care compartment and pharmaceutical storage may be necessary for locations with excessive ranges in temperature. Security of vehicle support required for periods of standby without crew in attendance. Fuel supply and maintenance support must be available. Decontamination supplies and support required for responses to incidents with potential threat to responding services or transport of infectious patients. 					

RESOURCE: Ambulance Strike Team						
CATEGORY: Health and Medical (ESF #8)				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team	Scope of Practice	Advanced Life Support	Advanced Life Support	Basic Life Support	Basic Life Support	
Personnel	Minimum number	2 staff (paramedic and EMT) transport per ambulance	2 staff (paramedic and EMT) per ambulance	2 staff (EMT and driver) per ambulance	2 personnel (1 EMT and 1 driver) per ambulance	
Personnel	See Note 1	Same as Type III	Non-HazMat response	Meets or exceeds standards as addressed by EPA, OSHA, and NFP 471, 472, 473, and 29 CFR 1910, 120 ETA 3-11 to work in HazMat Level B and specific threat conditions All immunized in accordance with CDC core adult immunizations and specific threat as appropriate		
Equipment	See Note 2	5 Type I Ambulances; Capable of transporting minimum of 10 litter patients total (2 per ambulance)	5 Type II Ambulances; Minimum capability of 10 litter patients	5 Type III Ambulances; Minimum capability of 10 litter patients	5 Type IV Ambulances; Minimum of 10 litter patients	
Personnel	Training See Note 3 See Note 4	ICS 300 HazMat FRO Course WMD Awareness Course 3 years of EMS experience				
Supply	Go-Pack See Note 5	X	X	X	X	

RESOURCE:		Ambulance Strike Team				
CATEGORY:	Health and Medical (ESF #8)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
COMMENTS:	<p>An Ambulance Strike Team is a group of five ambulances of the same type with common communications and a leader. It provides an operational grouping of ambulances complete with supervisory element for organization command and control. The strike teams may be all ALS or all BLS.</p> <p>Support elements needed include fuel, security, resupply of medical supplies, and support for a minimum of 11 personnel (if 2 crew per ambulance) or 16 (if 3 crew per ambulance). Temperature control support may be required for medical supplies in some environments. Vehicle maintenance support required.</p> <p>Note 1: Can be deployed to cover 12-hour periods or 24-hour ops depending on number of ambulances needed at one time. Should be self-sufficient for 72 hours.</p> <p>Note 2: Emergency Medical Services team with equipment, supplies, and vehicle for patient transport (Type I-IV) and out-of-hospital emergency medical care.</p> <p>Note 3: Required training, ICS 100 and 200, Basic MCI Field Operations (8 hours).</p> <p>Note 4: Strike Team Leader – Ambulance Course (8 hours), 1 year leadership experience in a related field.</p> <p>Note 5: Equipment and supplies to meet minimum scope of practice (ALS or BLS). Equipment and supplies to meet minimum requirements of State agency that provides regulation.</p>					

RESOURCE: Ambulance Task Force						
CATEGORY: Health and Medical (ESF #8)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Supervisor/ Leader See Note 1	1				
Vehicle	Ambulances See Note 2	Any combination of different types of ambulances assembled for an EMS mission, with common communications & a leader.				
Personnel	Training	ICS 100 and 200 Basic MCI Field Operations (8 hours) Task Force Leader-Ambulance Course (8 hours) One year Leadership experience in a related field				
COMMENTS:		Any combination of ambulances, within span of control, with common communications and a leader. This resource typing is used to distinguish between a Task Force of Ambulances and an Emergency Medical Task Force (any combination of resources). Note 1: Must have own vehicle with communications capabilities - both enroute and at scene - to all other units under the leader's supervision. Note 2: Emergency Medical Services team with equipment, supplies, and vehicle for patient transport (Type I-IV) and out-of-hospital emergency medical care.				



RESOURCE: Emergency Medical Task Force						
CATEGORY: Health and Medical (ESF #8)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Supervisor	1 Minimum qualifications: Ambulance Strike Team/Medical Task Force Leader				
Equipment	Resources	Any combination of resources assembled for a medical mission, with common communications and a leader				
COMMENTS:	Emergency Medical Task Force: Any combination (within span of control) of resources (e.g., Ambulances, Rescues, Engines, Squads) assembled for a medical mission, with common communications and a leader (supervisor). Self-sufficient for 12-hour operational periods, although may be deployed longer, depending on need. Support elements needed include fuel, security, resupply of medical supplies, and support for a minimum of 11 personnel (depending on staffing of individual units). Temperature control support may be required for medical supplies in some environments. Vehicle maintenance support required.					

Typed Resource Definitions

Fire and Hazardous Materials Resources



FEMA 508-4

July 2005

Background	The National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative supports the National Incident Management System (NIMS) by establishing a comprehensive, integrated national mutual aid and resource management system that provides the basis to type, order, and track all (Federal, State, and local) response assets.
Resource Typing	For ease of ordering and tracking, response assets need to be categorized via resource typing. Resource typing is the categorization and description of resources that are commonly exchanged in disasters via mutual aid, by capacity and/or capability. Through resource typing, disciplines examine resources and identify the capabilities of a resource's components (i.e., personnel, equipment, training). During a disaster, an emergency manager knows what capability a resource needs to have to respond efficiently and effectively. Resource typing definitions will help define resource capabilities for ease of ordering and mobilization during a disaster. As a result of the resource typing process, a resource's capability is readily defined and an emergency manager is able to effectively and efficiently request and receive resources through mutual aid during times of disaster.
Web Site	For more information, you can also refer to the National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Web site located at: http://www.fema.gov/nims/mutual_aid.shtm .
Supersedure	This document replaces <i>Typed Resource Definitions, Fire and Hazardous Materials Resources</i> , dated May 2005
Changes	Resource table added for Fire Truck - Aerial (Ladder or Platform). Table categories changed as required to comply with NIMS category list.

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RESOURCE: Area Command Team, Firefighting						
CATEGORY: Firefighting (ESF #4)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Area Commander (ACDR)	Yes				
Personnel	Asst. Area Commander Planning (ACPC)	Yes				
Personnel	Asst. Area Commander Logistics (ACLC)	Yes				
Personnel	Area Command Aviation Coordinator (ACAC)	Yes				
COMMENTS:	Area Command Team					
	<p>To become eligible for participating on a National Area Command Team, any person filling a team position as the Area Commander, Assistant Area Commander Planning, Assistant Area Commander Logistics, or Area Command Aviation Coordinator must complete the Area Command (S-620) training course.</p> <p>Type I Positions:</p> <p>Area Commander: Prerequisite experience includes satisfactory performance as an Assistant Area Commander Planning or Logistics; satisfactory position performance as an Area Commander on a wildland fire incident. Required Training: Area Command (S-620).</p> <p>Assistant Area Commander Planning: Prerequisite experience include satisfactory performance as an Incident Commander or General Staff on a National Type I Incident Management Team. Required Training: Area Command (S-620).</p> <p>Assistant Area Commander Logistics: Prerequisite experience include satisfactory performance as an Incident Commander or General Staff on a National Type I Incident Management Team. Required Training: Area Command (S-620).</p> <p>Area Command Aviation Coordinator: Prerequisite experience include satisfactory performance as an Air Operations Branch Director on a National Type I Incident Management Team. Required Training: Air Operations Branch Director.</p> <p>Source: National Wildfire Coordination Group (NWCG) Publication, National Interagency Incident Management System, Wildland and Prescribed Fire Qualifications System Guide, January 2000 (PMS 310-1, NFES 1414).</p>					



RESOURCE: Brush Patrol, Firefighting (Type VI Engine)						
CATEGORY: Firefighting (ESF #4)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Pump					15 GPM
Equipment	Hose					1 inch; 150 feet
Equipment	Tank					75 Gallons
Personnel	Number					1
COMMENTS:	Brush Patrols apply to all vehicles equipped as described.					

RESOURCE: Crew Transport (Firefighting Crew)						
CATEGORY: Firefighting (ESF #4)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Passengers	30	20	10		
COMMENTS: Vehicles may be buses, vans, and special crew carrying vehicles (CCV), and may be equipped to carry firefighting tools.						



RESOURCE: Engine, Fire (Pumper)						
CATEGORY: Firefighting (ESF #4)				KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Pump Capacity	1,000 GPM	500 GPM	120 GPM	70 GPM	50 GPM
Equipment	Tank Capacity	400 Gal.	400 Gal.	500 Gal.	750 Gal.	500 Gal.
Equipment	Hose, 2.5 inch	1,200 ft.	1,000 ft.			
Equipment	Hose, 1.5 inch	400 ft.	500 ft.	1,000 ft.	300 ft.	300 ft.
Equipment	Hose, 1 inch	200 ft.	300 ft.	800 ft.	300 ft.	300 ft.
Personnel	Personnel	4	3	3	2	2
COMMENTS:	The engine typing needs to be taken out to Type VII. Compromise between FIREScope and NWCG is to use NWCG Standards for Engines and Crews. NWCG has seven engine types.					

RESOURCE: Fire Boat						
CATEGORY: Firefighting (ESF #4)				KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Pump Capacity GPM	5,000	1,000	250		
COMMENTS:		Fire Boats vary in length, draft, and related firefighting equipment.				



RESOURCE: Fire Truck - Aerial (Ladder or Platform)						
CATEGORY: Firefighting, Hazardous Materials Response			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Number	4	Same as Type I			
Equipment	Aerial	75 ft	50 ft			
	Elevated Stream	500 GPM	Same as Type I			
	Ground Ladders	115 ft	Same as Type I			
COMMENTS	Note: Designate "L" for Ladder, or "P" for Platform.					



RESOURCE: Foam Tender, Firefighting						
CATEGORY: Firefighting (ESF #4); Hazardous Materials Response (ESF #10)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Class B Foam	500 gallons	250 gallons			
COMMENTS:	Specify percent of concentrate (1%, 3%, etc.).					

RESOURCE: Fuel Tender (Gasoline, Diesel, AvGas, aka Gas Tanker)						
CATEGORY: Transportation (ESF #1); Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Supply	Fuel	1,000 gal	100 gal			
COMMENTS:		These vehicles vary widely. May be Gasoline, Diesel, Jet Fuel, AvGas, or combinations. Specify: Gas, Diesel, AvGas, etc.				

RESOURCE: Hand Crew						
CATEGORY: Firefighting (ESF #4)			KIND: Other - Crew			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Fireline Capability	Initial attack/can be broken up into squads, fireline construction, complex firing operations (backfire)	Initial attack/can be broken up into squads, fireline construction, firing to include burnout	Initial attack, fireline construction, firing to include burnout	Fireline construction, fireline improvement, mop-up and rehab	
Personnel	Crew Size	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	
Personnel	Leadership Qualifications	Permanent Supervision Superintendent: TFLD, ICT4 Asst Supt: STCR, ICT4, 3 Squad Bosses: CRWB(T), ICT5	CRWB and 3 ICT5	CRWB and 3 FFT1	CRWB and 3 FFT1	
Personnel	Experience	80% 1 season or more	60% 1 season or more	40% 1 season or more	20% 1 season or more	
Personnel	Full-Time Organized Crew	Yes	No	No	No	
COMMENTS:		Crews need to be listed as Type I, Type II with Initial Attack Capability, Type II, Type III.				

RESOURCE: HazMat Entry Team						
CATEGORY: Hazardous Materials Response (ESF #10)				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team	Field Testing	Same as Type II plus: Known or Suspect Weapons of Mass Destruction Chemical/Biological Substances [WMD Chem/Bio]	Same as Type III plus: Unknown Chemicals	Known Chemicals The presumptive testing and identification of chemical substances using a variety of sources to be able to identify associated chemical and physical properties. Sources may include printed and electronic reference resources, safety data sheets, field testing kits, specific chemical testing kits, chemical testing strips, data derived from detection devices, and air-monitoring sources		
Team	Air Monitoring	Same as Type II plus: (WMD Chem/Bio Aerosol Vapor and Gas) Advanced detection and monitoring includes WMD Chem/Bio detection Instruments	Same as Type III plus: The use of advanced detection equipment to detect the presence of known or unknown gases or vapors. Advanced detection and monitoring may incorporate more sophisticated instruments that differentiate between two or more flammable vapors, and may directly identify by name a specific flammable or toxic vapor	(Basic Confined Space Monitoring; Specific Known Gas Monitoring) The use of devices to detect the presence of known gases or vapors. The basics begin with ability to provide standard confined space readings (oxygen deficiency percentage, flammable atmosphere Lower Explosive Limit [LEL], carbon monoxide, and hydrogen sulfide)		

RESOURCE: HazMat Entry Team						
CATEGORY: Hazardous Materials Response (ESF #10)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team	Sampling: Capturing Labeling Evidence Collection	Same as Type II plus: (WMD Chem/Bio) Special resources may be required for air sample collection	Same as Type III plus: (Unknown Industrial Chemicals) Known and unknown industrial chemicals standard evidence collection protocols. Ability to sample liquid and solids	(Known Industrial Chemicals) Known industrial chemicals standard evidence collection protocols required for each include capturing and collection, containerizing and proper labeling, and preparation for transportation and distribution, including standard environmental sampling procedures for lab analysis. Consistent with established chain of custody protocols		
	Radiation Monitoring/ Detection	Same as Type II plus: Identify and establish the exclusion zones after contamination spread (this does include identification of some, but not all, radionuclides). Ability to conduct environmental and personnel survey. Ensure all members of survey teams are equipped with accumulative self-reading instruments (dosimeters)	Same as Type III plus: (Alpha Detection) Basic criteria include detection and survey capabilities for alpha, beta, and gamma	(Beta Detection; Gamma Detection) The ability to accurately interpret readings from the radiation-detection devices and conduct geographical survey search of suspected radiological source or contamination spread. Basic criteria include detection and survey capabilities for beta and gamma		

RESOURCE: HazMat Entry Team						
CATEGORY: Hazardous Materials Response (ESF #10)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Protective Clothing: Ensembles	Same as Type II plus: (Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Vapor-Protective CPC; WMD Liquid Splash-Protective CPC) Levels of CPC vapor protection are: Vapor-Protective, Flash Fire Protective option for Vapor-Protective, and Chemical/Biological-Protective option for Vapor-Protective, all of which must be compliant with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard # 1991, "Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies" current edition.	Same as Type III plus: (Vapor-Protective CPC; Flash Fire Vapor-Protective CPC) Levels of CPC vapor protection are: Vapor-Protective, and Flash Fire Protective option for Vapor-Protective both of which must be compliant with NFPA Standard # 1991, "Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies," current edition.	(Liquid Splash-Protective CPC) Chemical Protective Clothing (CPC), which includes complete ensembles (suit, boots, gloves) and may incorporate various configurations (encapsulating, non-encapsulating, jumpsuit, multi-piece) depending upon the level of protection needed. Level of CPC liquid protection is: Liquid Splash-Protective, which must be compliant with NFPA Standard # 1992, "Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies," current edition		
Equipment	Technical Reference	Same as Type II plus: (WMD Chem/Bio)	Same as Type III plus: (Plume Air Modeling; Map Overlays) At a minimum, technical references will have the ability to outsource additional capabilities and have one source for air-modeling capability	(Printed and Electronic) Access to and use of various databases, chemical substance data depositories, and other guidelines and safety data sheets, either in print format, electronic format, stand-alone computer programs, or data available via telecommunications. The interpretation of data collected from electronic		

RESOURCE: HazMat Entry Team						
CATEGORY: Hazardous Materials Response (ESF #10)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
				devices and chemical testing procedures		
Equipment	Special Capabilities	Same as Type II plus: (Digital Imaging Documentation Capability)	Same as Type III plus: (Heat Sensing Capability; Light Amplification Capability)	(Gloves and Other Specialized Equipment Based on Local Risk Assessment) Additional resources that augment the capabilities of the team		
Equipment	Intervention	Same as Type II plus: (WMD Chem/Bio Agent Confinement) Advanced capabilities should include ability to intervene and confine incidents involving WMD Chem/Bio substances	Same as Type III plus: (Liquid Leak Intervention; Neutralization; Plugging; Patching; Vapor Leak Intervention) Chemical means such as neutralization and encapsulation of known and unknown chemicals. Mechanical means include specially designed kits for controlling leaks in rail car dome assemblies and pressurized containers, to pneumatic and standard patching systems	(Diking; Damming; Absorption) Employment of mechanical means of intervention and control such as plugging, patching, off-loading, and tank stabilization Environmental means such as absorption, dams, dikes, and booms		
Equipment	Decontamination	Same as Type II plus: (WMD Chem/Bio) Capable of providing decontamination for known and unknown contaminants and WMD Chem/Bio.	Same as Type III plus: (Unknown Contaminants) Capable of providing decontamination for known and unknown contaminants.	(Known Contaminants Based on Local Risk Assessment) Must be self-sufficient to provide decontamination for members of their team. Capable of providing decontamination for known contaminants.		



RESOURCE: HazMat Entry Team						
CATEGORY:	Hazardous Materials Response (ESF #10)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Communications	Same as Type II plus: (Secure Communications)	Same as Type III plus: (Wireless Data)	(In-Suit; Wireless Voice) Personnel utilizing CPC shall be able to communicate appropriately and safely with one another and their team leaders		
Personnel	Staffing	5 Personnel	5 Personnel	5 Personnel		
Personnel	Training	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	All personnel must be trained to the minimum response standards in accordance with the most current editions of NFPA Standard # 471, "Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents," NFPA Standard # 472, "Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents," and NFPA Standard # 473, "Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents," as is appropriate for the specific team type		
Personnel	Sustainability	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Capability to Perform Three (3) Entries in a 24-hour Period		
COMMENTS:						



RESOURCE: Helicopters, Firefighting						
CATEGORY: Firefighting (ESF #4)			KIND: Aircraft			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Seats, Including Pilot	16	10	5	3	
Equipment	Card Weight Capacity	5,000 lbs	2,500 lbs	1,200 lbs	600 lbs	
Vehicle	Gallons	700	300	100	75	
Supply	Example	Bell 214	Bell 205	Bell 206	Bell 47	
COMMENTS:	Firefighting Helicopters may be equipped with rescue, medical, or other equipment.					

RESOURCE: Helitanker (firefighting helicopter)						
CATEGORY: Firefighting (ESF #4)				KIND:	Aircraft	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Fixed Tank					
Equipment	1100 gal/min					
COMMENTS:		Helitankers are large capacity helicopters (e.g., Sikorsky model) certified by the Air Tanker Board.				



RESOURCE: Incident Management Team, Firefighting						
CATEGORY: Firefighting (ESF #4)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Incident Commander (ICT1-5)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Personnel	Safety Officer (SOF1-3)	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Personnel	Information Officer (IOF1-3)	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Personnel	Operations Section Chief (OSC1-2)	2 ea.	2 ea.			
Personnel	Division/Group Supervisor	4 ea.				
Personnel	Air Operations Branch Director (AOBD)	Yes				
Personnel	Air Support Group Supervisor (ASG)	Yes				
Personnel	Air Tactical Group Supervisor (ATG)	Yes				
Personnel	Planning Section Chief (PSC 1-2)	Yes	Yes			
Personnel	Situation Unit Leader (SITL)	Yes				



RESOURCE: Incident Management Team, Firefighting						
CATEGORY: Firefighting (ESF #4)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Resource Unit Leader (RESL)	2 ea.				
Personnel	Fire Behavior Analyst (FBAN)	Yes				
Personnel	Logistics Section Chief (LSC 1-2)	Yes	Yes			
Personnel	Communications Unit Leader (COML)	Yes				
Personnel	Supply Unit Leader (SPUL)	Yes				
Personnel	Facilities Unit Leader (FACL)	Yes				
Personnel	Ground Support Unit Leader (GSUL)	Yes				
Personnel	Finance/Admin Section Chief (FSC 1-2)	Yes	Yes			
Personnel	Time Unit Leader (TIME)	Yes				
Personnel	Comp/Claims Unit Leader (COMP)	Yes				
Personnel	Procurement Unit Leader (PROC)	Yes				



RESOURCE: Incident Management Team, Firefighting						
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (ESF #4)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
COMMENTS:	Type I Incident Management Team					
	To become eligible for participating on a National Type I team, any person filling a team position as the Incident Commander, Safety Officer, Information Officer, or general staff must complete the Advanced Incident Management (S-520) training course.					
	Type II Incident Management Team					
	To become eligible for participation on a Type II team, any person filling a team position as the Incident Commander, Safety Officer, Information Officer, or general staff must complete the Command and General Staff (S-420) training course.					
	Type I Positions					
	Incident Commander Type I: Prerequisite experience includes satisfactory performance as an Incident Commander Type II; satisfactory position performance as an Incident Commander Type I on a wildland fire incident. Required Training: Advanced Incident Management (S-520).					
	Type II Positions					
	Incident Commander Type II: Prerequisite experience includes satisfactory performance as an Incident Commander Type III; satisfactory performance as an Operations Section Chief Type II; satisfactory position performance as an Incident Commander Type II on a wildland fire incident. Required Training: Command and General Staff (S-420). Additional Training: Advanced ICS (I-400), Incident Commander (S-400), Advanced Management Concepts (S-481).					
	Type III Positions					
	Incident Commander Type III: Prerequisite experience includes satisfactory performance as an Incident Commander Type IV; satisfactory performance as a Task Force Leader; satisfactory position performance as an Incident Commander Type III on a wildland fire incident. Required Training: Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior Calculations (S-390). Additional Training: Incident Commander Extended Attack (S-300).					
	Type IV Positions					
	Incident Commander Type IV: Prerequisite experience includes satisfactory performance as a Single Resource Boss (Crew, Dozer, Engine, Tractor/Plow); satisfactory position performance as an Incident Commander Type IV on a wildland fire incident. Required Training: Fire Operations in the Urban Interface (S-215). Additional Training: Initial Attack Incident Commander (S-200), and Ignition Operations (S-234).					
	Type V Positions					
	Incident Commander Type V: Prerequisite experience includes satisfactory performance as an Advanced Firefighter/Squad Boss; satisfactory position performance as an Incident Commander Type V on a wildland fire incident. Required Training: Look Up, Look Down, Look Around (S-133). Additional Training: Intermediate Wildland Fire Behavior (S-290).					
	Source: National Wildfire Coordination Group (NWCG) Publication, National Interagency Incident Management System, Wildland and Prescribed Fire Qualifications System Guide, January 2000 (PMS 310-1, NFES 1414).					



RESOURCE: Interagency Buying Team, Firefighting						
CATEGORY: Firefighting (ESF #4), Resource Management (ESF #7)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel		<p>6-member team consisting of a team leader, 4 members and 1 trainee position (used as needed)</p> <p>Personnel from the incident agency or alternate buying team members may be added, as needed, to supplement the primary team</p>				
Personnel	Training (Recommended)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I-200, Basic Incident Command System (12 classroom hours) • S-260, Incident Command Business Management (self-study) • D-110, Dispatch Recorder (16 classroom hours) • J-252, Ordering Manager • J-253, Receiving and Distribution • National Interagency Buying Team Guide (self-study) or Workshop • On-the-Job Training • Purchased Card and Convenience Check training • Procurement Unit Leader Training (S-360 Unit Leader) 				

RESOURCE: Interagency Buying Team, Firefighting						
CATEGORY: Firefighting (ESF #4), Resource Management (ESF #7)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Buying Team Kit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reference Material (see comments) Internet/Intranet Web site References (see comments) Supplies (see comments) Forms (see comments) Sample of Log Sheets (see comments) 				
COMMENTS: The Buying Team works through the local administrative staff to support procurement activities. Therefore, Buying Teams should be sensitive to and strive to operate within local policies and procedures. The members of the Buying Teams follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Buying Team Leader (BUYL) (1) The Assistant or Deputy Buying Team Leader (BUYL-D) (1) Buying Team Members (BUYM) (4) General Roles of the Buying Team include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support incident procurement through the administrative staff. Transition with the incident agency upon arrival. This includes obtaining status of all resource orders completed and outstanding to date, as well as initiating procedures for the handling of new orders by the Buying Team. Fill resource orders for services, supplies, and equipment from established sources (NFES Caches, GSA) and the open market and, for those which are not filled, by the dispatch community or the administrative unit's procurement activity. Reviews resource orders for completeness. Check on estimated times of departure and estimated times of arrival for pending resource orders. Obtain approval from the administrative staff or the IBA before purchasing any sensitive or questionable property. Provide the incident base (Finance Section Chief, Procurement Unit Leader, Logistics Section Chief, and Ground Support Unit Leader) an updated equipment log. Establish and maintain good working relationships and lines of communication. Update the incident service and supply plan with new sources and other information. Buying Team Kit: Each Buying Team should have a kit containing the following items to take along when dispatched to an incident: Reference Materials						

RESOURCE: Interagency Buying Team, Firefighting						
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (ESF #4), Resource Management (ESF #7)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook, NWCG Handbook 2, NFES 1139National Interagency Mobilization Guide, NFES 2091 (NFES 2092 for half-size)Activity Calendar (Optional Form 67 or similar)NWCG National Fire Equipment System Catalog, Part I, Fire Supplies & Equipment (NFES 0362, Part I & Part II when using order #0362)NWCG National Fire Equipment System Catalog, Part II, Publications (NFES 3362)					
	Internet/Intranet Web site References					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">NWCG Internet homepage: http://www.nwcg.govForest Service Fire & Aviation Internet homepage: http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/Forest Service Acquisition Management Intranet homepage: http://fsweb.wo.fs.fed.us/agm/BLM Intranet: http://webst.nifc.blm.gov/Sascher/blmintranet/Index.htmNIFC and related governmental agency links (BLM, BIA, FWS, NPS, NWS): http://www.nifc.gov					
	Supplies					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Battery powered or solar powered handheld calculatorSpare batteriesHighlightersStapler and staple removerOther supplies as needed(Optional) First Aid kit and a bloodborne pathogens barrier kit					
	Forms, See exhibits to the National Interagency Buying Team Guide and the Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook for sample forms.					
	Sample of Log Sheets					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Resource Order Log (Leader and Deputy Only)Purchase Card Log SheetsConvenience Check Log Sheets					
	Source: National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) Publication, National Interagency Buying Team Guide, December 1999 (PMS 315).					

RESOURCE: Mobile Communications Unit (Law/Fire)						
CATEGORY: Communications			KIND: Vehicle			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Console/ Workstation	2	2			
Equipment	Frequency Cap.	Multi Range	Multi Range			
Equipment	Power Source	Internal	Internal			
Equipment	Telephone System	6 Trunk/16 Extensions				
Personnel	Personnel	2	2			
COMMENTS:	Multi Range: 150-174 MHz, 450-470 MHz, 800 MHz (Simplex or Repeated), Single Range: 150-174 MHz only					

RESOURCE: Portable Pump						
CATEGORY: Firefighting			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Pumping Capacity (GPM)	500	250	50		
COMMENTS:		These are normally trailer mounted units.				

RESOURCE: Strike Team, Engine (Fire)						
CATEGORY: Firefighting (ESF #4); Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team		
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Engine, Fire	5	5	5	5	(See Engine for details)
Personnel	STL	1	1	1	1	Strike Team Task Force Leader
Personnel	Engine	4	3	3	3	Staffing on each Engine
Personnel	Total	21	16	16	16	
COMMENTS:		Strike Team defined as like number of resources, with common communications, and a leader. Engine Strike Team Typing is based on individual Engine Typing.				

RESOURCE: U.S. Coast Guard National Strike Force						
CATEGORY: Hazardous Materials Response (ESF #10)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT See Note 1	METRIC					
Equipment	Chemical Release					Chemical Response Trailers; Level A, B, and C PPE suits
Equipment	Air, Liquids, and Solids					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flame and Photo Ionization Detectors • Fluorometers • Particulate Meters • Soil and Sludge Sample Kits • pH meters • Decontamination Equipment • Portable Weather stations • Drum lifters • EMT kits • Chlorine kits
Equipment	Small Boats					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32-foot and 24-foot Munsons • 15-foot Inflatable boats • 18-foot John boats
Equipment	Lighting/ Pumping Equipment					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ready Pump Loads • High-capacity, hydraulically driven, centrifugal submersible pumps capable of transferring oil and

RESOURCE: U.S. Coast Guard National Strike Force						
CATEGORY: Hazardous Materials Response (ESF #10)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT See Note 1	METRIC					
						chemicals or dewatering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonsubmersible diaphragm and peristaltic pumps capable of transferring oil and chemicals (medium/small capacity) • Hydraulic prime movers and support equipment
Equipment	Communications Equipment					Communications support equipment ranges from handheld radios to portable satellite communications repeater systems
Equipment	Oil Discharges					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System (VOSS) • Inflatable (45-inch) boom (6,000 feet) • Temporary Storage Devices
Equipment	Damage Control and Support					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil/water interface meter • Plugging and patching equipment • Generators (3.0 KW to 10 KW)
Equipment	Special Monitoring Equipment					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radiological detection capabilities • Dispersant operations

RESOURCE: U.S. Coast Guard National Strike Force						
CATEGORY: Hazardous Materials Response (ESF #10)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT See Note 1	METRIC					
Equipment	Photographic Equipment					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 mm and digital cameras • Video cameras and players
Equipment	Vehicle Command Post					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tractor/trailer units • Mobile Incident Command Posts • All-terrain vehicles
COMMENTS: <p>Note 1: NSF Specialized Response Equipment</p> <p>There are only three National Strike Force teams in the Nation. All three National Strike Force teams have the same level of capability, which exceeds the standards set in the Mutual Aid definition of a Type I Hazardous Materials Entry Team. However, because of their deployment capabilities and versatility, they are simply classified as "Other." The U.S. Coast Guard National Strike Force (NSF) was created in 1973 as a Coast Guard special force under the National Contingency Plan (NCP/see 40 CFR 300.145) to respond to oil and hazardous chemical incidents. The National Strike Force is comprised of three 40-member Strike Teams and the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC), which manages, supports, and set standards for the three teams. The three teams are: the Atlantic Strike Team in Fort Dix, NJ; the Gulf Strike Team in Mobile, AL; and the Pacific Strike Team in Novato, CA.</p> <p>The NSF is recognized worldwide as an expert in preparedness and response to mitigate the effects of oil discharges and hazardous substance releases. Its mandate is to assist and support USCG and EPA Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) with their response and preparedness activities to protect the public health and welfare and the environment. Although its three primary missions are pollution response, training, and planning, the NSFCC also houses a Public Information Assist Team (PIAT), which is capable of providing public affairs support as well as crisis communication and Joint Information Center (JIC) expertise to FOSCs during a response.</p> <p>NSF Qualification Program:</p> <p>The NSF Qualification Program includes four levels. Although these levels are unique to the NSF, our personnel meet training and skill requirements similar to those established in 29 CFR 1910.120 (g) (6).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response Member (RM): Is trained in more than 50 areas of oil and HazMat response operations and attains an awareness level of all NSF Equipment. This allows the RM to perform a number of vital functions in a pollution response, primarily assisting the RT. • Response Technician (RT): Is a significant level beyond the RM and is the position reached by most Strike Team members. An RT is qualified to operate all NSF equipment. An RT has also attended pollution response specialist courses and obtained significant field experience on oil and HazMat incidents. • Response Supervisor (RS): Is a level beyond RT and supervises the technical aspects of NSF response operations at oil or HazMat incidents. This includes the preparation, deployment, and operation of all NSF equipment. The RS helps a response in many areas, including directing operations, response planning, resolving site safety issues, and solving technical problems. 						



RESOURCE: U.S. Coast Guard National Strike Force						
CATEGORY: Hazardous Materials Response (ESF #10)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
See Note 1						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Response Officer (RO): Is a senior leadership position filled by a commissioned or warrant officer. An RO manages all aspects of any size NSF response, including response planning, mobilization, and operations. An RO receives significant resident and unit training, and field experience. An RO can fill key positions in a spill management team, direct operations, liaise with senior officials, resolve safety issues, recommend alternative countermeasures, explain policies, and solve crisis management problems.					



RESOURCE: Water Tender, Firefighting (Tanker)						
CATEGORY: Firefighting (ESF #4)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	2,000 gallon	2,000 gallon	1,000 gallon	1,000 gallon	2,000 gallon	
Equipment	300 GPM	300 GPM	120 GPM	50 GPM	300 GPM	
COMMENTS:						

Typed Resource Definitions

Health and Medical Resources



FEMA 508-5

May 2005



Background	The National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative supports the National Incident Management System (NIMS) by establishing a comprehensive, integrated national mutual aid and resource management system that provides the basis to type, order, and track all (Federal, State, and local) response assets.
Resource Typing	For ease of ordering and tracking, response assets need to be categorized via resource typing. Resource typing is the categorization and description of resources that are commonly exchanged in disasters via mutual aid, by capacity and/or capability. Through resource typing, disciplines examine resources and identify the capabilities of a resource's components (i.e., personnel, equipment, training). During a disaster, an emergency manager knows what capability a resource needs to have to respond efficiently and effectively. Resource typing definitions will help define resource capabilities for ease of ordering and mobilization during a disaster. As a result of the resource typing process, a resource's capability is readily defined and an emergency manager is able to effectively and efficiently request and receive resources through mutual aid during times of disaster.
Web Site	For more information, you can also refer to the National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Web site located at: http://www.fema.gov/nims/mutual_aid.shtm .
Supersedure	This document replaces the Health and Medical resource definition section in <i>Resource Definitions</i> , dated September 2004
Changes	Document is reformatted. Content is unchanged.

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RESOURCE: Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT)—Basic						
CATEGORY: Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team See Note 1	Patient-care Capabilities	Same as Type II	Triage and treat up to 250 patients per day for up to 3 days without resupply	Augment or supplement Type I or II team within this team's local area	Personnel may be used to supplement other teams	
Team Readiness	Roster Fulfillment, Equipment Loading	Upon alert, full 35-person roster within 4 hrs. After activation, deployment ready within 6 hrs	Upon alert, full roster within 6 hrs. After activation, deployment ready within 12 hrs	Upon alert, 75% rostered within 12 hrs. After activation, deployment ready within 24 hrs	Does not meet minimal deployable team requirements	
Demonstrated Readiness	Readiness Testing and Deployment History	Same as Type II plus: History of prior full deployment to austere environment	100% rating on NDMS readiness test in past 12 mos	75% or greater rating on NDMS readiness test in past 12 mos	Less than Type III	
Personnel See Note 2	Membership Level	105 or more deployable team personnel on NDMS roster 12 or more physicians; 3 or more of each of PA or NP, RN, RPh, and paramedic	90 or more deployable team personnel on NDMS roster 9 or more physicians; 3 or more of each of PA or NP, RN, RPh, and paramedic	50 or more deployable team personnel on NDMS roster 6 or more physicians; 2 or more of each of PA or NP, RN, RPh, and paramedic	Less than Type III	
Equipment and Supplies	Logistics Status	Same as Type II	Full DMAT equipment cache properly managed, stored and inventoried per NDMS requirements	Full or partial DMAT equipment cache properly managed, stored, and inventoried per NDMS requirements	Less than partial cache	
Vehicle	Transportation Status	Same as Type II	Pre-arrangement for obtaining primary and alternate use vehicles	Incomplete transportation arrangements	None	
Didactic Training	Basic (Core) and Advanced Training Modules	90% completion of NDMS basic core training plus 50% of advanced training modules (By 08/05)	80% completion of NDMS basic core training plus 25% of advanced training modules (By 08/05)	50% completion of NDMS basic core training plus 25% of advanced training modules (By 08/05)	Less than Type III	



RESOURCE: Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT)—Basic						
CATEGORY: Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Training experience	Field Exercises (FEXs)	Same as Type II	Participate in at least 2 NDMS approved FEXs, one observed	Participate in at least 1 NDMS approved FEX	N/A	
COMMENTS:	Definition: A DMAT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, who have formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System, or under similar State or local auspices.					
	Note 1: Type I = fully operational; Type II = operational ; Type III = augmentation/local team; Type IV = developmental. Note 2: Standard DMAT deploys with 35 personnel for all missions. Personnel include a mix of physicians, nurses (RN), nurse practitioners (NP), physicians' assistants (PA), pharmacists (RPh), emergency medical technicians (EMT), other allied health professionals, and support staff.					



RESOURCE: Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT)—Burn Specialty						
CATEGORY: Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team See Note 1	Deployment Readiness; Staffing; Equipment Status; Training Status; Patient Treatment Capacity	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification with all necessary staff and equipment; Function for 72 hrs. in austere locations without resupply	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification with all necessary staff; Function in existing fixed facility using facility's equipment and supplies (Note 2)	Personnel roster only; May be less than full complement		
Equipment	Logistics Status	Full complement	Limited to specialized items for burns	None		
COMMENTS:	<p>A Burn Specialty DMAT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same state or region of a state, that have formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System (or state or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of burn trauma patients.</p> <p>Note 1: Variable number of personnel; includes medical providers with specialty training/skills in management of burn patients. Usually includes a mix of physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians, other allied health professionals and support staff. Deployment rosters are usually constituted on an ad hoc basis, depending on situational need.</p> <p>Note 2: Current NDMS burn teams are Type II; they are not fully equipped teams, but rather they usually co-deploy, providing specialized equipment, supplies and skills on those missions that involve burn casualties.</p>					

RESOURCE: Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT)—Crush Injury Specialty						
CATEGORY: Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team See Note 1	Deployment Readiness; Staffing; Equipment Status; Training Status; Patient Treatment Capacity	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification with all necessary staff and equipment; Function for 72 hrs. in austere locations without resupply	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification with all necessary staff; Function in existing facility using facility's equipment and supplies See Note 2	Personnel roster only; May be less than full complement		
Equipment	Logistics status	Full complement	Limited or none	None		
COMMENTS:		<p>A Crush Injury Specialty DMAT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, who have formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of crush injury patients.</p> <p>Note 1: Variable number of personnel; includes medical providers with specialty training/skills in management of crush injuries. Usually includes a mix of physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians, other allied health professionals and support staff. Deployment rosters are usually constituted on an ad hoc basis, depending on situational need.</p> <p>Note 2: Current NDMS crush injury teams are Type II.</p>				

RESOURCE: Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT)—Mental Health Specialty						
CATEGORY: Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team See Note 1	Deployment readiness; Staffing; Patient Treatment Capacity	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification with all necessary staff and equipment Function for 72 hrs. in austere locations without resupply	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification with all necessary staff Function in existing facility using facility's equipment and supplies See Note 2	Personnel roster only May be less than full complement		
Equipment	Logistics Status	Full complement	Limited or none	None		
COMMENTS:	<p>A Mental Health Specialty DMAT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, who have formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of psychiatric patients.</p> <p>Note 1: Variable number of deploying personnel; includes medical providers with specialty training/skills in treating psychiatric patients. Usually includes a mix of physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians, other allied health professionals and support staff. Deployment rosters are usually constituted on an ad hoc basis, depending on situational need.</p> <p>Note 2: Current NDMS mental health teams are Type II.</p>					

RESOURCE: Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT)—Pediatric Specialty						
CATEGORY: Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team See Note 1	Deployment Readiness; Staffing; Patient Treatment Capacity	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification with all necessary staff and equipment Function for 72 hrs. in austere locations without resupply	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification with all necessary staff Function in existing facility using facility's equipment and supplies See Note 2	Personnel roster only May be less than full complement		
Equipment	Logistics status	Full complement	Limited to pediatric items or none	None		
COMMENTS:	<p>A Pediatric Specialty DMAT is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, who have formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of pediatric patients.</p> <p>Note 1: Variable number of deploying personnel; includes medical providers with specialty training/skills in pediatrics and use of pediatric equipment. Usually includes a mix of physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, pharmacists, emergency medical technicians, other allied health professionals and support staff. Deployment rosters are usually constituted on an ad hoc basis, depending on situational need.</p> <p>Note 2: Current NDMS pediatric teams are Type II; they do not deploy as a fully functioning team but generally codeploy and augment another team.</p>					

RESOURCE: Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT)						
CATEGORY: Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Standard Team See Note 1	Deployment Readiness, Patient Treatment Capacity	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification Provide on-site victim identification and morgue operations Provide family assistance services See Note 2				
WMD Team	Deployment Readiness, Patient Treatment Capacity	DMORT - WMD is the same as above except adds additional capability to deal with residually contaminated chemical, biological, or radiological dead				
Personnel	DMORT functions	Add-on Deployable Portable Morgue Unit (DPMU) when no local morgue facilities available Fully equipped to support either standard DMORT or DMORT-WMD. See Note 3				
COMMENTS:	<p>A Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team is a volunteer group of medical and forensic personnel, usually from the same geographic region, who have formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System (or State or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in victim identification, mortuary services, and forensic pathology and anthropology methods.</p> <p>Note 1: Standard DMORT has 31 personnel plus basic load of equipment. Usually includes a mix of medical examiners, coroners, pathologists, forensic anthropologists, medical records technicians, fingerprint technicians, forensic odontologists, dental assistants, radiologists, funeral directors, mental health professionals, and support personnel.</p> <p>Note 2: DMORTs are mission tailored on an ad hoc basis, and usually deploy only with personnel and equipment specifically required for current mission.</p> <p>Note 3: There are currently two Portable Morgue Units within NDMS.</p>					



RESOURCE: International Medical Surgical Response Team (IMSuRT)						
CATEGORY: Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team See Note 1	Deployment Readiness; Staffing; Patient Treatment Capacity	Able to begin deployment to OCONUS location within 3 hrs. of notification Staff 2 OR suites providing emergency surgery, treatment, and stabilization Usually deploys with all necessary equipment See Note 2	Some mix of capabilities less than Type I			
Equipment	Logistics	Fully equipped to provide free-standing surgical capability, etc. See Note 2	Limited to none			
COMMENTS:		<p>Definition: An International Medical/Surgical Response Team is a volunteer group of medical and nonmedical individuals, usually from the same State or region of a State, that have formed a response team under the guidance of the National Disaster Medical System and the State Department, and whose personnel and equipment give it deployable medical and surgical treatment capability, worldwide.</p> <p>Note 1: IMSuRT is equipped and trained to provide surgical care outside CONUS. Full team consists of roughly 26 personnel. This is the only NDMS medical team with surgical OR capability. Currently a single IMSuRT exists at level 1, being a successor to the previous IST specialty DMAT. Two additional teams are being formed.</p> <p>Note 2: IMSuRT does not usually function in an austere environment without additional support.</p>				

RESOURCE: NDMS Management Support Team (MST)						
CATEGORY: Health & Medical (ESF #8)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel See Note 1	Deployment Staffing Treatment Capacity	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification Provide Federal supervision, coordination, and support at site of any NDMS team deployment, to include ambulatory care (sick call) for federal personnel See Note 2	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification with limited staff and communications equipment, but no tentage See Note 2			
Equipment	Logistics	Full complement	Communication and administration only			
COMMENTS: An MST is a command and control team that provides support and liaison functions for other NDMS teams in the field. Note 1: Supervisory, Logistics, Communications, and Other Support Personnel. MSTs are normally staffed by a mix of Federal employees from NDMS headquarters, the PHS-2 team, or the CCRF. Although rostered, MSTs do not exist except when actually deployed in support of a mission. An MST (perhaps as small as one or two individuals) always accompanies an NDMS unit on a deployment. Note 2: MSTs are mission-tailored on an ad hoc basis, and usually deploy only with personnel and equipment specifically required for current support mission.						

RESOURCE: Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT)						
CATEGORY: Animals and Agriculture Issues			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team See Note 1	Deployment Staffing Treatment Capacity	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification Provide animal care, treatment, and shelter Food and water testing Basic epidemiologic capabilities See Note 2	Some mix of capabilities less than Type I			
Equipment	Logistics Status	Full complement	Limited or none			
COMMENTS:		<p>Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (VMATs) are volunteer teams of veterinarians, technicians, and support personnel, usually from the same region, who have organized a response team under the guidance of the American Veterinary Medical Association and the NDMS, and whose personnel have specific training in responding to animal casualties and/or animal disease outbreaks during a disaster.</p> <p>Note 1: 60 personnel plus equipment. Usually includes a mix of veterinarians, veterinary technicians, support personnel, microbiologists, epidemiologists, and veterinary pathologists.</p> <p>Note 2: VMATs are usually mission tailored on an ad hoc basis, and usually deploy only with personnel and equipment specifically required for the current mission. All VMATs within NDMS are considered Type 1. Epidemiologic capabilities are limited.</p>				

Typed Resource Definitions

Law Enforcement and Security Resources



FEMA 508-6

July 2007

Background	The National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative supports the National Incident Management System (NIMS) by establishing a comprehensive, integrated national mutual aid and resource management system that provides the basis to type, order, and track all (Federal, State, and local) response assets.
Resource Typing	For ease of ordering and tracking, response assets need to be categorized via resource typing. Resource typing is the categorization and description of resources that are commonly exchanged in disasters via mutual aid, by capacity and/or capability. Through resource typing, disciplines examine resources and identify the capabilities of a resource's components (i.e., personnel, equipment, training). During a disaster, an emergency manager knows what capability a resource needs to have to respond efficiently and effectively. Resource typing definitions will help define resource capabilities for ease of ordering and mobilization during a disaster. As a result of the resource typing process, a resource's capability is readily defined and an emergency manager is able to effectively and efficiently request and receive resources through mutual aid during times of disaster.
Web Site	For more information, you can also refer to the National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Web site located at: http://www.fema.gov/nims/mutual_aid.shtm .
Supersedure	This document replaces <i>FEMA 508-6, Law Enforcement and Security Resources</i> , dated July 2005.
Changes	The SWAT/Tactical Team resource definition table is extensively revised.

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Resources

RESOURCE: Bomb Squad/Explosives Team						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel		Same as Type II	2 or more Bomb Response Teams	1 Bomb Response Team		
Equipment	Blast Protective Clothing	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Full Coverage Bomb Suit(s)		
Equipment	X-Ray	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Portable X-Ray Device Capability		
Equipment	Render-safe Procedures (RSP) Equipment	Same as Type II	Employ explosive tools to conduct specific or general disruption Demolition Kit Bomb Technician Hand Tools	Employ tools to conduct general disruption Demolition Kit Bomb Technician Hand Tools		
Equipment	CBRN Protective Clothing	Same as Type II	PPE (including both modified level B and level C) for Chem/Bio with associated explosives See Note 1	No PPE for Chem/Bio		
Equipment	Remote Operated Vehicle	Robotic Vehicle capable of handling VBEIDs	Robotic Vehicle capable of handling non-vehicle IEDs	No robotic capability		
Equipment	Tools	Same as Type II	Explosives/WMD Reference Library Diagnostic equipment Rigging equipment	Explosives/WMD Reference Library		
Equipment	Monitoring/ Detection	CBRN Monitors to detect and identify	CBRN Monitors to detect	None		

RESOURCE: Bomb Squad/Explosives Team						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Explosive Transport	Same as Type II	Explosive Transport Vessel	No Explosive Transport Vessel		
Equipment	Communication	Radio, cellular telephone and data transmission capability	Radio and cellular telephone capability	Radio communication capability		
Vehicles		Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Bomb Response Vehicle(s)		
Personnel	Training	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Hazardous Devices school (including WMD and Hazardous Materials Training) graduate Recertification every 3 years		
COMMENTS:	Type I is a NBSCAB accredited bomb squad capable of handling multiple or simultaneous incidents. Teams must have render safe capabilities including a remote (robotic) vehicle capable of handling a vehicle borne IED. Team trained and equipped to work in a CBRN environment.					
	Type II is a NBSCAB accredited bomb squad capable of handling multiple incidents. Teams must have render safe capabilities including a remote (robotic) vehicle which may not be capable of handling vehicle borne IED. Teams trained and equipped to work in a CBRN environment.					
	Type III is a NBSCAB accredited bomb squad, capable of handling a single incident. Teams must have basic IED render safe capabilities without a remote (robotic) vehicle. Teams may be trained, but not equipped to work in a CBRN environment.					
	Note 1: There is no technology at this time that provides both level A PPE, and blast and fragmentation protection.					
	Definitions					
	Bomb Response Team	A sub-unit within a bomb squad, consisting of at least two certified bomb technicians and a full set of equipment meeting minimum standards for bomb squad operations.				
	Bomb Squad	A bomb response organization, consisting of at least one bomb team (see the definition of a "bomb team"), accredited by the FBI Hazardous Devices School to standards set by the National Bomb Squad Commanders Advisory Board.				
	CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear				
	Diagnostic Equipment	Equipment used to characterize specific components and device type by function (ex. fiber optics camera)				
	General Disruption Tools	Explosive tools such as Mineral Water Bottle Disruptors (MWB) or Hydra-Jet designed to disrupt devices without requiring specific diagnostic information.				



Resource:		Bomb Squad/Explosives Team						
Category:		Law Enforcement/Security			Kind:	Team		
Minimum Capabilities:		Type I		Type II	Type III		Type IV	Other
Component	Metric							
	IED			Improvised Explosive Device				
	Level A PPE			Totally encapsulated chemical resistant vapor suit with Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)				
	Level B PPE			Non-encapsulated or encapsulated chemical resistant suit with SCBA				
	Level C PPE			Non-encapsulated chemical resistant suit with Air Purifying Respirator (APR)				
	PPE			Personal Protective Equipment				
	Specific Disruption Tools			Explosive tools designed to disrupt or disable based on specific diagnostic information with a specific expected resultant outcome.				
	VBIED			Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device				
	WMD			Weapon(s) of Mass Destruction				

RESOURCE: Law Enforcement Aviation-Helicopters-Patrol & Surveillance						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security				KIND:	Aircraft	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Aircraft	Helicopters	4 or more seats incl. Pilot 12K ft or < ceiling Certified aircraft Jet turbine	Same as Type I except Military Surplus	Same as Type II except 2 or more seats incl. Pilot Certificated aircraft or Military Surplus but would meet Certified Turbine, or reciprocating engine	Same as Type II except 2 or more seats incl. Pilot Certificated aircraft or Military Surplus but would meet Certified Turbine, or reciprocating engine Fixed or inflatable flotation device	
Aircraft	Capabilities	VFR	Same as type I	Same as type I	Same as type I	
Equipment	Radios	Programmable/encryption radios (aviation (2) & law enforcement (3 or <))	VHF/UHF capabilities; Police radios	Same as Type II	Same as Type II	
Equipment	Navigation Equipment	GPS Night Vision Goggles				
Equipment	Visual Aids	FLIR	Same as type I	Same as type I	Same as type I	
Equipment		Binoculars	Binoculars	Binoculars	Binoculars	
Equipment		Microwave Downlink Video Capability	Recommended: Microwave Downlink Video Capability			
Equipment	PPE	Helmet; Nomex Flight Suits; Gloves; Full Leather Boots (mandatory for flight crew, optional for other passengers)	Same as type I	Same as type I	Same as type I	

RESOURCE: Law Enforcement Aviation-Helicopters-Patrol & Surveillance						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Aircraft			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Pilot requirements	Commercial or higher, rotary/helicopter, pilot license w/Class I Medical, pre-TFO experience, full-time assignment to unit	Same as Type I except Class II Medical	Same as Type II	Same as Type II	
Personnel	TFO requirements	Complete unit level training program, Min. 2 yrs in patrol, Superior field tactics skills, full-time assignment to unit Maint. Staff—Full-time assignment, A&P/IA license	Same as Type I Maint. Staff—Same as Type I except not required to be I/A	Same as Type II except Maint. Staff may be part-time or contracted		
Personnel	Pilot Training	Currency training every 6 months with all emergency procedures as well as meeting all FAA license requirements	Same as type I	Same as Type II	Same as type II, plus sea plane license	
Personnel	TFO Training	TFO—Unit-level training & Law Enforcement AOT Maint. Staff—Maintain I/A license w/ yearly classes	TFO—Unit-level training & Law Enforcement AOT	Same as Type II	Same as Type II	



RESOURCE:		Law Enforcement Aviation-Helicopters–Patrol & Surveillance				
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:	Aircraft	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Comments:	Type I—Day/night patrol helicopters, infrared and visible light, searchlight, jet turbine powered, GPS, microwave or similar downlink, tracking devices					
	Type II—Same as Type I except military surplus					
	Type III—Same as Type II except: jet turbine or reciprocating engines					
	Type IV—Water landing/surveillance/patrol capabilities					
	Definitions					
	A&P	Airframe and Powerplant mechanic				
	FAA	Federal Aviation Administration				
	FLIR	Forward Looking Infrared				
	GPS	Global Positioning System				
	IA	Inspection Authorization				
	IFR/VFR	Instrument Flight Rules/Visual Flight Rules				
	PA	Public Address (speaker)				
PPE	Personnel Protective Equipment consists of clothing and equipment that provides protection to an individual in a hazardous environment. Chapter 9 of the IHOG details appropriate equipment requirements for various aerial missions and ground helicopter operations.					
VHF/UHF	Very High Frequency/Ultra High Frequency					
TFO	Tactical Flight Officer					



RESOURCE: Law Enforcement Observation Aircraft (Fixed-Wing)						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Aircraft			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Aircraft	Fixed-Wing Aircraft	Observation Aircraft	Observation Aircraft–Low and Slow			
Aircraft	Capacity	2-4 passenger with cargo not to exceed design specifications of aircraft	Same as Type I			
Equipment	Flight Suit	Appropriate level of PPE	Same as Type I			
Equipment	Video/ Electronic	Microwave Downlink Video; FLIR				
Equipment	Radios	VHF Radios; Police Frequency Radios	Same as Type I			
Personnel	Pilot requirements	Commercial or higher, ASEL, pilot license w/Class I or II Medical, full-time assignment to unit	Same as Type I			
Personnel	TFO requirements	Complete unit level training program, law enforcement trained	Same as Type I			
Personnel	Pilot Training	Commercial Pilots Certification or higher (instrument rated), updated every 6 mos. with Emergency Procedures as well as meet all FAA license requirements; Current Medical Flight Review (FAA)	Same as Type I			
Personnel	TFO Training	Unit-level training & Law Enforcement AOT	Same as Type I			



RESOURCE: Law Enforcement Observation Aircraft (Fixed-Wing)						
CATEGORY:		Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:	Aircraft
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
COMMENTS:	Type I—Fixed-Wing Aircraft with advanced observation capabilities for extended operations and nighttime use. Capable of sending video images to ground location (downlinking). Low and slow observation ability. General law enforcement type of fixed-wing.					
	Type II—Fixed-Wing Aircraft with observation capabilities for extended operations, low and slow observation ability. General law enforcement type or fixed-wing.					
	Definitions					
	AOT	Advanced Officer Training				
	FAA	Federal Aviation Administration				
	TFO	Tactical Flight Officer				
VHF	Very High Frequency					

RESOURCE: Mobile Field Force Law Enforcement (Crowd Control Teams)						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Protective Clothing	Same as type II	Same as type III	Protective Clothing; Soft Body Armor (helmet and face shield, gloves, shin guards) Fire-resistant clothing recommended		
Equipment	Communi- cation	Same as type II	Same as type III	Team Radio Communication Equipment (portable radios, extra batteries, battery charger, cellular phones)		
Equipment	Respiratory Protection	Same as type II	Same as type III	NIOSH-approved protective mask		
Equipment	Safety Equipment	Same as type II	Same as type III	Safety glasses; Ear protection (recommended); Fire extinguisher		
Equipment		Same as type II	Same as type III	Foul Weather Gear; Hand-Held Shields		
Equipment		Same as type II	Same as type III	Personal Hydration System		
Equipment	Chemical Protective Clothing	Same as type II	Level C PPE suits for entire team			
Equipment	Counter-Sniper Equipment	Provided by SWAT team	(2) Shoulder fired weapons			
Equipment	Surveillance Equipment	Same as type II	Same as type III	Video equipment capabilities		



RESOURCE: Mobile Field Force Law Enforcement (Crowd Control Teams)						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Individual Weapons	Same as type II	Same as type III	Department authorized handguns Duty gear and equipment		
Equipment	Impact Weapons	Same as type II	Same as type III	Riot Control Batons or approved impact weapon		
Equipment	Misc. Equipment	Same as type II	Same as type III	Bullhorns; Flex Cuffs; Mass arrest kits		
Equipment	Delivery Systems	Same as type II	Same as type III	Chemical Agents and Delivery Systems; Less lethal munitions and delivery systems		
Personnel		1 OIC 1 Deputy OIC 4 Supervisors 2 Counter Snipers 8 Grenadiers 38 Officers 4 Prison Transportation Officers 1 Field Booking Team Recommended	1 OIC 1 Deputy OIC 4 Supervisors 2 Counter Snipers 8 Grenadiers 38 Officers 4 Prison Transportation Officers	1 OIC 2 Supervisors 1 Counter Sniper 4 Grenadiers 19 Officers 2 Prison Transportation Officers		
Vehicles		Same as type II	2 Prisoner Transportation Vans 14 Patrol Vehicles	1 Prisoner Transportation Van 7 Patrol Vehicles		
Personnel	Training	Same as type II	Same as type III	No known national standard Law enforcement officer with certified advanced training		

RESOURCE:		Mobile Field Force Law Enforcement (Crowd Control Teams)				
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
COMMENTS:	Type I – A predesignated team consisting of a Type I or a Type II tactical team (platoon) including four 12-person squads and an OIC and a Deputy OIC. Each squad includes a supervisor. The team is capable of managing large-scale operations including managing crowds, traffic control enforcement, and general saturation presence for the purpose of maintaining order and preserving the peace to include CBRN environments. The team engages in routine training to maintain advanced skill level.					
	Type II – A predesignated team consisting of four 12-person squads and an OIC and a Deputy OIC. Each squad includes a supervisor. The team is capable of managing large crowds, traffic control enforcement, and general saturation presence for the purpose of maintaining order and preserving the peace to include CBRN environments. The team engages in routine training to maintain advanced skill level.					
	Type III – A nondesignated team consisting of two 12-person squads and an OIC. Each squad includes a supervisor. The team is capable of managing large crowds, traffic control enforcement, and general saturation presence for the purpose of maintaining order and preserving the peace.					
	Definitions					
	OIC	Officer in Charge				
	NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health				
	CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear				
	Level C PPE	Personal Protection Equipment consisting of a non-encapsulated chemical resistant suit with APR				
	SWAT	Special Weapons Assault Team				
	Platoon	Consists of (4) 12-person squads with an OIC (minimum rank of lieutenant) and Deputy OIC (minimum rank of sergeant), each with a driver. Total minimum personnel is 52, with a minimum total of 14 vehicles				
Squad	An organized element of a platoon consisting of 11 officers and a supervisor (sergeant). 12 total personnel in a minimum of 3 patrol vehicles					
Field Booking Team	A team of personnel specially trained to respond to field incidents and set up a booking site to facilitate the booking process and transportation of those arrested. The size of the team depends on the nature of the incident					
Mass Arrest Kit	Kit containing field booking forms, Polaroid or digital camera, flex cuffs, plastic bags for prisoner property, computers, cutting tool for flex cuffs, fingerprint equipment					

RESOURCE: Public Safety Dive Team						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Air Compressor	Recommended ability to refill air bottles onsite				
Equipment	Scuba	1 for each diver, including: full face mask, regulator, 1 additional air bottle, wetsuit, fins, and light	Same as Type I, plus at least 1 additional air bottle per diver	Same as Type I, plus at least 1 additional air bottle per diver	Same as Type I, plus at least 1 additional air bottle per diver	
Equipment	Deep Water Scuba	Each diver will be equipped with backup air source and regulator			Each diver will be equipped with backup air source and regulator	
Equipment	Surface Supply System	Capable of sustaining divers for deep water dives (more than 60') or dives of extended lengths of time, including 2, 300' umbilical hoses to support primary and backup divers, and 1 positively pressured full face mask with communications system for each diver; Underwater video monitoring/recording capabilities			Capable of sustaining divers for deep water dives (more than 60') or dives of extended lengths of time, including 2, 300' umbilical hoses to support primary and backup divers, 1 positively pressured full face mask with communications system for each diver; Underwater video monitoring/recording capabilities	
Equipment	Remote Operating Vehicle (ROV)	Available only for a Type I Team				
Equipment	Towable Motorized Vessel	Capable of transporting the entire team and its equipment	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	

RESOURCE: Public Safety Dive Team						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Electronic Communications Systems	Each diver equipped with underwater communications system	Recommended same as Type I	Recommended same as Type I	Same as Type I	
Equipment	Portable Sonar	Aides in locating objects from surface, allowing diver to be directed by support team				
Equipment	Drysuits/Wetsuits	Drysuits: Vulcanized-Rubber, 1 for each diver, necessary to have available for potential biological or HazMat diving	Same as Type I	Wetsuit, recommend drysuit	Same as Type I	
Equipment	Lift/Salvage	Bags with minimum lift capacity of 6,000 lbs. and rigging equipment	Bags with minimum lift capacity of 4,000 lbs. and rigging equipment (recommended)			
Equipment	Evidence Collection/Search Tools	Including: body recovery bags (fine nylon mesh), underwater metal detectors, sealing plastic containers, 200' of search lines and marker buoys	Same as Type I	Sealing plastic containers	Same as Type III, plus explosives handling equipment	
Personnel	Divers	Minimum 6, at least 4 for deep water diving (capability and training to dive a minimum of 100', low visibility overhead and cold-water environments)	Minimum 4	Minimum 3	2+ specially trained in explosives and underwater demolition	
	Dive Team Leader	1 per 4 divers	Same as Type I	Same as Type I (if available)	Recommended	
	Rescue Diver	1 rescue diver trained in First Aid/CPR and hyperbaric recognition	1 rescue diver trained in First Aid/ CPR and hyperbaric recognition (recommended)	1 rescue diver trained in First Aid/CPR and hyperbaric recognition (recommended)	1 rescue diver trained in First Aid/CPR and hyperbaric recognition (recommended)	

RESOURCE: Public Safety Dive Team						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Vehicles		Support vehicle for transportation of personnel/equipment	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	
Training		Minimum Physical Fitness Qualification with recurrent annual certification**; Scuba Certification; Public Safety Certification** – 100 hours minimum, including the use of full face masks and lift bags, surface supplied air systems, diving in polluted environments, use of lift bags for salvage operations, evidence recovery and preservation, low visibility, and overhead environment; (Recommended: aircraft deployment and tactical) operations; Certification of 6 training dives per year, including 1 training dive to maximum depth	Scuba Certification; Public Safety Certification** – 60 hours minimum, including the use of full face masks and lift bags; Certification of 6 training dives per year	Scuba Certification; Public Safety Certification** – 60 hours minimum, including the use of full face masks and lift bags; Certification of 6 training dives per year	Same as Type I, plus explosives training	
COMMENTS:		<p>All teams are described for law enforcement purposes. Many of these teams will be trained and prepared for search and rescue as well. All divers and dive operations will be compliant with current NFPA. 1670 and 1006 guidelines.</p> <p>** A national training standard needs to be developed.</p> <p>Description of Type</p> <p>Type I – A team of divers and a support team with necessary diving experience as well as law enforcement experience. Teams should be able to respond with all outlined equipment to handle evidence recovery and deep water diving. Team should be self-contained for 24 hours. A dive team leader with experience and training in risk/benefit analysis should be assigned to each dive team. Capable of conducting rescue dives.</p> <p>Type II – A team capable of responding with all outlined equipment to handle evidence recovery.</p> <p>Type III – A team with Scuba certification and Public Safety Diving Certification.</p>				



RESOURCE: Public Safety Dive Team						
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
	Type IV – A team of divers and support team with necessary diving experience as well as explosive/underwater demolition experience. Teams should be able to respond with all outlined equipment to handle evidence recovery and deep water diving. Team should be self-contained for 24 hours. A dive team leader with experience and training in risk/benefit analysis should be assigned to each dive team.					
	Definitions of Acronyms					
	NFPA		National Fire Protection Agency			
	Scuba		Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus			
	Sonar		Sound Navigation and Ranging – uses sound to identify objects, allowing divers to be directed by surface support team			

RESOURCE: SWAT/Tactical Teams						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement and Security				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team	Tactical Unit See Note 1 and Note 7	Type I Teams and Elements	Type II Teams and Elements	Type III Teams and Elements	None	
Team	Tactical Team See Note 2 and Note 7	One Type I tactical element One other Type I or Type II tactical element	One Type II tactical element One other Type II or III tactical element	Multiple Type III elements	None	
Team	Tactical Element See Note 3 and Note 7	Same as Type II except for Multiple special tactics capabilities	5 Personnel Vehicle One or more special tactics capabilities	2 - 5 Personnel Vehicle Basic entry capability	None	
Equipment	Ammunition	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Ammunition for all weapons	None	
Equipment	Distraction Devices	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Distraction devices	None	
Equipment	Optics and Target Illumination	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Night vision goggles Weapons optics IR Illuminators Lighted Weapons System	None	
Equipment	Ballistic Protection	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Multiple Hand-Held Ballistic shields and blankets (handgun and rifle rated)	None	
Equipment	Respiratory Protection	Same as Type II	Self contained respiratory protection suitable for SWAT operations See note 6	None	None	



RESOURCE: SWAT/Tactical Teams						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement and Security				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Chemical Protective Clothing	Same as Type II	Level B and C PPE suitable for SWAT operations	Level C PPE suitable for SWAT operations	None	
Equipment	Insertion Equipment	Same as Type II plus: FAST ROPE	Same as Type III	Rappel Portable ladders	None	
Equipment	Negotiation Equipment	Same as Type II plus: Remote/mobile capabilities	Same as Type III	Transmitting equipment that includes wireless and hard-line	Mutual aid for pre-planned events.	
Special Tactical Capability	Breaching	Same as Type II plus: Explosives breaching charges	Same as Type III plus: Exothermic breaching equipment	Mechanical and shotgun breaching equipment	Mutual aid for pre-planned events.	
Special Tactical Capability	Observer / Marksman Capability	Same as Type II plus: IR optics	Same as Type III plus: Night operations capability	Long range, optically-equipped weapons.	Mutual aid for pre-planned events.	
Special Tactical Capability	Robotic Equipment	Same as Type II	Robot System with operator, communications, delivery capabilities and tactical weapons platform options	Employment of available bomb squad robotic assets	Mutual aid for pre-planned events	
Special Tactical Capability	Surveillance Equipment	Same as Type II plus: fiber optics	Same as Type III plus: video	Listening equipment	Mutual aid for pre-planned events	
Special Tactical Capability	Bomb Technician Support	Embedded Type I bomb team See Note 4	Embedded or mutual aid Type II bomb team See Note 4	Embedded or mutual aid Type III bomb team See Note 4	Type I, II or III bomb team available for post-incident hazard removal	
Special Tactical Capability	Special Munitions Equipment	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Chemical agents and Less Lethal weapons with delivery systems.	Mutual aid for pre-planned events	

RESOURCE: SWAT/Tactical Teams						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement and Security			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
<u>Special Tactical Capability</u>	<u>Negotiation</u>	<u>Same as Type II</u>	<u>Same as Type III</u>	<u>Negotiator</u>	<u>Mutual aid for pre-planned events</u>	
<u>Special Tactical Capability</u>	<u>Maritime Boarding</u> <u>See Note 9</u>	<u>Underway boarding via air insertion and watercraft</u>	<u>Underway boarding via air or watercraft</u>	<u>Pier-side boarding via air and ladder climb</u>	<u>None</u>	
<u>Special Tactical Capability</u>	<u>Tactical Medic</u> <u>See Note 5</u>	<u>Paramedics with advanced life support capabilities/ equipment</u>	<u>Same as Type III</u>	<u>EMTs (Recommend Paramedics)</u>	<u>None</u>	
<u>Special Tactical Capability</u>	<u>Insertion</u>	<u>Air mobile capabilities including FAST ROPE and rappel</u>	<u>Air mobile capabilities including FAST ROPE and rappel</u> <u>See Note 8</u>	<u>Rappel from structures only</u>	<u>None</u>	
<u>Special Tactical Capability</u>	<u>Specialty Vehicles</u>	<u>Command Post Vehicle, APC, ATV, Boats, Armored Response Vehicle</u> <u>See Note 9</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>None</u>	
COMMENTS:		<p><u>Note 1: The Tactical Unit within a department is comprised of multiple officers, teams or elements and led by a commander and/or supervisor.</u></p> <p><u>Note 2: The Tactical Team is an operational entity comprised of multiple tactical elements, special capabilities and officers assembled for a mission. Tactical teams may be as a result of mutual aid in order to provide a regional capability.</u></p> <p><u>Note 3: The Tactical Element is two or more tactical operators with an assigned mission or function within a team. NIMS tactical team elements are generally 5 tactical operators unless otherwise specified. Tactical Element Equipment includes:</u></p> <p><u>Protective Clothing: Tactical Body Armor (helmet, eye and ear protection, fire resistant gloves & hood) suitable for SWAT operations</u></p> <p><u>Weapons: Handguns and shoulder fired weapon suitable for SWAT operations</u></p> <p><u>Respiratory Protection: Protective mask with spare filters suitable for SWAT operations</u></p> <p><u>Breaching Equipment: Mechanical Breaching Equipment</u></p> <p><u>Note 4: Bomb Team as defined in NIMS, qualified within their department to support tactical operations</u></p>				



RESOURCE: SWAT/Tactical Teams						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement and Security				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
	<p><u>Note 5: Training includes Tactical Emergency Medic Support (TEMS).</u></p> <p><u>Note 6: Minimum amount of breathing apparatuses to outfit an entry team (see SCBA below)</u></p> <p><u>Note 7: Tactical Unit, Teams and Elements as defined in NIMS must be qualified within their department in the stated special tactics capabilities and equipment used to conduct tactical operations in high risk situation.</u></p> <p><u>Note 8: FAST ROPE may only apply to metropolitan/urban areas or jurisdictions with available air mobility.</u></p> <p><u>Note 9: May only apply to areas with critical waterway or coastal areas.</u></p> <p><u>Definitions:</u></p> <p><u>APC Armored Personnel Carrier</u></p> <p><u>APR Air Purifying Respirator</u></p> <p><u>ATV All Terrain Vehicle</u></p> <p><u>EMT Emergency Medical Technician</u></p> <p><u>Level B PPE Non-encapsulated or encapsulated chemical resistant suit with SCBA</u></p> <p><u>Level C PPE Non-encapsulated chemical resistant suit with APR</u></p> <p><u>PPE Personal Protective Equipment</u></p> <p><u>SCBA Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (may include re-breathers and or other hybrid type SCBAs suitable for SWAT operations)</u></p> <p><u>Special Tactics Capabilities Tactical Units, teams or elements with an assigned specialty mission such as observer / marksman, breaching, bomb technician support, hostage negotiations. Special Tactics Capabilities can exist within an element, team or unit based on the specific skills and qualifications of operators. Special Capabilities can also be gained by mutual aid from other jurisdictions or agencies with the capability to provide assistance in reasonable time.</u></p> <p><u>SWAT Special Weapons and Tactics</u></p> <p><u>Tactical Officer Sworn officers qualified within their department to conduct tactical operations in high risk situations.</u></p>					

Typed Resource Definitions

Public Works Resources



FEMA 508-7

May 2005



Background	The National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative supports the National Incident Management System (NIMS) by establishing a comprehensive, integrated national mutual aid and resource management system that provides the basis to type, order, and track all (Federal, State, and local) response assets.
Resource Typing	For ease of ordering and tracking, response assets need to be categorized via resource typing. Resource typing is the categorization and description of resources that are commonly exchanged in disasters via mutual aid, by capacity and/or capability. Through resource typing, disciplines examine resources and identify the capabilities of a resource's components (i.e., personnel, equipment, training). During a disaster, an emergency manager knows what capability a resource needs to have to respond efficiently and effectively. Resource typing definitions will help define resource capabilities for ease of ordering and mobilization during a disaster. As a result of the resource typing process, a resource's capability is readily defined and an emergency manager is able to effectively and efficiently request and receive resources through mutual aid during times of disaster.
Web Site	For more information, you can also refer to the National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Web site located at: http://www.fema.gov/nims/mutual_aid.shtm .
Supersedure	This document replaces the Public Works resource definition section in <i>Resource Definitions</i> , dated September 2004
Changes	Document is reformatted. Content is unchanged.





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RESOURCE: Air Conditioner/Heater						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Ton	90 Ton Air conditioner/heater 90 Ton Air Cooled Direct Expansion portable A/C unit w/ heat	60 Ton Air conditioner/heater 60 Ton Air Cooled Direct Expansion portable A/C unit w/ heat	25 Ton Air conditioner/heater 25 Ton Air Cooled Direct Expansion portable A/C unit w/ heat	10 Ton Air conditioner / heater Caterpillar/York 10 Ton Air Cooled Direct Expansion portable A/C unit w/ heat	
Equipment	Cubic feet per minute (cfm) of air delivered	26,000 cfm	17,000 cfm	9,400 cfm	4,000 cfm	
Equipment	Weight	19,900 lbs	16,500 lbs	4,140 lbs	1,500 lbs	
Equipment	Transport	Can be trailer mounted (flat bed semi) dimensions: 20' Long x 8' Wide x 9'.5" Tall	Can be trailer mounted (flat bed semi) dimensions: 20' Long x 8' Wide x 8'.5" Tall.	Can be trailer mounted (flat bed tow behind) dimensions: 12' Long x 7'.6" Wide x 5' Tall	Can be trailer mounted (flat bed tow behind) dimensions: 11' Long x 6'.5" Wide x 5' Tall	
Equipment	Power requirements, Cooling only	260 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz	160 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz	60 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz	24 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz	
Equipment	Power requirements, Heat only	(250 kW) 368 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz	(125 kW) 200 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz	(72 kW) 100 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz	(54 kW) 71 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz	
Equipment	Flex duct connections	(8) 20" air supply (4)/ return (4)	(8) 20" air supply (4)/ return (4)	(4-6) 20" air supply (2)/ return (2-4)	(3) 20" air supply (1)/ return (2)	
Equipment	Potential application examples	Airports, Universities, Malls, Moisture removal from wet buildings & materials (weather / temperature permitting)	Airports, Retail stores, Schools, Moisture removal from wet buildings & materials (weather / temperature permitting)	Tents, Small retail stores, Libraries, Moisture removal from wet buildings & materials (weather / temperature permitting)	Tents, Computer rooms, Small office (2,000 sq. ft.), Moisture removal from wet buildings & materials (weather / temperature permitting)	

RESOURCE: Air Conditioner/Heater						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)				KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Set up and connect	Setup time varies depending on duct installation, fabricating, wiring, etc...2+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source.	Setup time varies depending on duct installation, fabricating, wiring, etc...2+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source.	Setup time varies depending on duct installation, fabricating, wiring, etc...2+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source.	Setup time varies depending on duct installation, fabricating, wiring, etc...2+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source.	
Equipment	Example					
COMMENTS:						

RESOURCE: Air Curtain Burners (Fire Box-Above Ground, Refractory Walled)							
CATEGORY:		Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	TYPE V	TYPE VI
COMPONENT	METRIC						
Equipment	Tons/Hr	Weight: 50,000 lbs Avg. Thru-put: 6-10 tons/hr	Weight: 46,000 lbs Avg. Thru-put: 5-8 tons/hr	Weight: 33,500 lbs Avg. Thru-put: 3-6 tons/hr	Weight: 30,000 lbs Avg. Thru-put: 2-5 tons/hr	Weight: 26,000 lbs Avg. Thru-put: 1-4 tons/hr	Weight: 21,300 lbs Avg. Thru-put: ½-2 tons/hr
Equipment	Dimensions	Overall L×W×H: 37'4"×11'10"×9'7" Firebox: 27'2"×8'5"×8'1"	Overall L×W×H: 31'4"×11'10"×9'7" Firebox: 21'2"×8'5"×8'1"	Overall L×W×H: 30'2"×8'6"×8'6" Firebox: 19'8"×6'2"×7'1"	Overall L×W×H: 27'×8'6"×8'6" Firebox: 16'5"×6'2"×7'1"	Overall L×W×H: 27'×7'5"×7'8" Firebox: 16'×5'×6'	Overall L×W×H: 21'6"×7'5"×7'8" Firebox: 11'×5'×6'
Equipment	Engine	Perkins 1004.42	Perkins 1004.42	Perkins 404C	Perkins 404C	Perkins 404C	Perkins 404C
Equipment	Fuel	Diesel, ≈ 3 gal/hr	Diesel, ≈ 3 gal/hr	Diesel, ≈ 2.5 gal/hr	Diesel, ≈ 2.5 gal/hr	Diesel, ≈ 2.5 gal/hr	Diesel, ≈ 2.5 gal/hr
Equipment	Transport	Unit is shipped completely assembled; transportable by drop-deck trailer	Unit is shipped completely assembled; transportable by drop-deck trailer	Unit is shipped completely assembled transportable by flatbed or tilt bed tag trailer	Unit is shipped completely assembled transportable by flatbed or tilt bed tag trailer	Unit is shipped completely assembled transportable by flatbed or tilt bed tag trailer	Unit is shipped completely assembled transportable by flatbed or tilt bed tag trailer
Equipment	Application	Wood Waste Reduction & Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion)	Wood Waste Reduction & Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion)	Wood Waste Reduction & Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion)	Wood Waste Reduction & Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion)	Wood Waste Reduction & Small Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion)	Wood Waste Reduction & Small Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion)
Equipment		On GSA Schedule	On GSA Schedule	On GSA Schedule	On GSA Schedule	On GSA Schedule	On GSA Schedule
Equipment	Example	S-327	S-321	S-220	S-217	S-116	S-111
Equipment	Example	 S-300 Series (Type I & II)		 S-200 Series (Type II & III)		 S-100 Series (Type IV & V)	
COMMENTS:							

RESOURCE: Air Curtain Burners (Trench Burner, In-Ground)						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)				KIND:	Equipment
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Overall dimensions L×W×H	28'×8'1"×6'10"	28'×8'1"×6'10"	018'9"×8'2"×8'7"		
Equipment	Pit or Trench dimensions	40'×10'×12"	20'×10'×10"	35'×12'×12"		
Equipment	Weight	6,900 lbs Tongue: 1,400 lbs	4,900 lbs Tongue: 890 lbs	7,000 lbs Tongue: 1,200 lbs		
Equipment	Avg. Thru-put	5-8 tons/h	1-4 tons/hr	4-7 tons/hr		
Equipment	Engine	Kubota V3300E	Perkins 404C	Perkins 1004.42		
Equipment	Fuel	Diesel, ≈ 3 gal/hr	Diesel, ≈ 2.5 gal/hr	Diesel, ≈ 3 gal/h		
Equipment	Trailer	Unit is dual-axle trailer-mounted; 2 5/8" ball hitch or pintle hitch; electric brakes	Unit is dual-axle trailer-mounted; 2 5/8" ball hitch or pintle hitch; electric brakes	Unit is dual-axle trailer-mounted; 2 5/8" ball hitch or pintle hitch; electric brakes		
Equipment	Application	Wood Waste Reduction & Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion)	Wood Waste Reduction & Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion)	Wood Waste Reduction & Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion)		
Equipment		On GSA Schedule	On GSA Schedule			
Equipment	Example	T-400	T-200	T-350		
Equipment	Example	 T-400 & T200 (Type I & II)		 T-350 (Type III)		
COMMENTS:						

RESOURCE: All Terrain Cranes						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment; Personnel; Vehicle			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Tons	210-175 Crane type with boom reach of 170 feet. With jib reaches to approx. 280 feet. Self-propelled/driven over the road. Operator furnished. Setup time minimal. Jib and counter-weight are transported by two tractor-trailers	50-120 Crane type with boom reach of 150 feet. With jib reaches to approx. 250 feet. Self-propelled/driven over the road. Operator furnished. Setup time minimal. Jib and counter-weight are transported by two tractor-trailers	110-90 Crane type with boom reach of 192 feet. With jib add approx. 30 feet. Self-propelled/driven over the road. Operator furnished. Setup time minimal. Jib and counter-weight are transported by two tractor-trailers	22.5 Crane type with boom reach of 90 feet. With jib add approx. 30 feet. Self-propelled/driven over the road. Operator furnished. Setup time minimal	
COMMENTS:		Check with your local/State transportation and law enforcement organizations to determine mobilization requirements. 				






Resource: Backhoe Loader						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Gross Power	kw/hp	82/110	66/88	66/88	58/77	
Operating Weight (max)	lbs	19,630	15,772	15,772	15,257	
Dig Depth Standard Stick	ft/in	14'5"	14'5"	14'5"	14'5"	
Extended Stick	ft/in	18'1"	18'1"	18'1"	18'1"	
Loading Height	ft/in	11'10"	11'10"	11'10"	11'10"	
Loading Reach	ft/in	5'8"	5'8"	5'8"	5'8"	
Bucket Capacity	yd ³	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	
Dump Height (max angle)	ft/in	8'4"	8'4"	8'1"	8'4"	
Dump Reach (max angle)	ft/in	2'9"	2'9"	2'10"	2'9"	
Lift Capacity (full height)	lbs	6,385	6,385	(w/QC) 6,970	5,292	
Bucket Breakout Force	lbs	10,131	10,131	10,564	8,524	
Fuel Capacity	gal	34	34	34	34	
Vehicle	Example					
				420D IT with Quick Coupler		



Resource: Backhoe Loader						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		446B – Cat 3114T Diesel	420D – Cat 3054T Diesel	– Cat 3054T Diesel	416D – Cat 3054B Diesel	
COMMENTS	<p>Caterpillar is used as an example only.</p> <p>420 IT tools include the following:</p> <p>Backhoe Work Tools: Buckets – Standard, Heavy Duty, Heavy Duty Rock, High Capacity, Coral, Ditch Cleaning; Hydraulic Hammer; Vibratory Plate Compactor; Ripper.</p> <p>Loader Work Tools: Buckets – General Purpose, Multipurpose, Side Dump, Light Material, Penetration; Loader Forks; Material Handling Arm; Angle Blade; Broom; Rake; Asphalt Cutter; Bale Spear</p>					


Resource: Chillers & Air Handlers (500 Ton to 50 Ton)						
CATEGORY: Chillers & Air Handlers (500 Ton to 50 Ton)				KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER (TYPE V)
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Ton	<p>500/450 Ton Chiller Caterpillar/York 450/500 Ton Air Cooled Chiller; Built-in pump delivering 330-1600 gpm (gallons per minute); Will operate in series or parallel operation w/multiple units;</p> <p>8" flanged water fittings on exterior; Weight: 50,000 lbs; Trailer mounted (semitractor) dimensions: 40' Long x 8'.5" Wide x 13'.5" Tall; Power requirements: 800-980 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz; Temporary quick connect chilled water hose available with unit for tie in to chilled water system; Potential application examples: Single or multiple units for Computer centers, High-rise buildings, Heavy manufacturing, Airports, Universities.</p> <p>Setup time varies depending on hose installation, water filling, fabricating, etc...4+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source</p>	<p>300 Ton Chiller Caterpillar/York 300 Ton Air Cooled Chiller; Built-in pump(s) delivering 250-800 gpm;</p> <p>6" flanged water fittings on exterior; Weight: 33,000 lbs; Trailer mounted (semitractor) dimensions: 30' Long x 8' Wide x 13'.5" Tall; Power requirements: 600-700 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz; Temporary quick connect chilled water hose available with unit for tie in to chilled water system; Potential application examples: Single or multiple units for Office buildings, Multi-story buildings, Schools, Temporary structures, Retail stores.</p> <p>Setup time varies depending on hose installation, water filling, fabricating, etc...3+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source</p>	<p>150 Ton Chiller Caterpillar/York 150 Ton Air Cooled Chiller; Built-in pumps delivering 250-700 gpm;</p> <p>6" flanged water fittings on exterior; Weight: 31,000 lbs; Trailer mounted (semitractor) dimensions: 20/30' Long x 8' Wide x 12'.5" Tall; Power requirements: 329-400 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz; Temporary quick connect chilled water hose available with unit for tie in to chilled water system; Potential application examples: Single or multiple units for Medium office buildings, Libraries, Hotels/motels, Condominiums, Retail stores.</p> <p>Setup time varies depending on hose installation, water filling, fabricating, etc...2+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source</p>	<p>50 Ton Chiller Caterpillar/York 50 Ton Air Cooled Chiller; Built-in pump delivering 75-200 gpm;</p> <p>4" quick connect water fittings on exterior; Weight: 5,500 lbs.; Skid mounted w/ forklift pockets (8,000 lb. lift recommended) dimensions: 12' Long x 7'.5" Wide x 8'.5" Tall; Power requirements: 125 Amps at 460 volts, 3 phase, 60 hz; Temporary quick connect chilled water hose available with unit for tie in to chilled water system. Potential application examples: Single or multiple units for Small office buildings, Tent/shelter cooling, Small-medium retail stores.</p> <p>Setup time varies depending on hose installation, water filling, fabricating, etc...2+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source</p>	<p>Custom Rental Air Handling Units: 50, 75, & 100 Tons</p> <p>For delivering cold air with use of any chiller, 5,000-30,000 cfm depending on unit;</p> <p>20" diameter flex duct inlets/outlets for air distribution supply/return; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source; Call for power requirements and sizing; Potential application examples: Single or multiple units for buildings w/out HVAC systems, Tent/shelter cooling, etc</p> <p>Setup time varies on application 1-2 hours each</p>




Resource: Chillers & Air Handlers (500 Ton to 50 Ton)						
CATEGORY: Chillers & Air Handlers (500 Ton to 50 Ton)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER (TYPE V)
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Example	 500/450 Ton	 300 Ton	 150 Ton	 50 Ton	 Custom Rental Air Handling Unit
COMMENTS	Caterpillar equipment used for typing. Equipment not available at all locations, but CAT dealer network can acquire equipment from one another and ship.					
	Need fresh water source for filling chilled water system. Temporary chilled water hose & 4/0 power cable available for chillers.					
	Set up & monitoring available. Low Temp Chillers and Cooling Towers available.					
	Air handlers require use of chillers or chilled water supply to operate.					

RESOURCE: Concrete Cutter/Multi-Processor for Hydraulic Excavator						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Jaw Opening	Inches	50.4	38.4	32	26	
Jaw Depth	Inches	43.3	35	31	26	
Force at Tooth Tip	Short Ton	168	140	107	79	
Force Primary Blade Center	Short Ton	494	460	337	247	
Weight of Jaw	Pounds	4,850	7,935	5,730	3,970	
Weight With housing	Pounds	12,785	20.5	18	16	
Cutter Length	Inches	23.6	110.2	95	87	
Length	Inches	137.8	208	157	112	
Force At Cutting Tip	Short Ton	247	2,865	2,205	1,430	
Max Op Pres Hyd. Cylinder	Pressure Per Square Inch	5,075	5,075	5,075	5,075	
Maximum Oil flow Cylinder	Gallons Per Minute	106	79	53	40	
Maximum Oil flow Cylinder	Cycle - Seconds	7.5	6.5	6	5	
Maximum Operating Pressure Rotator	Pressure Per Square Inch	2,030	2,030	2,030	2,030	
Maximum Oil Flow Rotator	Gallons per minute	22	11	11	11	



RESOURCE: Concrete Cutter/Multi-Processor for Hydraulic Excavator						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
For Use on Models		375, 375 L Hydraulic Excavators	345B L Series II Hydraulic Excavators	322C L, 325C L Hydraulic Excavators	321 B LCR, 322C L Hydraulic Excavators	
COMMENTS:	Multiprocessors do the work of many types of demolition tools by use of interchangeable jaw sets. Changing jaws allows a single unit to crush, pulverize, and perform a variety of specialized cutting tasks, such as cutting steel rebar and tanks. Check with Cat dealer/owner to match Multiprocessor model attachment to Hydraulic Excavator.					
						

RESOURCE: Crawler Cranes						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Tons	200 (Manitowoc 777) with a boom reach of 300 feet	100 (Manitowoc 222) with a boom reach of 300 feet	80 (Manitowoc 111) with a boom reach of 300 feet		
Equipment	Mobilize & demobilize	Requires nine (9) tractor-trailers to mobilize & demobilize.	Requires four (4) tractor-trailers to mobilize & demobilize.	Requires four (4) tractor-trailers to mobilize & demobilize.		
Equipment	Setup time	Six (6) hours.	Four (4) hours.	Two (2) hours.		
Personnel		Operator with one (1) oiler/rigger.	Operator with one (1) oiler/rigger.	Operator with one (1) oiler/rigger.		
COMMENTS:	Check with your local/State transportation and law enforcement organization to determine mobilization requirements. 					

RESOURCE: Debris Management Monitoring Team						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Team; Personnel			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Services	Annual Contracts; Per Unit; Hourly; Lump Sum	<p>General Manager (GM)</p> <p>GM responsibility would include overall coordination with all levels of government and other ESFs; Knowledge of the Federal Response Plan and Federal response and recovery procedures related to debris management; Site monitoring of health and safety requirement in meeting local, State, or Federal standards during any and all parts of the recovery process whether from manmade or natural occurrences; Appropriate standards for the debris processing and disposal to successfully complete the recovery process of an event; Ability to manage and oversee owner's current debris removal operations plan; Highest trained in debris monitoring management and recovery operations; Highest experience level in meeting Federal record keeping requirements and processing procedures; Highest knowledge in managing multiple service levels of manmade and or natural</p>	<p>Project Manager (PM)</p> <p>PM responsibility would include overall management of all taskings under the project to include removal, reduction and disposal/salvage operations. Monitors changes in the scope of original assignment, cost estimates, coordinating the procurement process, scheduling, tracking of funds, and reporting all elements of work progress; Knowledge of the Federal Response Plan and Federal response and recovery procedures related to debris management; Monitors and assures that health and safety procedures and requirements meet local, State, or Federal standards during any and all parts of the recovery process whether from manmade or natural occurrences; Monitors the compliance of debris processing and disposal to successfully complete the recovery process of an event; Ability to manage and oversee owner's current debris removal operations plan; Highest trained in debris</p>			



RESOURCE: Debris Management Monitoring Team						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)				KIND:	Team; Personnel	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		disasters; Financial capabilities to manage progressive monitoring processes; Required and necessary liability coverage for all aspects of operation; Highest ability to manage work programs and personnel safely, with the highest regard to safety and applicable regulations protecting employees of the company and community; Highest capabilities to recruit support staffing within acceptable timeframe	project management and recovery operations; Highest experience level in meeting Federal record keeping requirements and processing procedures; Highest ability to manage work programs and personnel safely, with the highest regard to safety and applicable regulations protecting employees of the company and community			
Equipment		Ability to supply, support, and maintain an inventory of varying equipment specialties in assisting the handling of all aspects of monitoring for health and safety of personnel involved with recovery operations	Ability to support and maintain an inventory of varying equipment specialties in assisting the handling of all aspects of monitoring the health and safety of personnel involved with recovery operations			
Personnel		The highest trained and experienced in the field of debris management procedures; Very good communication skills and the ability to effectively brief high level officials; Highest capability to train and manage assisting resources; Highest ability to comply with all local, State, Federal authority, and OSHA regulations to which services	Trained and experienced in the field of debris management procedures; Very good communication skills; Highest capability to manage assisting resources; General understanding of equipment leasing contracts, various type of equipment, and unit price contracts. Highest ability to comply with all local, State, Federal authority, and OSHA			



RESOURCE: Debris Management Monitoring Team						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)				KIND:	Team; Personnel	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		are being applied; No use restriction as it relates to assignment; Fully mobilized and fully equipped; Permanently assigned to completion of task on rotation, 30/3	regulations to which services are being applied; No use restriction as it relates to assignment; Fully mobilized and fully equipped; Have an engineering background with a background in site development and proven skills in the field of construction; Permanently assigned to completion of task on rotation, 30/3			
COMMENTS:						

RESOURCE: Debris Management Site Reduction Team						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
	Storage Area Capabilities	Ability to establish lined temporary storage areas for ash, household hazardous waste, fuels, and other materials that can contaminate soils, runoff, or ground water				
	Control Capabilities	Ability to establish traffic control, dust control, erosion control, fire protection, on-site roadway maintenance, and safety measures				
	Debris Reduction	Ability to burn debris through air curtain incineration; Use of tub grinders to reduce disaster debris waste, and other source reduction applications to be site/disaster-specific				
	Sorting and Stockpiling	Ability to sort and stack debris at the site				
	Disposal	Ability to dispose nonburnable debris and ash residue				
	Clearance	Ability to clear site of all debris				
	Equipment	Ability to supply, support, and maintain an inventory of varying equipment specialties to facilitate and coordinate the removal, collection, and disposal of debris				

RESOURCE: Debris Management Site Reduction Team						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Training and experience	<p>Trained and experienced in the field of debris management procedures; Understanding of equipment leasing contracts, various types of equipment, and unit price contracts; Ability to comply with Federal, State, and local authority, and OSHA regulations to which services are being applied; Ability to be fully mobilized and equipped; Engineering background with a background in site development and proven skills in construction; Knowledge of soil and water sampling and other environmental impacts; Knowledge and ability to ensure environmental justice protocols are upheld; Knowledge and expertise to perform varying debris reduction separation techniques, including, at minimum, 4 categories: woody vegetative debris, construction or building rubble, hazardous materials, and recyclable materials (e.g., aluminum, cast iron, steel, or household white goods or appliances); Appropriate education and training in managing inspection stations located at such debris reduction sites, recycling locations, or temporary debris</p>				



RESOURCE: Debris Management Site Reduction Team						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		staging reduction sites				
COMMENTS:	Debris Management Site Reduction Teams should possess the experience and financial capabilities to support equipment, disaster debris waste reduction capabilities, and personnel, and to maintain operations for an indefinite period of time. As only one type, the makeup of the Debris Management Site Reduction Team will be dependent on the site and impact specifics of the disaster.					

RESOURCE: Debris Management Team						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Services	Annual Contracts; Per Unit; Hourly; Lump Sum	<p>Long & Short Term</p> <p>Management of national and international situations and events for manmade and natural occurrences that would produce debris requiring the resources to successfully complete the recovery process of debris management</p> <p>Maintains a current and active debris removal operations plan</p> <p>Highest training in debris management and recovery operations</p> <p>Highest experience level in meeting Federal record keeping requirements and processing procedures</p> <p>Highest knowledge in managing multiple service levels of manmade and/or natural disasters</p> <p>Financial capabilities to manage progressive recovery processes</p> <p>Has required and necessary liability coverage for all aspects of operation</p> <p>Highest ability to manage work programs and its personnel safely and with the</p>	<p>Same as Type I except:</p> <p>Mobilization timeframe:</p> <p>24 hours—25%</p> <p>48 hours—50%</p> <p>72 hours—75%</p> <p>96 hours—100%</p> <p>Debris removal will commence following the first 24-36 hours</p>	<p>Same as Type II except:</p> <p>Management of multiple community resources through its management teams</p> <p>Mobilization timeframe:</p> <p>36 hours—25%</p> <p>48 hours—50%</p> <p>72 hours—75%</p> <p>96 hours—100%</p>		

RESOURCE: Debris Management Team						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		<p>highest regard to safety and applicable regulations protecting employees of the company and community</p> <p>Highest capabilities to recruit support staffing within acceptable timeframe</p> <p>Mobilization timeframe:</p> <p>24 hours—25%</p> <p>48 hours—75%</p> <p>72 hours—100%</p> <p>Debris removal will commence following the first 24 hours</p>				
Equipment		<p>Ability to supply, support, and maintain an inventory of varying equipment specialties in handling all aspects of disaster recovery</p>	Same as Type I	<p>Utilization of all available community support equipment</p> <p>Ability to supply, support, and maintain additional inventory of varying equipment specialties in handling all aspects of disaster recovery</p>		
Personnel	Training and Experience	<p>The highest trained and experienced in the field of debris management and recovery</p> <p>Sufficient quantity of personnel to support all required services</p> <p>Highest capability to train assisting resources</p> <p>Highest ability to comply with OSHA regulations to which services are being applied</p>	Same as Type I	Same as Type II except:		



RESOURCE:		Debris Management Team				
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		No use restriction as it relates to assignment Fully mobilized and fully equipped Permanently assigned to completion of task				
COMMENTS:						

RESOURCE: Disaster Assessment Team						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team Personnel		Institutional Services Manager	Assessment Director	Assessment Team Leader		
Team	Description	<p>Responsible for seeing that the building is safe, damage to the building is evaluated, and measures are formulated and implemented to remedy or correct problems</p> <p>Upon notification of a problem, establishes that no threat exists to personnel safety, secures the affected area and/or building, and alerts Assessment Director</p> <p>Establishes priorities for facility repairs, and follows the progress of repairs once begun</p>	<p>Organizes and manages the process by which damage is evaluated</p> <p>Responsible for notifying and instructing Assessment Team Leaders, and enlisting the assistance of in-house or outside experts/resource people as required</p> <p>Evaluates findings and recommendations, and contacts the Recovery Director with recovery recommendations</p>	<p>Selects and assembles the team members and directs their operations</p> <p>Instructs the team on what to do and how to do it, including methods of inspection and sampling, assessing damaged material, and documenting the process</p> <p>Monitors the damage investigation, reporting recommendations to the Assessment Director</p>		
Personnel	Training or Requirements	<p>Must be multidisciplinary and familiar with health personnel, engineering specialists, logisticians, environmental experts, and communications specialists</p> <p>Must also be able to record observations and decisions made by the team, photograph and record disaster site damage, and investigate where damage exists</p> <p>Able to analyze the significance of affected infrastructure, estimate the</p>	Same as Type I	Same as Type II		

RESOURCE: Disaster Assessment Team						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		extent of damages, and establish initial priorities for recovery				
Team	Crew Availability	Incident Specific and Site Specific	Same as Type I	Same as Type II		
COMMENTS:		There is only one type of Disaster Assessment Team because it is a specialty and based on level of devastation; however, the team possesses different personnel types/roles. The team members should be equipped with their own laptops, cell phones, and vehicles, and should be able to stay based on severity of incident (i.e., "Site-Specific" and "Incident-Specific"). Team size, expertise, and functional requirements will be determined at the disaster location.				

RESOURCE: Disaster Recovery Team						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel		Recovery Director	Recovery Secretary	Conservator	Recovery Team Leader	
Personnel	Description	<p>Organizes and manages the recovery process</p> <p>Sets priorities based on information received from the Assessment Director, and assigns recovery teams, reports on progress, actions taken, problems encountered, and future risks</p> <p>In many cases, the Assessment Director and Recovery Director may be the same person</p>	<p>Keeps a record of all purchases and orders placed, assists in coordinating requests for materials, information, and provides other assistance</p> <p>This position will require immediate access to a telephone</p>	<p>Works with the Recovery Director to advise on recovery priorities concerning collections and materials, and recommends appropriate techniques and procedures</p> <p>Assists in choosing and locating supplies, equipment, and services necessary for recovery</p> <p>In many cases, the Conservator and Recovery Director may be the same person</p>	<p>Appoints team members, instructs the team on what they will be doing and how they will do it</p> <p>Monitors the recovery process, and updates the Recovery Director</p>	
Personnel	Training or Requirements	<p>Must be multidisciplinary and familiar with health personnel, engineering specialists, logisticians, environmental experts, and communications specialists</p> <p>Must also be able to record observations and decisions made by the team, photograph and record disaster site damage, and investigate where damage exists</p> <p>Able to analyze the significance of affected infrastructure, estimate the extent of damages, and establish initial priorities for recovery</p>	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	



RESOURCE: Disaster Recovery Team						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team	Crew Availability	Incident Specific and Site Specific	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	
COMMENTS:	<p>There is only one type of Disaster Recovery Team because it is a specialty and based on level of devastation; however, the team possesses different personnel types/roles. The team members should be equipped with their own laptops, cell phones, and vehicles, and should be able to stay based on severity of incident (i.e., "Site-Specific" and "Incident-Specific").</p> <p>Team size, expertise, and functional requirements will be determined at the disaster location.</p>					




RESOURCE: Dump Trailer (one type/example only)						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Example		DYNAHAULER/DT Dump Trailer				
Length	ft	24-40				
Side Height	ft	54-72				
Overall Height Variable (max)	ft/in	13'6"				
Gate Height	ft	54-72				
Tire to End of Floor	in	4				
King Pin to Front of Trailer	in	18+				
Center of Hinge Pin to End of Floor	in	6				
Side Panels	in	3/16				
Side Panels PSI (min yield)	lbs	175,000				
Bulkhead	in	3/16				
Bulkhead PSI (min yield)	lbs	175,000				
Dog Box	in	3/16				
Dog Box PSI (min yield)	lbs	175,000				
Floor	in	5/16				



RESOURCE: Dump Trailer (one type/example only)						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Floor PSI (min yield)	lbs	175,000				
Top Rail	in x in	4 x 4				
Vertical Side Posts	in	on 24 centers				
Rear Posts	in x in	4 x 4				
Understructure I-Beam Crossmembers	lbs/ft on in	7.7 on 12 centers				
Understructure Longitudinals	in x in x in	6 x 6 x 3/8				
Tailgate	in	1/4				
Tailgate PSI (min yield)	lbs	175,000				
Dana' D22	lbs/in round	25,000/5				
Brakes (with ABS 4S2M)	in x in	16 x 7				
Frame Depth	in	16				
Frame Wide Flange Beam	lbs/ft	31				
Suspension	lbs	60,000				
Landing Gear	in	7/8				
King Pin Plate	in	3/8				
Wheels		24.5 x 8.25				
Tires		11R24.5, 14 ply				



RESOURCE:		Dump Trailer (one type/example only)				
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
COMMENTS:		<p>There will be one type of dump trailer. It will have generally the same configuration but will be capable of hauling more or fewer materials because of varying length and depth. DYNAHAULER/DT dump trailer is used only as an example.</p> 				




RESOURCE: Dump Truck-Off Road						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Example		(Caterpillar Off-Highway) 769D Caterpillar 3408E engine	(Caterpillar Quarry) 771D Caterpillar 3408E engine			
Gross Power	kw/hp	386/518	386/518			
Flywheel Power	kw/hp	363/487	363/487			
Net Power	kw/hp	363/486	363/487			
Maximum Torque	N/m/1,618 lb ft	2,194	2m186			
Gross Machine Weight	kg/lbs	71,400/157,000	75,700/166,500			
Operating (Empty) Weight	kg/lbs	11,100/24,471.28				
Chassis Weight	kg/lbs		23,000/50,600			
Body Weight	kg/lbs		10,350/23,000			
SAE Capacity	m3/yd3	17/22.24 to 24.2/31.7	27.5/36			
Payload Capacity	tonnes/tons	36.4/40 to 36.58/40	41/45			
Transmission (Forward 1 to 6)	kph/mph	12.6/7.8 to 77.7/48.3	12.6/7.8 to 57.3/35.6			
Transmission (Reverse)	kph/mph	16.6/10.3	16.6/10.3			
Fuel Tank	L/gal	530/140	530/140			
Cooling System	L/gal	113.5/30	113.5/30			




RESOURCE: Dump Truck-Off Road						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Crankcase	L/gal	45/12	45/12			
Differentials and Final Drives	L/gal	83/22	83/22			
Steering Tank	L/gal	34/9	34/9			
Steering System with Tank	L/gal	56/15	56/15			
Brake Hoist with Tank	L/gal	277/73	277/73			
Torque Converter and Transmission with Sump	L/gal	72/19	72/19			
Inside Body Length	mm/in	5,275/207.68	5,275/207.68			
Overall Length	mm/in	8,039/316.5	8,039/316.5			
Wheelcase	mm/in	3,713/146.18	3,713/146.18			
Ground Clearance	mm/in	627/24.68	627/24.68			
Loading Height (Empty)	mm/in	3,143/123.74	3,143/123.74			
Operating Width	mm/in	5,069/199.57	5,069/199.57			
Centerline Front Tire Width	mm/in	3,102/122.13	3,102/122.13			
Front Canopy Height	mm/in	3,952/155.59	3,952/155.59			



RESOURCE: Dump Truck-Off Road						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Tires		Standard: 18.00-R33 (E4)	Standard: 18.00-R33 (E4)			
COMMENTS:		Caterpillar was used only for example purposes.				
						



RESOURCE: Dump Truck-On Road						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment		Triple Axle	Tandem Axle	Single Axle		
Equipment		DOT Class 8; GVW rating 80,000 Capacities 16-20 yards of aggregate material and demolition debris Diesel powered with choice of Manual or Automatic Transmission; Air Brakes Limited off-road service; Medium to long haul; Wide turning radius CDL license required	DOT Class 8; GVW rating 60,000 Capacities 10-14 yards of aggregate material and demolition debris Diesel powered with choice of Manual or Automatic Transmission; Air Brakes Limited off-road service; Medium to long haul; Wide turning radius CDL license required	DOT Class 7; GVW rating 32,000 Capacities 5-8 yards of aggregate material and demolition debris Diesel or gas powered with choice of Manual or Automatic Transmission; Air or Hydraulic Brakes Limited off-road service; Short to medium haul; Short turning radius CDL license required		
COMMENTS:						

RESOURCE: Electrical Power Restoration Team (Example)						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Team Composition	5 overhead (2 person) crews with material handlers 1 overhead (2 person) crew 2 designers 1 team leader 1 safety specialist Fleet services support				
Equipment		Digger derrick/pole trailer Auxiliary bucket (material handler or 36' bucket)				
COMMENTS:		Electrical Power Restoration Teams coordinate and support resources of energy producers to quickly restore electrical power to afflicted areas. Members should possess the experience and financial capabilities to support equipment and personnel, and to maintain operations for an indefinite period of time. Teams are "Site-Specific" and dependent on personnel and equipment deployment. The above type is only one example of said resource.				




RESOURCE: Engineering Services						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Services			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Damage Assessment Capability	Ability to determine the safety of buildings for occupancy purposes per the Applied Technology Council ATC-20 criteria; Ability to evaluate buildings using the ATC-20 Rapid Evaluation Safety Assessment Form; Ability to evaluate buildings using the ATC-20 Detailed Evaluation Safety Assessment Form; Ability to support the need for an owner-provided Engineering Evaluation; Ability to evaluate safety of transportation structures per Federal Highway Administration Damage Assessment procedures and forms; Ability to evaluate damage for Stafford Act cost recovery purposes				
Personnel	Support	Ability to support USAR teams, debris management, HazMat evaluation, traffic management, utility restoration, and water and wastewater quality evaluations				












RESOURCE: Engineering Services						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)				KIND:	Services	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Training	Knowledge of the ATC-20 criteria, Stafford Act cost recovery procedures, and Federal Highway Damage Assessment procedures; Extensive backgrounds in chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, as appropriate	Training			
COMMENTS:		Engineering services encompass small firms to large national firms, and private to government-managed offices. Personnel must be certified and capable of handling assigned tasks, proven successes, and licensed, must have worked with public sector, and must be familiar with the Stafford Act, the Federal Highway Administration, and other Federal, State, Territorial, Tribal, and local agencies (and familiar with their requirements) for recording purposes. Engineering Services is one type based on the need to create the necessary engineering services based on "Incident-Specifics." The makeup of the engineering services will be based on the discipline specialization of the disaster.				

RESOURCE: Flat Bed Trailer Truck (one type/example only)						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment		Example Only				
Trailer Length	ft	18				
Bed	in	96				
Slope	ft	2				
Axles	lbs	6,000				
GVWR		12,000				
Ramp with Adjustable Height Pintle	in	60				
Ground Clearance	in	56				
Weight	tons	6 to 25				
Transport	tons	25 to 100				
Air Operated Breaks	in x in	16.5 x 7				
Wide Spread	in	122				
Marker Lights Per Side		5				
Stop, Tail, and Turn Lights Per Side/Rear		3				

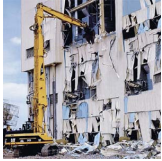







RESOURCE: Flat Bed Trailer Truck (one type/example only)						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
COMMENTS:	There is one type because of the generality of the flat bed trailer; however, the capacity and hauling function of the trailer will vary with differing length and configurations. The above is only an example.					
						


RESOURCE: Generators						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)				KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER (TYPE V)
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	KW	2000 kW Generator; Sound attenuated; Trailer mounted (semi tractor); Up to 3015 Amps@ 480 Volts, 3 Phase, 60 Hz; Dry weight 89,000 lbs	1500 kW Generator, Sound attenuated; Trailer mounted (semi tractor); Up to 2260 Amps@ 480 Volts, 3 Phase, 60 Hz; Dry weight 59,000 lbs	600 kW Generator; Sound attenuated; Trailer mounted (semi tractor); Up to 2080 Amps@ 208 Volts, 3 Phase, 60 Hz / up to 902 Amps@ 480 Volts 3 Phase, 60 Hz; Dry weight 37,000 lbs	400 kW Generator; Sound attenuated; Trailer mounted (pull behind); Multi-voltage distribution panel; Up to 1390 Amps @ 208 Volts, 3 Phase, 60 Hz/up to 602 Amps@ 480 Volts 3 Phase, 60 Hz; Dry weight 16,800 lbs	125 kW Generator; Sound attenuated; Trailer mounted (pull behind); Multi-voltage distribution panel; Up to 433 Amps@ 208 Volts, 3 Phase, 60 Hz / up to 188 Amps @ 480 Volts 3 Phase, 60 Hz; Dry weight 10,610 lbs
Equipment	Fuel tank capacity	1250 Gallons	1250 Gallons	660 Gallons	470 Gallons	223 Gallons
Equipment	Dimensions	40' Long x 8' Wide x 13'.5" Tall	40' Long x 8' Wide x 13'.5" Tall	40' Long x 8' Wide x 13'.5" Tall	23' Long x 8'.5" Wide x 11' Tall	18'.5" Long x 6'.5" Wide x 9' Tall
Equipment	Potential application example	Single or multiple units for: Power plants, heavy industrial facility, high-rise buildings	Single or multiple units for: Universities, hospitals, medium to large manufacturing facility	Retail stores, HVAC system power, multi-story/buildings, light manufacturing, apartment buildings	Large office building, public schools, libraries, and communication equipment.	Small office building, emergency mobile trailers & operations, restaurants.
Equipment	Setup time	Cables from generator to main power feed estimated at 5+ hours	Cables from generator to main power feed estimated at 5+ hours	Cables from generator to main power feed estimated at 3+ hours	Cables from generator to main power feed estimated at 2+ hours	Cables from generator to main power feed estimated at 1 hour
Equipment	Example	 XQ2000	 XQ1500	 XQ600	 XQ400	 XQ125
COMMENTS:	<p>2500-gallon external fuel tanks available.</p> <p>Fuel consumption is estimated at 7% of the kW usage. Example: Fuel consumption on a 100 kW Generator operating at full load is approximately 7 gallons per hour).</p> <p>Technicians are available for hookup and monitoring of equipment. 4/0 Quick connect (Cam-Lock) cable is available for tie-in to power feed, rated at 400 Amps each cable.</p> <p>Fuel supply, and/or fuel vendors available.</p> <p>Power distribution equipment available. Transformers & Load Banks are available.</p>					

RESOURCE: Hydraulic Excavator (Large Mass Excavation 13 cy to 3 cy buckets)						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Cubic Yard	Net HP (800); Operating Weight-Std. (399000 lb); Bucket Capacity-HDR (13.7 yd ³); Max. Digging Depth (27.6 ft); Max. Reach at Ground Level (48.9 ft); Max. Dump Height (29.8 ft); Max. Drawbar Pull (196000); Fuel Tank (987 gal); Overall Width (21.7 ft); Height To Top Of Cab (21.4 ft); Track Length-Std. (23.8 ft) Mining Machine	Net HP (513); Operating Weight-Std. (183940 lb); Operating Weight-Long (L) Undercarriage (189770 lb); Bucket Capacities-HDR (2.5 yd ³) - General Purpose GP (5.5 yd ³); Max. Drawbar Pull (132810); Fuel Tank (328 gal); Max. Digging Depth (38.7 ft); Max. Reach at Ground Level (56.11 ft); Max. Dump Height (37.11 ft); Minimum Loading Height (11.1 ft); Overall Width (12.7 ft); Height To Top Of Cab (12 ft); Track Length-Std. (19.2 ft)	In respective order of size; Net HP (428-404); Operating Weight-Std. (173100 lb-149000 lb); Operating Weight-Long (L) Undercarriage (179800 lb-150200 lb); Bucket Capacities-HDR (2.5 yd ³ -1.6 yd ³) - General Purpose GP (5 yd ³); Max. Drawbar Pull (126300 -103820); Fuel Tank (261gal-211 gal); Max. Digging Depth (37.7ft-31 ft); Max. Reach at Ground Level (52ft-46 ft); Max. Dump Height (33.11ft-30 ft); Overall Width (13.6ft--11.6ft); Height To Top Of Cab (12.2ft-11.1ft); Track Length-Std. (20.10 ft-19.3ft)		
Equipment	Example	 5130B ME	 385B-L	 375-L	 365B-L Series II	
COMMENTS:		To better match bucket needs to material conditions, contact dealer and or owner. The reference to "L" means Long Undercarriage. Mobilization may require more than one truck-trailer.				






RESOURCE: Hydraulic Excavator (Medium Mass Excavation 4 cy to 1.75 cy buckets)						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Model	345B L Series II	330C -- 325C L See Note 1	322C L -- 320C L See Note 1 See Note 2	321B L -- 320C L Utility Models See Note 1 See Note 2	
Equipment	Net HP	321	247 -- 188	168 -- 138	168-138	
Equipment	Operating Weight-Long Undercarriage	111180 lb for UHD -- 97940lb	77400 lb -- 63100 lb	53600 lb -- 46300 lb	50927 lb-50700 lb	
Equipment	Bucket Capacity (yd ³)	HDR (3) GP (4)	HDR (2.12 -- 1.75) GP (3 -- 2.5)	HDR (2.12 -- 1) GP (3 -- 1.75)	Bucket capacities and other handling performances will be similar to 320 C L	
Equipment	Max. Drawbar Pull (lb)	74380	66094 -- 54853	50132 -- 44040)	44063 -- 4040	
Equipment	Fuel Tank (gal)	190	163 -- 132	132 -- 106	66 -	
Equipment	Reach and dimensions	Max. Digging Depth (23.7 ft) Max. Reach at Ground Level (37.2 ft) Max. Loading Height (22.6 ft) Overall Width (11.5 ft) Height To Top Of Cab (15.1 ft) Track Length-Std. (17.7 ft)	Max. Digging Depth (24.3 ft - 23.3 ft) Max. Reach at Ground Level (35.10 ft -- 34.6 ft) Max. Loading Height (23.7 ft- 23.4 ft) Minimum Loading Height (8.11 ft-8 ft) Overall Width (11.3 ft-11.1 ft) Height To Top Of Cab (11 ft - 10.11 ft) Track Length -- Std. (16.6 ft - 15.3 ft)	Max. Digging Depth (22 ft -- 22 ft) Max. Reach at Ground Level (32.10 ft -- 32.4 ft) Max. Loading Height (22.1ft - 21.4 ft) Overall Width (11.6ft -- 9.6 ft) Height To Top Of Cab (10.9 - 9.11ft) Track Length-Std. (15.3 ft -- 13.4ft)		

RESOURCE: Hydraulic Excavator (Medium Mass Excavation 4 cy to 1.75 cy buckets)						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Example	 345B L Series II UHD  345B L Series II	 330C -- 325C L	 322C -- 320C L	 321B -- 320C L Utility	
Comments:		<p>To better match bucket needs to material conditions, contact dealer and or owner. The reference to "L" means Long Undercarriage. Mobilization may require more than one truck w/trailer. Boom type will change reach, digging depth, and handling performances.</p> <p>Note 1: In respective order of size</p> <p>Note 2: 320C L has two versions for difference applications. Utility model has smaller radius.</p>				



RESOURCE: Hydraulic Truck Cranes						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Tons	75-70	65-60	40-35		
Equipment	Size	Crane type with boom reach of 190-170 feet; With jib add approx. 30 feet Self-propelled/driven over the road; Counter weight transported by tractor-trailer No other special transport permit required	Crane type with boom reach of 160-150 feet; With jib add approx. 30 feet Self-propelled/driven over the road No special transport permit required	Crane type with boom reach of 140 feet; With jib add approx. 30 feet Self-propelled/driven over the road No special transport permit required		
Equipment	Setup time	Minimal	Minimal and ready for use	Minimal and ready for use		
Personnel	Operator	Furnished	Furnished	Furnished		
COMMENTS:	Check with your local/State transportation and law enforcement organizations to determine mobilization requirements. 					


RESOURCE: Lattice Truck Cranes						
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment; Personnel; Vehicle	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Tons	220 Manitowoc Reach of 430 feet; Requires 7 tractor-trailers to mobilize & demobilize; Setup time 6 hours				
Equipment		Operator with one (1) oiler/rigger				
COMMENTS:	Check with your local/State transportation and law enforcement organizations to determine mobilization requirements. 					

RESOURCE: Track Dozer						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)				KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Example	D10R – Cat 3412E Turbo Charged Diesel	D6N – Cat 3126B Diesel	D3G – Cat 3046 Diesel		D10R WHA (Waste Handling) – Cat 3412E Turbo Charged Diesel
Gross Power	RPM	1,900	2,100	2,400		1,900
Gross Power	kw/hp	457/613	127/170	57/77		457/613
Operating Weight	lbs	144,191	34,209	16,193		144,986
Blade Capacity	yd ³	24.2	5.6	1.88		63.9
Digging Depth	in	26.5	20.5	21.8		26.5
Height	ft/in	6'11"	4'1"	3'8"		10'5"
Ground Clearance	ft/in	4'11"	3'2.7"			4'10"
Total Tilt	ft/in	3'3"	2'2.2"	1'2.5"		3'6.3"
Width Over End Bits	ft/in	15'11"	10'6"	8'9"		17'3"
Blade Lift Height	in			27.1		
Digging Depth	in			21.8		
Multishanks Arrangements		1-3	3			1 to 3
Ground Clearance Under Tip	in	35	19.9	16.2		35"
Machine Ground Clearance	in			14.7		
Max Penetration	in		14.2			3'1"

RESOURCE: Track Dozer						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)				KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Max Reach at Ground Line	in		29.1	29.1"		
Width	ft/in	9'7"	7'2.7"	8'9"		9'7"
Winch-Drum Capacity	ft	226	371	371		226
Fuel Capacity	gal	293	79	43.6		293
Max Line Pull Bare Drum	lbs			40,000		
Full Drum	lbs			25,000		
Equipment	Example	 D10R	 D6N	 D3G		 D10R WH
COMMENTS:		Caterpillar is used as an example only. The major difference for D10R WHA (Waste Handling) – Cat 3412E Turbo Charged Diesel is that it contains a larger blade and protection guards to prevent landfill type debris from tangling its drives.				
		 General Example				


RESOURCE:		Tractor Trailer (Example Only)				
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Example		TE70FG-2 Folding Gooseneck Trailer	TE18AH (D9AH) General Duty Hydraulic Tail Trailer (with Fifth-Wheel Hookup)			
Capacity	lbs	70,000	18,000			
Overall Length	ft/in	40'-53'	34'11"			
Main Deck Length (Double Drop)	ft	17-28	8			
Hydraulic Deck Plate	in		18			
Arch Hitch Length	ft/in		7'9"			
Arch Hitch Height	in		32-40			
Main Deck Length (Single Drop)	ft	20-32				
Upper Deck Length	ft	8				
Rear Deck Length	ft/in	7'-10'				
Slope	degrees	60				
Width	ft/in	8'6"	8'			
Swing Clearance	in	84				
King Pin Setting	in	16				

RESOURCE:		Tractor Trailer (Example Only)				
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Deck Height (Unloaded Single Drop)	in	39.5				
Deck Height (Loaded)	in		36			
Ground Clearance (Single Drop)	in	19.5				
Platform	in	1.375	1.375			
Axles (2)	lbs	25,000	9,000			
Brakes (Air)	in x in	16.5 x 7	12.25 x 3.375			
Wheels (Disc-Pilot Mounted)		8.25 x 22.5				
Wheels (8-Hole)			6.75 x 16.5			
Tires (Low Profile)		255/70R x 22.5				
Tires (10-Ply)			8.75 x 16.5			
Suspension		Spring-type	18,000 lbs			
Jack (Crank Style with Pin Drop Base)	lbs		12,000			
Equipment	Example	 TE70FG-2	 TE18AH (D9AH)			
COMMENTS	Rail-EZE Trailers are used only as an example.					

RESOURCE:		Tub Grinder				
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Output Capability	cy/hr	> 400	300-400	100-300	Up to 100	
Tub Size (opening)	ft/in	14'-15'	12'-13'	8'4"-11'	Up to 8'4"	
Towing Arrangement (i.e., Tow-Behind and Fifth-Wheel Trailer Hookup)		Fifth-wheel	Fifth-wheel	Fifth-wheel	Pintle hitch	
Horsepower	hp	>1000	630-1000	200-575	Up to 200	
Example		Morbark 1500	Morbark 1300/1200XL	Morbark 1100/1000	Morbark 950	
COMMENTS	Morbark is used as an example only.					
						

RESOURCE:		Tug Boat				
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Vessel Personnel	Tug Boat Captain	Inland River Pilot	Docking Pilot		
Personnel	Description	Term used on the inland waterways to describe a vessel operator who holds a Master license	Term used on the inland waterways that equates to "Mate" in the coastal sector A pilot is the second operator onboard an inland towing vessel The pilot has similar navigation duties and credentials to the Captain/Master, although the Captain/Master has the ultimate authority onboard the vessel	A docking pilot is an individual with specific expertise in maneuvering large, deep sea vessels in confined spaces (e.g., alongside a pier) The docking pilot boards the ship, takes the conn, and brings the vessel into port Most docking pilots are licensed by the Coast Guard (except in Maryland and New Jersey, where they are licensed by the State) and are employed by tug companies		
Personnel	Training or Requirements	Requires a tug boat captain's licensure issued by the U.S. Coast Guard Increasingly, 2-month schools are available for captain licensure	Requires licensure issued by the U.S. Coast Guard	Requires special licensure issued by the U.S. Coast Guard or New Jersey/ Maryland		
Personnel	Crew Availability	Generally live on the boat during working times, as schedule depends on the tug boat companies (e.g., 4 days on, 4 days off)	Required by law and on an on-call basis	Specialty position on an on-call basis		
COMMENTS	Tug boats are typed as one resource as modifications and enhancements are based on boat-to-boat, location, and working task specialty bases. Tug boats and operators are subject to licensure and jurisdiction of the U.S. Coast Guard, and are required by law to make use of river pilots on inland waterways. The docking pilot specialist is becoming more used in current times. Horsepower will be the first determining factor in tug boat requisitioning, as tractor tugs are the preferred equipment type. Equipment is usually					







RESOURCE:		Tug Boat				
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
	requisitioned from a U.S. Coast Guard or harbor-master matrix based on the closest and largest available tug boat. The matrix will assign the tug type, size, and how many units may be available to assist in the emergency situation.					
						

RESOURCE:		Water Purification Team (USACE Emergency Water Teams)				
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Team Personnel	ESF Action Officer (AO)	Mission Manager	Mission Specialist	Logistics Manager	Contract Specialist
Personnel	Description	<p>Coordinates the mission requirements on all levels with FEMA, State, local, and other ESF elements to determine scope of mission</p> <p>Is the USACE liaison with FEMA, DFO, and ERRO, and provides tasking to the ERRO/District</p> <p>Works with Mission Manager to ensure actions are accomplished</p>	<p>Serves as the Project Manager for mission execution and is responsible for team coordination and timely procurement and delivery of water to all staging areas and distribution sites</p> <p>Prepares scopes of work, cost estimates, schedule and tracking of water deliveries, and upward reporting</p>	<p>Works with the ERRO and assists the Mission Manager, while serving as the MM backup (same relative duties)</p>	<p>Works at the staging operations area and provides support for the MM</p> <p>Responsible for receiving, inventory management, and distribution of emergency water in coordination with the MM</p> <p>Ensures the quality control and accounting necessary for upward reporting and contractor payments</p> <p>Provides status reports of deliveries and inventories</p>	<p>Works for the Chief of the Contracting Division of the supported District and ERRO, and contract support to the MM</p> <p>Responsible for all contracting for the procurement, transportation, storage, security, testing, and distribution of water during emergency operations</p> <p>Provides copies of all ACI Contract actions and delivery orders</p>
Personnel	Training or Requirements	<p>Must have full knowledge of the Federal Response Plan, FEMA operations, PL 84-99 authorities, and operational dynamics of a DFO</p>	<p>Must be familiar with the procurement process and able to communicate mission requirements to contracting, resource management, emergency management, and other impacted districts</p> <p>Trained and fully knowledgeable of the current ACI Water Contract, and familiar with the ENLink Interactive and the preparation of SITREPS, CEFMS, and the PR&C process (requires an alternate to be designated)</p>	Same as Type II	<p>Must possess special training for receiving and accountability process</p> <p>Must be able to effectively work with emergency managers to solicit support for Logistics PRT (requires an alternate person be designated)</p>	<p>Must be able to act as liaison between Water PRT and the Contracting Division of supported District, while scoping contract requirements for mission execution and procurement</p> <p>Must be fully knowledgeable of the current ACI Water Contract, delivery orders, preparing sealed bids, negotiate actions, simplified acquisition procedures, and must be proficient in the Standard Procurement System, Procurement Desktop Defense, and CEFMS</p>

RESOURCE:		Water Purification Team (USACE Emergency Water Teams)				
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Supplies	Crew Availability	Deployed for 30-day rotations, with a 3- to 5-day transition period between consecutive missions Average missions last 2-3 weeks	Same as Type I	Same as Type I except: Nightshift availability if required	Same as Type I except: multiple deployments required (nightshift availability if required)	Same as Type I
Supplies	Water Sources	ACI Water Contract	Commercial Water Sources	Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Units (ROWPUs)		
Supplies	Description	A service and supply contract which can be used to provide bottled and bulk water: Area of Coverage: Continental U.S. (CONUS) and Outside Continental U.S. (OCONUS) Time Requirement: Within 24 hours Bottle Size: 12 ounce to 1.5 liter Conversion Factor: 1 gallon = 3.79 liters Price: 0.38/liter for CONUS Bulk Water: Scope and cost to be negotiated based on water source and transportation method	Commercial water sources can be located by contacting the International Bottled Water Association	Able to purify 3,000 gallons of potable water an hour Detachments are typically equipped with a 2-million-gallon storage capability to pump this water approximately 20 miles		
Water Distribution	Recommendation	1 gallon/person per day See Note 1				










RESOURCE:		Water Purification Team (USACE Emergency Water Teams)				
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
COMMENTS	<p>USACE – Emergency Water Team Staffing is designed to provide the minimum number of personnel to effectively manage and support the execution of the water mission in concert with the responding Emergency Response and Recovery Office command and control structure. The team configuration is designed to staff the three operational functions required to execute a major Federal Response Plan mission: Emergency Support Function #3 (Public Works and Engineering) element at the Disaster Field Office, Emergency Response and Recovery Office, and the Staging Operations area(s). The preferred method of providing water to disaster victims is by bottled water because the containers are usually stronger and easier to carry, and reduce opportunity for disease transmission as the water is consumed in a shorter period of time.</p> <p>Note 1: (Note: emergency water is for drinking purposes only, and initial distributions should be based on 1 gallon/ person per day and limited to no more than 2 days supply per visit to ensure all residents have minimum amount for survival)</p>					





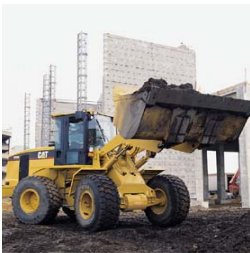
RESOURCE:		Water Truck (example only)				
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Example	Tandem Axle				
Equipment		DOT Class 8; GVW rating 60,000; Capacity 4,000 gallons of potable water; Gas or diesel powered with choice of Manual or Automatic Transmission; Air Brakes; Limited off-road service; Medium to long haul; Wide turning radius; CDL license required				
COMMENTS						
						
						
						






RESOURCE:		Wheel Dozer				
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Example	854G – Cat 3508B EUI Diesel All-Wheel-Drive	824G – Cat 3406C Turbo Charged Diesel All-Wheel-Drive			
Gross Power	RPM		2,100			
Gross Power	kw/hp	656/880	254/340			
Weight	lbs	212,230	58,697			
Blade Height	ft/in	6'11"	4'10"			
Width	ft/in	21'8"				
Moldboard Length	ft/in		13'9"			
Maximum Depth of Cut	ft/in	1'4"	1'5"			
Maximum Lift Above Ground	ft/in	3'6"	3'6"			
Maximum Clearance Under Skid Plate	ft/in	5'6"	3'2"			
Total Tilt	ft/in	3'10"	3'11"			
Width Over End Bits	ft/in	20'7"	14'9"			
Fuel Capacity	gal	413	166			






RESOURCE:		Wheel Dozer				
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Example	 854G	 824G			
COMMENTS	Caterpillar is used as an example only.					
						

RESOURCE:		Wheel Loaders (Large 41 cy to 8 cy)				
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Model	994D	992G	990 Series II	988G	
Equipment	Bucket Capacity m ³ (yd ³)	Range 15 - 31 (19.5 - 41)	Max. 12.3 (16)	Range 8.4 - 9.2 (11 - 12)	Range 6.3 - 7 (8.2 - 9.2)	
Equipment	Power, weight, payload	Gross Power 1027 kW (1375 hp) Operating Weight 191200 kg (421600 lb) Rated Payload-Standard 34.5 tonnes (38 tons)	Gross Power 656 kw (880 hp) Operating Weight 93779 kg (206783 lb); Dump Clearance 4636 mm (19 ft)	Gross Power 503 kW (675 hp) Operating Weight 77141 kg (170067 lb) Rated Payload-Standard 15 tonnes (16.5 tons)	Gross Power 388 kW (520 hp) Operating Weight 50183 kg (110634 lb) Rated Payload-Standard 11.4 tonnes (12.5 tons)	
Equipment	Reach and dimensions	Reach at Max. Lift/Dump-Std 2263 mm (7.4 ft); Clearance at Max. Lift/Dump-Std 5592 mm (18.4 ft); Bucket pivot at Max. Lift-Std 8157 mm (26.8 ft); Overall Height Bucket Raised-Std 100996 mm (36.1 ft); Overall Length-Std 16809 mm (55.1 ft); Width Over Tires 5499 mm (18 ft)		Static Tipping Load, Full Turn 38243 kg (84311 lb); Reach at Max. Lift/Dump-Std 1799 mm (5.9 ft); Clearance at Max. Lift/Dump-Std 4135 mm (13.7 ft); Overall Length-Std 12839 mm (42.1 ft); Width Over Tires 4071 mm (13.3 ft)	Static Tipping Load, Full Turn 26960 kg (59436 lb); Reach at Max. Lift/Dump-Std 2113 mm (6.9 ft); Clearance at Max. Lift/Dump-Std 3971 mm (13 ft); Overall Length-Std slightly less than 990 Series	
Equipment	Fuel Tank (gal)	1226	413	284	176.5	
Equipment	Example	 994D	 992G	 990 Series	 988G	
COMMENTS:		Caterpillar products used in typing. To better match bucket needs to material conditions, contact dealer and or owner.				


RESOURCE:		Wheel Loaders (Medium 7 cy to 3 cy)				
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Bucket Capacity	Range 3.8-5.7m ³ (7.5 - 5 yd ³)	Bucket Capacity Range 3.5 - 4.25 m ³ (4.5 - 5.5 yd ³)	Bucket Capacity Range 2.7 - 3.8 m ³ (5 - 3.5 yd ³)	Bucket Capacity Range 2.8 - 2.5 m ³ (3.65 - 2.9 yd ³)	
Equipment	Fuel capacity	Fuel Tank (124-100 gal)	Fuel Tank (100 gal)	Fuel Tank (75 gal)	Fuel Tank (67 gal)	
Equipment	Example	980G, 972G In respective order: Max. Flywheel Power 238 kW-213 kW (319 hp-285 hp) Operating Weight 30207 kg-25490 kg (66576 lb-56180 lb) Static Tipping Load 18032 kg (39743 lb) Breakout Force 210 kN (47277 lb)	966G Series II Max. Flywheel Power 194 kW (260 hp) Operating Weight 22870 kg (50400 lb)	962G Series II, IT62G, 950G Series II In respective order: Max. Flywheel Power 157-146 kW (210-196 hp) Operating Weight 18547-17780 kg (40889-39198 lb) Static Tipping Load 11966-10619 kg (26380-23411 lb) Breakout Force 154-125 kN (34666-28210 lb)	938G, IT38G In respective order: Max. Flywheel Power 128 kW (172 hp) Operating Weight 13062-13030 kg (28731-28714 lb) Static Tipping Load 9241-7621 kg (20373-16800 lb) Breakout Force 109-124 kN (25096-28020lb)	
		 980G	 966G	 962G 	 938G	



RESOURCE:		Wheel Loaders (Medium 7 cy to 3 cy)				
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		 972G		IT62G  950G	 IT38G	
COMMENTS	Caterpillar products used in typing. To better match bucket needs to material conditions, contact dealer and or owner. IT models offer multiple attachments.					

RESOURCE:		Wheel Loaders (Small 7 cy to 2 cy)				
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Cubic Yards	928G, IT28G In respective order; Bucket Capacity Range 2-5.35 m3 (2.5-7 yd3) Max. Flywheel Power 107 kW (144 hp) Operating Weight 11836 kg-12134 kg (26094 lb-26751 lb) Fuel Tank (59 gal)	924G, 924Gz In respective order; Bucket Capacity Range 1.7-5 m3 (2.2-6.5 yd3) Max. Flywheel Power 98 kW (132 hp) Operating Weight 10328 kg-9844 kg (22769 lb-21702 lb) Fuel Tank (59-51 gal)	IT14G, 914G In respective order; Bucket Capacity Range 1.4 m3 (1.8 yd3) Max. Gross Power 73 kW (98 hp) Operating Weight 7906 kg-7243 kg (17393 lb-15935 lb) Fuel Tank (59-51 gal) Breakout Force (17270-14007 lb); Static Tipping Load (10094-11737 lb); Dump Clearance 9.58-8.75 feet		
Equipment	Example	 928G	 924G 	 IT14G 		



RESOURCE:		Wheel Loaders (Small 7 cy to 2 cy)				
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		 IT28G	924Gz	914G		
COMMENTS		Caterpillar products used in typing. To better match bucket needs to material conditions, contact dealer and or owner. IT models offer multiple attachments.				

Typed Resource Definitions

Search and Rescue Resources



FEMA 508-8

November 2005

Background	The National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative supports the National Incident Management System (NIMS) by establishing a comprehensive, integrated national mutual aid and resource management system that provides the basis to type, order, and track all (Federal, State, and local) response assets.
Resource Typing	For ease of ordering and tracking, response assets need to be categorized via resource typing. Resource typing is the categorization and description of resources that are commonly exchanged in disasters via mutual aid, by capacity and/or capability. Through resource typing, disciplines examine resources and identify the capabilities of a resource's components (i.e., personnel, equipment, training). During a disaster, an emergency manager knows what capability a resource needs to have to respond efficiently and effectively. Resource typing definitions will help define resource capabilities for ease of ordering and mobilization during a disaster. As a result of the resource typing process, a resource's capability is readily defined and an emergency manager is able to effectively and efficiently request and receive resources through mutual aid during times of disaster.
Web Site	For more information, you can also refer to the National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Web site located at: http://www.fema.gov/nims/mutual_aid.shtm .

Supersedure	This document replaces <i>Search and Rescue Resources</i> , dated May 2005
Changes	Changed the name of the Swiftwater/Flood Search and Dive Rescue Team to Swiftwater/Flood Search and Rescue Team. Also added a reference source to the <i>Comments</i> section.

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RESOURCE: Air Search Team (Fixed-Wing)						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Vehicle	Fixed-Wing Aircraft	Same as Type II	IFR Capable Fixed-Wing Observation Aircraft	Same as Type IV	Fixed-Wing Observation Aircraft	
Vehicle	Capacity	4-8 passengers with cargo not to exceed design specification of aircraft	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV	2-4 passenger with cargo not to exceed design specification of aircraft	
Equipment	Flight Suit	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV	Appropriate level of PPE	
Equipment	Communications	Same as Type II except: Satellite Phone	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV except: VHF Radios	Standard FAA FM Radio	
Equipment	Video/Electronic	Same as Type III except: Capable of Airborne Video Transmission	Same as Type III except: Capable of flying back video or still imagery	Electronic Direction Finding Capable	None	
Aircrews	Training & Ratings	Pilot – Commercial (instrument) or higher certificate and complete unit certification program Observer – Complete unit certification program	Pilot – Private Pilot (instrument) or higher certificate and complete unit certification program Observer – Complete unit certification program	Same as Type IV	Pilot – Private Pilot or higher certificate and complete unit certification program Observer – Complete unit certification program	
Aircrews	Crew Availability	Aircrew(s) available for extended operations	Aircrew(s) available for 8 to 14 days of operations	Aircrew(s) available for 3 to 7 days of operations	Aircrew(s) available for at least 2 days of operations	
Management Support	Overhead Incident Management	Full incident command staff capable of managing all phases of air search operations	Incident staff capable of managing air operations branch	Incident staff capable of supporting independent flight release	Unit level flight release; No search management capabilities	
COMMENTS:	Aircrews can work a maximum of 12-hour shifts, depending on individual unit policies and procedures. Aircraft will be maintained in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration Regulations. Aircraft will be expected to operate out of established airfield with paved runways. Aircrews will indicate fueling and runway requirements for the aircraft provided. Crew availability does not require continuous availability of specific personnel, only that crews are available to those specifications.					

RESOURCE: Airborne Reconnaissance (Fixed-Wing)						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Vehicle	Fixed-Wing Aircraft	Same as Type II	IFR Capable Fixed-Wing Observation Aircraft	Same as Type IV	Fixed-Wing Observation Aircraft	
Vehicle	Capacity	4-8 passengers with cargo not to exceed design specification of aircraft	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV	2-4 passengers with cargo not to exceed design specification of aircraft	
Equipment	Flight Suit	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV	Appropriate level of PPE	
Equipment	Communications	Same as Type II except: Satellite Phone	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV except: VHF Radios	Standard FAA FM Radio	
Equipment	Video/Electronic	Capable of flying back video or still imagery Capable of High Resolution Airborne Video Transmission Desired: FLIR or other infrared capabilities Desired: Capable of supporting Hyperspectral Imaging Requests	Same as Type III except: Capable of Low resolution Airborne Video Transmission Desired: FLIR or other infrared capabilities	Capable of flying back video or still imagery	None	
Personnel	Training & Ratings	Pilot – Commercial (instrument) or higher certificate and complete unit certification program Observer – Complete unit certification program	Pilot – Private Pilot (instrument) or higher certificate and complete unit certification program Observer – Complete unit certification program	Same as Type IV	Pilot – Private Pilot or higher certificate and complete unit certification program Observer – Complete unit certification program	
Personnel	Crew Availability	Aircrew(s) available for extended operations	Aircrew(s) available for 8 to 14 days of operations	Aircrew(s) available for 3 to 7 days of operations	Aircrew(s) available for at least 2 days of operations	
Management Support	Overhead Incident Management	Full Incident Command staff capable of managing all phases of air search operations	Incident staff capable of managing air operations branch	Incident staff capable of supporting independent flight release	Unit level flight release; no incident management capabilities	



RESOURCE: Airborne Reconnaissance (Fixed-Wing)						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
COMMENTS:	Aircrews can work a maximum of 12-hour shifts, depending on individual unit policies and procedures. Aircraft will be maintained in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration Regulations. Aircraft will be expected to operate out of established airfield with paved runways. Aircrews will indicate fueling and runway requirements for the aircraft provided. Crew availability does not require continuous availability of specific personnel, only that crews are available to those specifications.					

RESOURCE: Canine Search and Rescue Team – Avalanche Snow Air Scent						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Dog Team	1 Dog 1 Handler 1 Support Person	Same as Type I			
Equipment	Search Capabilities	Capable of self-sustaining and searching for 24 hours in extreme weather and terrain conditions through avalanche debris fields	Capable of self-sustaining and searching for 24 hours in snow-covered environments in extreme weather conditions and moderate terrain			
Personnel	Equipment	Personal snow travel equipment and gear to self-sustain for 24 hours Equipped to include cross-country skis or snow shoes, poles, probe poles, snow shovel, and avalanche beacon	Same as Type I			
Personnel	Training	Training, including avalanche safety and winter survival, including building snow cave, First Aid for both human and dog, personal/ dog safety, and radio communications	Same as Type I			
COMMENTS:	Note: Many of these resources are capable of searching in a disaster environment, such as a wilderness team in outlying areas of a tornado zone, etc. It is critical that canine management personnel, knowledgeable in multiuse of canine resources, are available to Incident Command. This will not necessarily be reflected in this document.					

RESOURCE: Canine Search and Rescue Team – Disaster Response						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Dog Team	1 Dog 1 Handler 1 Support Person				
Personnel	Search Capabilities	A disaster search canine that has successfully completed the DHS/FEMA Disaster Search Canine Readiness Evaluation for both Type II and Capable of national and international responses	A disaster search canine that has successfully completed the DHS/FEMA Disaster Search Canine Readiness Evaluation for Type II only; Capable of national and international responses	A disaster search canine that has successfully completed Disaster Search Canine Readiness Evaluation through an organized disaster task force – non-FEMA; Capable of national and international responses	A search canine with minimal exposure to disaster search; Capable of local/regional response only; No task force participation	
Team	Knowledge and Equipment	All requirements as set forth by DHS/FEMA National US&R Response System	All requirements as set forth by DHS/FEMA National US&R Response System	All requirements as set forth by organized task force for availability for national/international response	Agility; Obedience; First Aid-Human/Dog; HazMat; Disaster; Environment Exposure minimal; Initial responder readiness through local agency	
COMMENTS:	Please note that many of these resources are capable of searching in a disaster environment, such as a wilderness team in outlying areas of a tornado zone, etc. It is critical that canine management personnel, knowledgeable in multiuse of canine resources, are available to Incident Command. This will not necessarily be reflected in this document.					

RESOURCE: Canine Search and Rescue Team – Land Cadaver Air Scent						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue, Other			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Dog Team	1 Dog 1 Handler 1 Support Person	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	Same as Type I
Team	Search Capabilities	Capable of locating less than 15 grams of human remains during disaster ops; Capable of self-sustaining for 24 hours	Capable of locating deceased persons (greater than 15 grams) in disaster ops; Capable of self-sustaining for 24 hours	Capable of locating less than 15 grams of human remains buried, hanging, ground level, or in vehicles, nondisaster	Capable of locating less than 15 grams of human remains buried, hanging, ground level, nondisaster	Capable of locating deceased persons (greater than 15 grams) buried, hanging, ground level, nondisaster
Team	Knowledge and Equipment	Same as Type II	Same as Type III plus: Disaster ops training and capabilities	Same as Type IV	Training and equipment for biohazard environment, including OSHA guidelines, scene preservation, documentation, collection, chain of custody, and scene security First Aid for both human and dog, personal/ dog safety, and radio communications	Same as Type IV
COMMENTS:						

RESOURCE: Canine Search and Rescue Team – Water Air Scent						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Dog Team	1 Dog 1 Handler 1 Support Person				
Team	Search Capabilities	Capable of working swiftwater/stillwater environments; Trained and equipped to perform search ops on foot and from any type of watercraft	Capable of working stillwater environments; Trained and equipped to perform search ops on foot and from any type of watercraft	Capable of working swiftwater and stillwater ops from shore only	Capable of working swiftwater ops from shore only	Type V capable of working stillwater ops from shore only Type VI capable of working salt-water and very large fresh water environments from both boat and shore Type VII capable of working salt-water and very large fresh water environments from shore only
Team	Knowledge and Equipment	Water Helmet; Class V Water Vest; Throw Rope Swiftwater lifesaving skills; Knowledge of water rescue and boat operations; First Aid for both human and dog; Personal/dog safety Radio communications	Water Helmet; Class III-V Water Vest; Throw Rope Stillwater lifesaving skills; Knowledge of water rescue operations in stillwater environment; First Aid for both human and dog; Personal/dog safety Radio communications equipment	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	Type V same as Type II Type VI, VII same as Type I
COMMENTS:	Note: Many of these resources are capable of searching in a disaster environment, such as a wilderness team in outlying areas of a tornado zone, etc. It is critical that canine management personnel, knowledgeable in multiuse of canine resources, are available to Incident Command. This will not necessarily be reflected in this document.					

RESOURCE: Canine Search and Rescue Team – Wilderness Air Scent						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Single Resource	Search Capabilities	Capable of search and self-sustaining for 72 hours in all weather and low angle wilderness terrain or larger areas of 60+ acres	Capable of searching and self-sustaining for 48 hours in all weather and low angle wilderness terrain or larger areas of 60+ acres	Capable of searching high probability local wilderness terrain for short durations (24 hours or less) or small areas 40-60 acres	Capable of searching high probability local wilderness terrain for short durations (12 hours or less) or small areas 40-60 acres	Human discriminating (scent source necessary)
Single Resource	Search Capabilities	Capable of searching and self-sustaining for 72 hours in all weather and low angle wilderness terrain or larger areas of 120+ acres	Capable of searching and self-sustaining for 48 hours in all weather and low angle wilderness terrain or larger areas of 120+ acres	Capable of searching high probability local wilderness terrain for short durations (24 hours or less) or small areas of 60-120 acres	Capable of searching high probability local wilderness terrain for short durations (12 hours or less) or small areas of 40-60 acres	Non-discriminating (locate all human indication in area)
COMMENTS:		<p>There are significant differences in the training required for urban versus wilderness environments, both in air scent/area and trailing/tracking. Because of the vast differences, often a resource highly skilled in one environment may not function as well in the other environment because of a lack of continuous training in the environment. Teams may be cross-trained in both environments, depending on the team training criteria.</p> <p>Note: Many of these resources are capable of searching in a disaster environment, such as a wilderness team in outlying areas of a tornado zone, etc. It is critical that canine management personnel, knowledgeable in multiuse of canine resources, are available to Incident Command. This will not necessarily be reflected in this document.</p>				

RESOURCE: Canine Search and Rescue Team – Wilderness Tracking/Trailing						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security, Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team		
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Dog Team	Same as Type IV	Same as Type IV	Same as Type IV	1 Dog 1 Handler 1 Support Person	Same as Type IV
Team	Search Capabilities	Capable of trailing in wilderness terrain Aged 24+ hours; 1 mile or longer; Heavy contamination	Capable of trailing in wilderness terrain Aged 4-12 hours; 1 mile or longer; Heavy contamination	Capable of trailing in wilderness terrain Aged 1.5-4 hours; .5-1 mile; Heavy contamination	Capable of trailing in wilderness terrain Aged 0-1.5 hours; .25-.5 mile; Heavy contamination	Discriminating (scent source must be available)
Personnel	Equipment	Personally equipped for 24 hours for dog/handler First Aid for both human and dog Radio communications	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	N/A
Personnel	Knowledge	Wilderness survival skills Capable of establishing and maintaining direction of travel First Aid for both human and dog Personal/ dog safety Skill in collection of scent articles	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	N/A
COMMENTS:	<p>As these dogs use scent articles, they are commonly referred to as trailing dogs. However, occasionally, a unit may refer to such dogs as tracking dogs. They do have the capability of human discrimination between sources with the aid of a provided scent source. Care should be taken to determine if a tracking dog requires the use of an article or not.</p> <p>Note: Many of these resources are capable of searching in a disaster environment, such as a wilderness team in outlying areas of a tornado zone, etc. It is critical that canine management personnel, knowledgeable in multiuse of canine resources, are available to Incident Command. This will not necessarily be reflected in this document.</p>					

RESOURCE: Cave Search and Rescue Team						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team	Personnel	Same as Type III	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV plus Medical specialist	Field team leader Field team members	
Personnel	Cave Training	Same as Type II, plus: Proficiency in cave and surface search; Proficiency in high- and low-angle technical rescues and evacuations from dry, wet, and multidrop caves	Same as Type III, plus: Proficiency in vertical environments greater than 100 feet in depth; Ability to safely traverse multidrop caves; Ability to rapidly ascend a rope next to a litter during a litter raise	Same as Type IV, plus: Ability to carry additional rescue-related equipment to and through the cave	Basic understanding of the cave environment, including regional differences in ambient cave temperature, normal hazards such as risk of flooding, hypothermia, and potential changes in cave environment because of seasonal variations and outside weather; Proficiency in crawling, climbing and moving over uneven surfaces and breakdown areas covered in mud, sand, or water; Familiarity with chimneying, bridging, and other basic climbing techniques used in moving through caves; Ability to move comfortably and efficiently in small spaces; Ability to rappel and ascend 66' of static line using standard single rope techniques; Proficiency in changing over from ascent to rappel and rappel to ascent; Ability to carry personal	

RESOURCE: Cave Search and Rescue Team						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
					equipment to and through the cave; Ability to identify fragile cave environments and take measures to protect them; Ability to maintain primary light sources	
Personnel	Navigation Training	Same as Type II	Same as Type III, plus: Proficiency in back-country navigation and route finding with a map and compass, use of GPS and UTM coordinate system	Same as Type IV, plus: Knowledge of common symbols present on cave maps; Proficiency in reading cave maps; Ability to use topographic maps to locate caves	Familiar with cave maps and topographic maps	
Personnel	Basic Training	Same as Type II, plus: Ability to plan, organize, and direct cave rescue and search missions using ICS; Experience with ICS Unified Command	Same as Type III, plus: Ability to direct activities according to ICS; Technical proficiency in single person rope rescue techniques; Proficiency in crack and crevice rescue; Proficiency in creating load distributing and artificial anchors in-cave	Same as Type IV, plus: Capable of operating within ICS; Proficiency in edge tending for the vertical environment; Proficiency in preparing and rigging basket and flexible litters for haul and lower operations; Proficiency in patient packaging for extrication; Familiarity with the basic techniques for crack and crevice rescue; Ability to improvise patient packaging	Familiarity with basic cave search techniques; Familiarity with the NIIMS ICS of incident management; Proficiency in establishing simple anchors and fixing lines for personal rappels and ascents; Awareness of the psychological and physical patient considerations in rescue extrications of long duration; Proficiency in basic in-cave litter movement techniques; Ability to assist in patient packaging for extrication; Specialized training required	

RESOURCE: Cave Search and Rescue Team						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
					to safely and appropriately use communication and technical rescue equipment	
Personnel	Technical Training	<p>Same as Type II, plus:</p> <p>Proficiency in the use, placement, and analysis of mechanical anchors and anchor systems;</p> <p>Proficiency in use of highlines and guiding lines;</p> <p>Proficiency in the organization and direction of technical cave rescue searches and rescues;</p> <p>For regions/caves with swiftwater:</p> <p>Proficiency in working in and around moving water underground;</p> <p>Swiftwater/flatwater technician</p> <p>For regions/caves with bad air:</p> <p>Proficiency in the use of a 3-gas monitor (oxygen, hydrogen sulfide and carbon monoxide) and ability to understand its output</p>	<p>Same as Type III, plus:</p> <p>Understanding of the mechanical forces involved in technical rescue systems;</p> <p>Proficiency in the selection and setup of rescue anchor systems;</p> <p>Proficiency at estimating component and system load ratios and assessing safety factors;</p> <p>Ability to rig and operate simple and compound 4:1, 6:1, and 9:1 mechanical advantage systems;</p> <p>Proficiency in rigging and use of counterbalance systems;</p> <p>Proficiency in technical litter evacuations and transport including litter raises and lowers on breakdown, in free-fall and other vertical environments, in narrow or waterfall situations, and in multidrop caves</p>	<p>Same as Type IV, plus:</p> <p>Proficiency in tying common knots and knowledge of their applications and strength efficiencies;</p> <p>Proficiency in establishing simple anchors for haul and lower systems;</p> <p>Ability to establish 2:1 and 3:1 haul systems, fixed brake lowering systems, and belay systems;</p> <p>Familiarity with basic search techniques and nomenclature;</p> <p>Ability to maintain scene integrity in case of crime;</p> <p>Proficiency in establishing and operating in-cave wired communications systems;</p> <p>Ability to operate a handheld radio;</p> <p>Proficiency in choosing appropriate in-cave litter movement techniques</p>	<p>Ability to serve as a member of a haul or lower team and familiarity of appropriate commands;</p> <p>Ability to serve as a member of an evacuation team;</p> <p>Other skills or abilities as identified by the team's operations leader</p>	
Personnel	Survival Training	Same as Type III	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV, plus: Experience in wet and vertical caves	Operational proficiency in the cave environment for the region	

RESOURCE: Cave Search and Rescue Team						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Medical Specialist Training	National Standard EMT-B, with BTLS or PHTLS	National Standard EMT-B, or advanced wilderness first responder; BTLS	Same as Type IV	Basic First Aid/CPR	
Team	Sustained Operations	48 hours or more	36 hours	24 hours	24 hours	
Team	Search and Rescue Capabilities	Same as Type II with experience complex rescue environments as appropriate for region of activity	Same as Type III with experience in wet and vertical caves and crack/crevice situations	Same as Type IV	Trained cave rescue and cave search personnel with experience in relatively dry caves with moderate vertical situations	
Equipment	Team Supplies and Materials	Same as Type III, plus: Ability to support more than 2 patients at 2 separate incidents; Sufficient rope and hardware to support complex rigging, multiple drops, highline, etc. In regions/caves with swiftwater: Appropriate floatation equipment for patient(s) and other necessary swiftwater-specific rigging equipment In regions/caves with bad air: 3-gas monitors	Same as Type III, plus: Ability to respond to two in-cave patients simultaneously	Same as Type IV	Harnesses, Helmets; Basic hardware (including: 7/16 or .5" static kernmantle rope, webbing, pulleys, carabiners, lowering devices, etc.) Field telephones and wire Radio communications on a common frequency Patient packaging materials Litters appropriate for situation Entrance control materials; Edge protection	
Equipment	Personal Supplies and materials	Same as Type II, plus: Food for 48 hours In regions/caves with swiftwater: Appropriate swiftwater gear, PFD, personal throwbags,	Same as Type III, plus: Food for 36 hours	Same as Type IV, plus: Wetsuit where appropriate	Personal protective equipment including: Footwear, underwear, and outerwear suited to the particular cave environment Sewn seat harness; Personal	

RESOURCE: Cave Search and Rescue Team						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		and waterproof light sources			descending and ascending equipment with 2 points of attachment above the waist Helmet (with 3- or 4-point chinstrap suspension system); Gloves with leather palms 3 independent sources of light, each capable of exiting the cave; 2 of which must be helmet-mountable Batteries (carbide if appropriate) Quantity of water appropriate for the conditions Food for 24 hours Knife/multitool Personal first aid kit Waterproof pen/pencil and paper Appropriate pack to carry personal gear; food for 24 hours	
Equipment	Medical Supplies and Materials	Same as Type IV	Same as Type IV	Same as Type IV	As appropriate for level of training, as applied in wilderness/cave environment and meeting local protocols and requirements	
COMMENTS:						



RESOURCE: Collapse Search and Rescue Teams						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Training and Certification	Trained to the HazMat Technician Level (NFPA 472) Comply with NFPA 1006 Technician Level requirements for their area of specialization or organization Operations Level for support personnel as outlined in NFPA 1670.	Trained to the HazMat First Responder Operational Level (NFPA 472) Comply with organization Operations Level for support personnel as outlined in NFPA 1670.	Trained to the HazMat First Responder Operational Level (NFPA 472) Comply with organization Operations Level for support personnel as outlined in NFPA 1670	Trained to HazMat First Responder Awareness Level (NFPA 472) Comply with organization Awareness Level for support personnel as outlined in NFPA 1670	
Team	Training	Trained for Heavy Floor Construction, Pre-cast Concrete Construction, Steel Frame Construction, High Angle Rope Rescue (including highline systems), Confined Space Rescue (permit required), and Mass Transportation Rescue	Trained for Heavy Wall Construction, High Angle Rope Rescue (not including highline systems), Confined Space (no permit required) and Trench and Excavation Rescue	Trained for Light Frame Construction and Low Angle Rope Rescue	Trained for Surface Rescue and Non-Structural Entrapment in Non-Collapsed Structures	
Team	Sustained Operations	Capable of sustained heavy operations for 18-24 hours	Medium operations for 12-24 hours Typically require relief for sustained 24-hour operations	Light operations for 6-12 hours Typically require assistance from additional team for sustained 12-hour operations	Basic operations for 3-6 hours Typically require assistance for sustained 6-hour operations	
Team	Safe and Effective Response Operation Incidents	Conduct safe and effective search and rescue operations at incidents involving collapse or failure of heavy floor, pre-cast concrete, and steel frame construction	Conduct safe and effective search and rescue operations at structural incidents involving the collapse or failure of heavy wall construction	Conduct safe and effective search and rescue operations at structure collapse incidents involving the collapse or failure of light frame construction	Conduct safe and effective search and rescue operations at incidents involving non-structural entrapments and minimal removal of debris and building contents	
Team	Specialty Search and	Conduct High Angle Rope Rescue (including highline	Conduct High Angle Rope Rescue (not including	Conduct Low Angle Rope Rescue		



RESOURCE: Collapse Search and Rescue Teams						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
	Rescue Capabilities	systems), Confined Space Rescue (permit required), and extraction of entrapped victims for Mass Transportation Rescue	highline systems), Confined Space Rescue, and Trench and Excavation Rescue			
Team	Certifications	Confined Space Permit				
Equipment	Technical Search Resources	Same as Type II plus: Audible and optical search equipment to conduct technical search Visual inspection devices Listening devices (seismic and acoustic) Handheld radios	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV plus: Demolition hammers Rotary hammers Hydraulic concrete breakers Hydraulic vehicle rescue system Hammer drill Nail gun Cutting torch Hoisting slings and shackles Rope equipment (kernmantel and lifeline rope, ascenders/ descenders, pulleys, tripod hauling system, carabineers)	Shoring assortment Rebar cutters Reciprocating saws Chain saw Assorted hand tools Generator Lights Extensions cords Air blower Fire extinguishers	
Equipment	Breathing Apparatus	Same as Type II plus: Self-contained (SCBA) Respiratory protection	Same as Type III	Air bags		
Equipment	Medical Materials and Supplies	Same as Type IV	Same as Type IV	Same as Type IV	Medical aid equipment Backboards Stokes stretcher	
Equipment	HazMat Materials and Supplies	Same as Type II	HazMat monitoring equipment Sampling detection kit 4-gas meters Rad monitoring	4-gas meter		



RESOURCE: Collapse Search and Rescue Teams						
CATEGORY:		Search & Rescue			KIND:	Team
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
			Decontamination equipment 4-gas meter			
COMMENTS:		A State, local, or private technical rescue team that responds to locate, rescue, and recover individuals trapped in a fallen structure or buried in structural collapse.				

RESOURCE: Mine and Tunnel Search and Rescue Team						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team	Capability	Inactive or Abandoned Mines or Tunnels	Active mines or tunnels under construction			
Team	Personnel	Same as Type II	8 members (at least 5 qualified on breathing apparatus)			
Personnel	Training	Same as Type II plus: Understanding forces involved in technical rope systems Proficiency in the selection and set up of rescue anchors Ability to construct and operate simple and compound mechanical advantage systems, belay systems and lowering systems Proficiency in technical litter evacuations in a vertical environment	20 hour MSHA initial training on use of breathing apparatus Refresher training sessions underground with breathing apparatus at least every 6 months Use and care of auxiliary mine rescue equipment Mine searching and mapping Mine ventilation procedures and equipment Mine firefighting Any advanced mine rescue training and procedures, as described by MSHA Basic First Aid/CPR			
Equipment	Breathing apparatus	Same as Type II	6 4-hour self-contained oxygen breathing apparatus and a Any necessary equipment for testing such breathing apparatus before putting it into service 1 extra, fully charged, oxygen			

RESOURCE: Mine and Tunnel Search and Rescue Team						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
			bottle 6 spare coolant canisters compatible with the breathing apparatus 1 oxygen pump or cascading system with portable supply of pressurized oxygen to compatible with the breathing apparatus			
Equipment	Lamps	Same as Type II	10 permissible cap lamps and charging rack			
Equipment	Gas Detectors	Same as Type II	2 gas detectors capable of reading oxygen levels, and any flammable or poisonous gases encountered or anticipated at the rescue location			
Equipment	Communications	Same as Type II	1 portable mine rescue communications system at least 1,000 feet in length			
Equipment	Repair	Same as Type II	Necessary spare parts and tools for repairing the breathing apparatus or communications system			
Equipment	Rigging	Sufficient rope and hardware to support complex rigging				
Equipment	Personal	Same as Type II plus: Full body harness	Head protection compatible with cap lamps Gloves Flame protective outerwear Footwear appropriate to the			



RESOURCE:		Mine and Tunnel Search and Rescue Team				
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
			environment			
Transportation	Resources	Same as Type II	Transportation for all personnel and equipment to mine site			
COMMENTS:						

RESOURCE: Mountain Search and Rescue Team						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team	Personnel	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV	Field team leader Field team members Medical specialist	
Personnel	Navigation Training	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV plus: Proficiency in back country navigation including: The ability to triangulate a position, ascertain a UTM, utilize GPS, and follow a route to a new location using a topographical map and compass	Navigation (map and compass)	
Personnel	Survival Training	Same as Type II	Operational and technical proficiency in personal survival in mountainous terrain and snow and ice environments	Technical proficiency in personal survival in mountainous terrain and snow and ice environments	Technical proficiency in personal survival in mountainous terrain	
Personnel	Technical Training	Same as Type II plus: Proficient at estimating the mechanical forces involved in technical rescue systems and estimating factors of safety; Proficiency in the use, placement and analysis of mechanical anchors and anchor systems; Proficiency in the use of highlines; Proficiency in the use of slings, etriers, Prusik hitches and mechanical ascenders; Proficiency in the organization and direction of	Same as Type III plus: Understanding of the mechanical forces involved in technical rescue systems; Proficiency in the selection and setup of rescue anchor systems; Proficiency in technical litter evacuation and transport; Litter descents (on steep, vertical, and overhanging rock, on scree and snow, and traversing); Lowering of a subject without a litter; Raising a subject or litter; Knowledge of	Proficiency in bagging, coiling, throwing and storing static and dynamic ropes; Proficiency in tying common knots, and knowledge of their applications and strength efficiencies; Proficiency in search techniques including in hasty and line search techniques, directing line searches, and probe lines		

RESOURCE: Mountain Search and Rescue Team						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		technical litter evacuation	procedures involved with helicopter transport			
Personnel	Alpine Training	Proficiency in winter camping in any area, including above timberline; Proficiency in snow and ice climbing; Proficiency in avalanche search and rescue, including recognition of avalanche hazards, avalanche search and rescue organization and leadership, scuff searches, use of SAR dogs; Proficiency in high and low-angle, technical snow and ice rescues and evacuations	Ability to recognize avalanche hazards and to perform avalanche search and rescue including probe lines and avalanche Avalanche awareness training	Understanding of the fundamentals of mountain weather Avalanche awareness training	Basic understanding of mountain weather Ability to walk in mountainous terrain Ability to backpack personal equipment plus one rope at least four miles with an elevation gain of at least 2000 feet Avalanche awareness training	
Personnel	Basic Training	Same as Type II plus: Technical proficiency in one-person rescue and self-rescue techniques Proficiency in mantracking Ability to integrate into and operate using ICS Ability to plan, organize and direct search and rescue missions	Same as Type III plus: Ability to operate using ICS	Same as Type IV	Proficiency in search techniques Awareness of mantracking and maintaining site integrity Understanding of the ICS	
Personnel	Medical Specialist Training	National standard EMT curriculum; ACLS, BTLS	National standard EMT-B curriculum or advanced wilderness first responder; BTLS	Same as Type IV	National standard first responder or wilderness first responder curriculum; BTLS	
Team	Sustained Operations	60 hours	48 hours	24 hours	12 hours	



RESOURCE: Mountain Search and Rescue Team						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team	Rescue Capabilities	Same as Type II plus: Highly trained rescue personnel with multipitch, high-angle experience on vertical rock, ice, and steep snow	Same as Type III plus: Single pitch, high-angle rock rescue	Backcountry, low-angle scree evacuation	Trained rescue personnel with experience in non-technical backcountry evacuation/carryouts	
Team	Search Capabilities	Capable of searching during the day or night Capable of searching any terrain, including severe rock Competent IC and section chief	Capable of searching steep, timbered terrain, excluding severe rock, day or night Competent search team leaders/technicians	Self-sustaining for 48 hours in all weather/terrain, except severe winter/rock	Capable of searching moderate terrain May be outdoorsmen with basic training	
Equipment	Rescue Supplies and Materials	Same as Type II plus: 8-10 ropes of various lengths (200-400 ft)	Same as Type III plus: 6-8 ropes of various lengths and a full complement of rescue/climbing gear	Same as Type IV plus: 4-6 ropes of various lengths	Harnesses; Helmets; Basic hardware; Rope; Radio communications on a common frequency	
Equipment	Search Supplies and Materials	Equipped to be self-sustaining for 60 hours in all environments; Radio communications on common frequency	Equipped to be self-sustaining for 48 hours in all environments; Radio communications on common frequency	Equipped to be self-sustaining for 24 hours in all weather/terrain, except severe winter/rock	Equipped to be self-sustaining for 12 hours in all weather/terrain, except severe winter/rock	
Equipment	Personal Supplies and Materials	Same as Type II plus: Food for 60 hours	Same as Type III plus: Water container of two-liter capacity and/or quantity of water appropriate for the conditions Food for 48 hours Second light source	Same as Type IV	Appropriate clothes and footwear for both fair and foul weather; Water container of 1-liter capacity and/or quantity of water appropriate for the conditions; Day pack; Five large, heavy-duty plastic trash bags; Food for 24 hours; Headlamp or flashlight; Lighter, matches and candle, or equivalent waterproof fire source; Knife; Compass;	



RESOURCE: Mountain Search and Rescue Team						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
					Personal First Aid Kit; Waterproof pen/pencil and paper; Whistle; Two pairs plastic or vinyl examination gloves	
Equipment	Medical Supplies and Materials	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV	As appropriate for level of training, as applied in wilderness environment and meeting local protocols and requirements	
COMMENTS:		Search for and rescue people in trouble either above the timberline or in high-angle areas below the timberline, which can include glacier, crevasse, backcountry and alpine search and rescue, and educate the population in safe activities so they will be able to avoid the dangers that result in the need for rescue.				
		Definitions				
		GPS	Global Positioning System			
		Navigation	The practice of charting a course for a group of people (team) using basic tools such as a map and compass.			

RESOURCE: Radio Direction Finding Team						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Team members	Team leader and team members to support at least 2 operational field units (at least 1 team member must be a medical specialist – EMT or higher) Management staff following ICS model	Team leader and team members to support at least 2 operational field units Management staff following ICS model	Team leader Team member(s)		
Personnel	Crew Availability	Same as Type II	Available for more than 1 full day of operations	Available for at least 1 full day of operations		
Personnel	Training	Must be able to operate the team's equipment Team is expected to be able to triangulate a distress beacon to its source Team members must be experienced in coordinating with other search teams and aircrews Team members must have training for operations in remote locations for extended periods One member of each team must have advanced medical training to the EMT level	Must be able to operate the team's equipment Team is expected to be able to triangulate a distress beacon to its source Team members must be experienced in coordinating with other search teams Team members must have training for operations in limited remote locations for extended periods	Must be able to operate the team's equipment Team is expected to be able to triangulate a distress beacon to its source in moderate terrain Team members are not expected to operate in remote field locations for extended periods		
Vehicle	Transportation	4x4 vehicles that can transport each team throughout the search area	Vehicles that can transport each team throughout the search area 4x4s are not required, but recommended	1 vehicle that can transport the team throughout the search area 4x4s are not required, but recommended		



RESOURCE: Radio Direction Finding Team						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Clothing	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Appropriate level of PPE for working environment		
Equipment	Communications	Same as Type II	VHF Radios Cell Phone	Cell Phone		
Equipment	Electronic	Same as Type II	At least one Handheld Portable Electronic Direction Finder per team	At least one Handheld Portable Electronic Direction Finder		
Equipment	Rescue	Equipment to support remote extrication and field transport of aircraft crash survivors	None required	None required		
Personnel	Overhead Incident Management	Same as Type II	Incident staff capable of managing electronic direction-finding operations	Unit level mission release No search management capabilities		
COMMENTS	<p>Team members will usually only work a maximum of 12-hour shifts, depending on individual unit policies and procedures.</p> <p>Crew availability does not require continuous availability of specific personnel, only that crews are available to those specifications.</p> <p>Medical support and technical rescue equipment is expected to be provided by local EMS for Type II and III teams.</p>					



RESOURCE: Swiftwater/Flood Search and Rescue Team						
CATEGORY: Search and Rescue				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Team Composition	14 member team 2 managers 2 squad leaders 10 personnel	6 member team 1 squad leader 5 personnel	4 member team 1 squad leader 3 personnel	3 member team 1 squad leader 2 personnel	
Personnel	Minimum number Technical Animal Rescue	2	1	1		
Personnel	Minimum number ALS Certified	2				
Personnel	Minimum number Helicopter/ Aquatic Rescue Operations	4	2			
Personnel	Minimum number Powered Boat Operators	4	2			
Personnel	Minimum number SCUBA Trained Support Personnel with Equipment	4	2	2		



RESOURCE: Swiftwater/Flood Search and Rescue Team						
CATEGORY:	Search and Rescue			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Number and level EMTs	14 EMT - B 2 EMT - P	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV	1 EMT - B	
Team	Sustained operations	Same as Type II	24-hour operations	Same as Type IV	18-hour operations	
Team	Capabilities	Manage search operations Power vessel operations Helicopter rescue operational Animal rescue HazMat ALS Communications Logistics	Manage search operations Power vessel operations Helicopter rescue operational Animal rescue HazMat BLS	Assist in search operations Nonpowered water craft Animal rescue HazMat BLS	Low-risk operations Land-based HazMat BLS	
Team	Specialty S&R Capabilities	Same as Type II	Same as Type III plus: Technical rope systems	In-water contact rescue Dive rescue		
Team	Training	Same as Type II except: Divers to have 80 hours of formal public safety diver training	Same as Type III plus: Helicopter operations Awareness Technical rope rescue	Same as Type IV plus: Divers to have 60 hours of formal public safety diver training	Class 3 paddle skills Contact and self-rescue skills HazMat ICS Swiftwater rescue technician	
Team	Certifications	ALS Advanced First Aid & CPR	Same as Type IV	Same as Type IV	BLS Advanced First Aid & CPR	
Equipment	Transportation Resources	Equipment trailer; Personnel support vehicle				
Equipment	Communication	Same as Type II	Same as Type III plus: Aircraft radio	Same as Type IV plus: Headset	Batteries Portable radios	



RESOURCE: Swiftwater/Flood Search and Rescue Team						
CATEGORY: Search and Rescue				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
					Cell phone	
Equipment	Medical	ALS medical kit Blankets Spineboard Litter	Same as Type III plus: Spineboard	Same as Type IV plus: Litter	BLS medical kit Blankets	
Equipment	Personal	Same as Type II	Same as Type III: plus: Life vests HEED except: PFD Type V	Same as Type IV plus: Fins Lamps	Flares; Markers; Bags; Flashlight; Gloves; Helmets; Light sticks; PFD Type III/IV; Knives; Shoes; Whistles	
Equipment	SCUBA	Same as Type III	Same as Type III	SCUBA cylinder Buoyancy compensator Weight belt 2 cutting tools Chest harness & snap shackle Full face mask U/W communication Dry suit Search line Spare SCUBA cylinder		
Vehicle	Rescue Boat	2 - Fueled	1 - Fueled	1 - Non-powered 4 person		
COMMENTS:		Conduct search and rescue operations in all water environments including swiftwater and flood conditions. Water rescue teams come with all team equipment required to safely and effectively conduct operations. For a complete listing of recommended training, skills, and equipment, please reference the FIREScope Swiftwater/Flood Search and Rescue definition at: http://www.firescope.org/ics-usar/ICS-SF-SAR-020-1.pdf .				



RESOURCE: US&R Incident Support Team						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Number of People per Response	30-60 depending on the needs of the incident	22			
Personnel	Training	Same as Type II	Qualified National US&R Response System			
Personnel	Areas of Specialization	Provide staffing to fill all necessary ICS functions to the assigned incident Provide technical assistance in the acquisition and utilization of ESF #9 resources through advice, Incident command assistance, Incident response planning, Management and coordination of US&R task forces Obtaining ESF #9 logistical support	Provide staffing for 14 ICS functions activated to provide technical assistance in the acquisition and utilization of ESF #9 resources through advice, Incident command assistance, Incident response planning, Management and coordination of US&R task forces Obtaining ESF #9 logistical support			
Personnel	Sustained Operations	24-hour operations for a minimum of 14 days before requiring personnel rotations and can provide administrative and living support if necessary	Type II is an advanced element of Type I Will require supplemental IST staff to perform 24-hour operations rotations			
Personnel	Organization	Fully staffed US&R multi-functional management team; Organized based on ICS guidelines, Command and Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance and Administration	Organized based on ICS guidelines, Command and Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance and Administration			



RESOURCE: US&R Incident Support Team						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		Logistics, Finance and Administration				
Equipment		Same as Type II	Living support as necessary			
Supply	Computer Supplies	Same as Type II	Ink cartridge; CD; Computer; Disk; DVD; Modem; Mouse; Mouse pad; Printer; Scanner			
Equipment	Communication Equipment	Same as Type II	Antennas; Celwave; Fax; GPS; Microphone; Pager; Phone; Radio; Repeater; Receiver; Recorder; Repeater; Satellite; Satellite phone; Speaker phone			
Equipment	Tools	Same as Type II	Blade; Can opener; Chisel; Drill; Drill bit; Fire extinguisher; Flashlight; Guywire; Hammer; Handtruck; Knife; Level; Lightstick; Measuring tape; Nails; Paint; Pump; Rope; Shovel; Screwdriver; Smoke detector; Saw; Wrench; Toolkit; Tool bag; Wire brad; Wrecking bar; Wrench			
Equipment	Power Supply	Same as Type II	Battery; Bulb; Charger; Electric cord; Extension cord; Generator; Grounding; Power adapter; Power cord; Power supply; Socket; Surge protector; Transformer; Watt meter			
Supply	Administrative	Same as Type II	Accounting book; Acetate; Binder clip; Chalk; Chalk line Bracket; Calculator;			



RESOURCE: US&R Incident Support Team						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
			Clipboard; Envelope; Etcher; FEMA logo; Filing box; Flip chart; Folder; Form; Glue; Handbook; Hole punch; Laminating sheets; Letter tray; Marker; Marker-board; Measuring tape; Memo pad; Name tag; Note pad; Paint; Paper; Paper clip; Pen; Pencil; Push pins; Rubber band; Ruler; Scissor; Sheet protector; Shrink wrap; Sign; Stamp; Staple; Stapler; Staple remover; Stationery; Stenopad; Tape; Tape dispenser; Three hole punch; White out; Writing pad			
Equipment	Logistics	Same as Type II	Can opener; Cleaner; Clock; Cup; Garbage bag; Road atlas; Tissue; Toilet paper; Zip-lock bags; A/C unit; Blanket; Chair; Commode; Cot; Fan; MRE; Pillow; Sheet; Sleeping bag; Sleeping pad; Table; Tarp; Tent; Towel; Water			
COMMENTS:		Federal asset. ISTs provide Federal, State, and local officials with technical assistance in the acquisition and utilization of ESF 9 resources through advice, incident command assistance, management and coordination of US&R task forces, and obtaining ESF #9 logistic support. ISTs are self-sufficient and mobilize within 2 hours of a request.				



RESOURCE: US&R Task Forces						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Number of People per Response	70-person response	28-person response			
Personnel	Training	Same as Type II	NFPA 1670 Technician Level in area of specialty Support personnel at Operations Level			
Personnel	Areas of Specialization	High angle rope rescue (including highline systems) Confined space rescue (permit required) WMD/HM operations Defensive water rescue ALS intervention Communications	Light frame construction and basic rope rescue operations HazMat conditions Trench and excavation rescue ALS intervention Communications			
Personnel	Sustained Operations	24-hour S&R operations Self-sufficient for first 72 hours	12-hour S&R operations Self-sufficient for first 72 hours			
Personnel	Organization	Same as Type II	Multidisciplinary organization of Command; Search; Rescue; Medical; HazMat; Logistics; Planning			
Equipment	Sustained Operations	Same as Type II	Potential mission duration of up to 10 days			
Equipment	Rescue Equipment	Same as Type II	Pneumatic Powered Tools Electric Powered Tools Hydraulic Powered Tools Hand Tools			



RESOURCE: US&R Task Forces						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)				KIND:		
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
			Electrical Heavy Rigging Technical Rope Safety			
Equipment	Medical Equipment	Same as Type II	Antibiotics/Antifungals; Patient Comfort Medication; Pain Medications; Sedatives/ Anesthetics/Paralytics; Steroids; IV Fluids/Volume; Immunizations/Immune Globulin; Canine Treatment; Basic Airway; Intubation; Eye Care Supplies; IV Access/ Administration; Patient Assessment Care; Patient Immobilization/Extraction; Patient/ PPE; Skeletal Care; Wound Care; Patient Monitoring			
Equipment	Technical Equipment	Same as Type II	Structures Specialist Technical Information Specialist HazMat Specialist Technical Search Specialist Canine Search Specialist			
Equipment	Communications Equipment	Same as Type II	Portable Radios; Charging Units; Telecommunications; Repeaters; Accessories; Batteries; Power Sources; Small Tools; Computer			
Equipment	Logistics	Same as Type II	Water/Fluids; Food; Shelter; Sanitation; Safety;			



RESOURCE: US&R Task Forces						
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:		
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
	Equipment		Administrative Support; Personal Bag; Task Force Support; Cache Transportation/Support; Base of Operations; Equipment Maintenance			
COMMENTS	Federal asset. There are 28 FEMA US&R Task Forces, totally self-sufficient for the first 72 hours of a deployment, spread throughout the continental United States trained and equipped by FEMA to conduct physical search and rescue in collapsed buildings, provide emergency medical care to trapped victims, assess and control gas, electrical services and hazardous materials, and evaluate and stabilize damaged structures.					

RESOURCE: Wilderness Search and Rescue Team						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Team	Rescue Capabilities	Same as Type II	Backcountry, low-angle evacuation	Same as Type IV	Trained rescue personnel with experience in nontechnical backcountry evacuation/carryouts supported by local technical experts	
Team	Search Capabilities	Capable of conducting self-sustaining full search operations for 72 hours in all weather and low-angle wilderness terrain Competent and experienced Incident Command staff	Capable of conducting self-sustaining full search operations for 48 hours in all weather and low-angle wilderness terrain Competent and experienced Incident Command staff	Same as Type IV	Capable of searching high-probability local wilderness terrain for short durations (24 hours or less)	
Personnel	Team Composition	At least 6 team leaders and 48 team members to support at least 6 operational field units (at least 1 member of each team must be a medical specialist – see below) Management staff following ICS model	At least 4 team leaders and 28 team members to support at least 4 operational field units (at least 1 member of each team must be a medical specialist – see below) Management staff following ICS model	At least 2 team leaders and 6 team members to support at least 2 operational field units Must be supported by local EMS and technical rescue personnel	At least 1 team leader and 3 team members Must be supported by local EMS and technical rescue personnel	
Personnel	Medical Specialist	National standard EMT curriculum; ACLS, BTLS	National standard EMT-B curriculum or wilderness first responder; BTLS	Same as Type IV	Not required – supported by local EMS	
Personnel	Overhead Incident Management	Same as Type II	Incident staff capable of managing wilderness search operations	Same as Type IV	Unit level mission release No search management capabilities	
Personnel	Crew Availability	Same as Type II	Available for more than 1 full day of operations	Same as Type IV	Available for at least 1 full day of operations	

RESOURCE: Wilderness Search and Rescue Team						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Personnel	Sustained Operations	72 hours	48 hours	Same as Type IV	24 hours	
Personnel	Training	Same as Type II plus: Personnel demonstrate proficiency in mantracking and working with expert mantrackers	Same as Type III plus: 1 member of each team must be current to the requirements of the medical specialist (see above) Must also be knowledgeable of procedures involved with helicopter transport and coordination with search crews, both ground and air Must have the ability to operate in an ICS structure, and be able to plan, organize, and direct search and rescue missions Team members must have training for operations in remote locations for extended periods	Same as Type IV plus: Proficiency in backcountry navigation (including the ability to triangulate a position, ascertain a UTM, use GPS, and follow a route to a new location using a topographical map and compass) Must be proficient at conducting and directing search lines	Must be able to operate the team's equipment; Team members are not expected to operate in remote field locations for extended periods Must have basic navigation training using a map and compass Must have technical proficiency in personal survival in local wilderness terrain Must have awareness of mantracking and maintaining site integrity Must have a basic understanding of the ICS Must have proficiency in hasty search techniques	
Vehicle	Transportation	4x4 vehicles that can transport each team throughout or to the search area	Vehicles that can transport each team throughout or at least to the search area 4x4s are not required, but recommended	Same as Type IV	1 vehicle that can transport the team throughout or at least to the search area 4x4s are not required, but recommended	
Equipment	Clothing	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV	Appropriate level of PPE for working environment	
Equipment	Communications	Same as Type II	Same as Type III plus: VHF capability to	Same as Type IV plus: VHF communications	VHF Radios for team communications	



RESOURCE: Wilderness Search and Rescue Team						
CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
			communicate with aircraft	capability with other teams	Cell Phone	
Equipment	Search & Rescue	Same as Type II	Equipment to support remote extrication and field transport of survivors	None required	None required	
Supply	Self-sustaining	Equipped to be self-sustaining for 72 hours in local wilderness environments	Equipped to be self-sustaining for 48 hours in local wilderness environments	Same as Type IV	Equipped to be self-sustaining for 24 hours in local wilderness environments	
Equipment	Medical	Same as Type II	Same as Type III, plus ability to support survivors	Same as Type IV	As appropriate for level of training, as applied in wilderness environment and meeting local protocols and requirements for support of the team	
COMMENTS	Team members will usually only work a maximum of 12-hour shifts, depending on individual unit policies and procedures. Crew availability does not require continuous availability of specific personnel, only that crews are available to those specifications, though some personnel may have extended assignments in the field. Medical support and technical rescue equipment is expected to be provided by local EMS and other technical rescue personnel for Type III and IV teams.					

APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX I

DATA COLLECTION SHEETS

This appendix contains data collection sheets to be used when contacting both public and private sector resource providers to update resource inventories. The following forms are listed in this annex:

- Animal Control Data Collection Sheet
- Emergency Management Data Collection Sheet
- EMS Data Collection Sheet
- Fire Data Collection Sheet
- Hospital Data Collection Sheet
- Law Enforcement Data Collection Sheet
- Public Works Data Collection Sheet
- Shelters Data Collection Sheet

RESOURCE MANUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Considerations for Animals

Name

Street Address

Telephone

City

State, Zip

Fax

Alternate Telephone (24-hour)

Alternate Contact + Title

Email

Animal Rescue Capabilities

Large Animals:

Small Animals:

Other:

If you have additional information, please attach a separate sheet w/ that information.

Animal Shelter

Large Animals:

Small Animals:

Other:

Animal Transport
Large Animals:
Small Animals:
Other:

Vets
Large Animal Specialty:
Small Animal Specialty:
Other:

Kennels
Large Animals:
Small Animals:
Other:

Medical Supplies
<i>Please describe in as much detail as possible.</i>

Other / Additional Items or Services

RESOURCE MANUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Emergency Management

Emergency Management Agency Name

Street Address

Primary Telephone

City, State, Zip

Fax

Contact Person + Title

Alternate Telephone (24-hour)

Alternate Contact + Title

Email

Resource Inventory		
Kind	Description	Quantity
CISD Team		
Donations Mgmt. Personnel		
EOC		
Mass Feeding Capabilities		
Mobile Command Post		
Mobile Comm- unications Unit		
Planner		
Public Assistance Coordinator		
Shelter Capabilities		
Vehicle		

If you have additional equipment please attach a separate sheet w/ that information.

Please be as detailed as possible under the description heading. This information is used to type your resources with respect to the National Incident Management System.

Additional Equipment

Do you have any aircraft? If yes, please list specs:

Do you have any watercraft and/or certified divers? If so, please list that information (and individual credentials):

Please provide quantity and specs for any of the following miscellaneous equipment:

First Aid Equipment: _____

Generator: _____

Hand Tools: _____

Photo Camera: _____

Portable Toilet: _____

Video Camera: _____

Hazardous Materials Equipment (including PPE, decon equip., specialized vehicles, etc.):

Miscellaneous Specialized Resources:

Communications Equipment

Total Number of:

Mobile Radios:	
Portable Radios:	
Base Station:	
Pagers:	

Please list the frequencies that are programmed into your radios.

You can communicate with (circle all that apply) via radio:

Fire Law EMS Other:

Cellular Telephones (Who carries them? What are the numbers?)

Number of Internet Accessible Computers:

Any other wireless communications capabilities (circle all that apply)?

Blackberry MDT Laptop with wireless card or cell modem

Staffing and Training

Total Number of Staff Persons:

FT:	
PT:	
Volunteer:	

<u>Training</u>	<u>Description (if applicable)</u>	<u>Number</u>
<i>Principles of EM:</i>		
<i>Risk Assessment:</i>		
<i>Public Information:</i>		
<i>Resource Mgmt.:</i>		
<i>Crisis Counseling:</i>		
<i>CAMEO (modeling):</i>		
<i>Fire (cross trained):</i>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;"> None FF1 FF2 </div> 	
<i>EMS (cross trained):</i>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;"> None EMT CPR Paramedic </div> 	
<i>NIMS:</i>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;"> 100 200 300 400 700 800(A) </div> 	
<i>Other:</i>		

RESOURCE MANUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Emergency Medical Services

EMS Provider Name

Street Address

Primary Telephone

City, State, Zip

Fax

Contact Person + Title

Alternate Telephone (24-hour)

Alternate Contact + Title

Email

Equipment		
Kind	Specs	Quantity
Ambulance		
Ambulance Task Force (min. 5 ambulances per team)		
Emergency Medical Task Force (must have amb. task force)		
Other Vehicle		

If you have additional equipment please attach a separate sheet w/ that information.

Under "Specs", please include the make/model of each vehicle, as well as personnel and passenger capacities, ALS/BLS designations, etc.

Staffing and Training							
Total Number of Department Members: _____							
Number of Shifts (Estimated Personnel per Shift): _____							
Total Number of Paid/Volunteer: _____							
Estimated Number that Could Respond during Day: _____							
Circle the appropriate training capabilities within your department.							
<u>Training</u>		<u>Level</u>				<u>Number</u>	
EMS:	CPR	EMT	Paramedic				
Fire (cross trained):	None	FF1	FF2				
Crisis Counseling: _____							
NIMS:	100	200	300	400	700	800(A)	_____
Other: _____							

Additional Equipment

Do you have any air ambulances? If yes, please list specs:

Please provide quantity and specs for any of the following miscellaneous equipment:

AED: _____

Backboards: _____

First Aid Equipment: _____

Hand Tools: _____

JAWS: _____

Stretchers: _____

Hazardous Materials Equipment (including PPE, decon equip., specialized vehicles, etc.):

Miscellaneous Specialized Resources:

Fee for any of these services? If so, please explain.

Communications Equipment

Total Number of:

Mobile Radios: _____

Portable Radios: _____

Base Station: _____

Pagers: _____

Please list the frequencies that are programmed into your radios.

You can communicate with (circle all that apply) via radio:

Hospitals Fire Law Other: _____

Cellular Telephones (Who carries them? What are the numbers?)

Number of Internet Accessible Computers: _____

Any other wireless communications capabilities (circle all that apply)?

Blackberry MDT Laptop with wireless card or cell modem

RESOURCE MANUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Fire Services

Fire Department Name & County ID Number

Street Address

Station Telephone

City, State, Zip

Fax

Chief

Alternate Telephone (24-hour)

Alternate Contact + Title

Email

Apparatus & Equipment		
Kind	Specs	Quantity
Brush Fire Unit		
Ladder		
Mobile Command		
Pumper		
Rescue Unit		
Tanker		
Utility Vehicles		

If you have additional vehicles, please attach a separate sheet w/ that information.

Under "Specs", please include the make/model of each vehicle, as well as pump sizes, hose capacities and sizes, tank sizes, personnel capacities, hand tools on board, etc.

Additional Hose Information			
Please list the amount and size of any extra hose that you have.			
In general (circle all that apply):			
Hose Thread Standards:	Storz	NST	Other: _____

Additional Equipment

Do you have any aircraft? If yes, please list specs:

Do you have a fire boat and/or certified divers? If so, please list that information (and individual credentials):

Do you carry foam on your trucks and, if so, how much?

Please provide quantity and specs for any of the following miscellaneous equipment:

AED: _____

First Aid Equipment: _____

Gas Detector: _____

Generator: _____

Hand Tools: _____

JAWS: _____

Ladders: _____

Portable Pump: _____

Thermal Imaging Camera: _____

Ventilation Fan: _____

Water Backpack: _____

Hazardous Materials Equipment (including PPE, decon equip., specialized vehicles, etc.):

Miscellaneous Specialized Resources:

Communications Equipment

Total Number of:

Mobile Radios: _____
 Portable Radios: _____
 Base Station: _____
 Pagers: _____

Please list the frequencies that are programmed into your radios.

You can communicate with (circle all that apply) via radio:

Local PD Sheriff EMS Other: _____

Cellular Telephones (Who carries them? What are the numbers?)

Number of Internet Accessible Computers: _____

Any other wireless communications capabilities (circle all that apply)?

Blackberry MDT Laptop with wireless card or cell modem

Staffing and Training

Total Number of Department Members: _____

Paid: _____

Volunteer: _____

Estimated Number that Could Respond during Day: _____

Circle the appropriate training capabilities within your department.

<u>Training</u>			<u>Level</u>			<u>Number</u>
Basic Training:	FF1	FF2	First Responder			_____
Hazmat:	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician		_____
Vehicle Extrication:	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician		_____
Rope/Hi-Angle:	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician		_____
Confined Space:	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician		_____
Structural Collapse:	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician		_____
Trench:	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician		_____
Swiftwater:	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician		_____
Dive:	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician		_____
NIMS:	100	200	300	400	700	800(A) _____
Other:	_____					

RESOURCE MANUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Hospitals

Hospital Name

Street Address

Primary Telephone

City, State, Zip

Fax

Primary Contact + Title

Alternate Telephone (24-hour)

Alternate Contact + Title

Email

Resources		
<i>Kind</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Beds		
Blood Supply		
Disaster Medical Assistance Team		
ER		
Oxygen Supply		
Potable Water Supply		
Vehicle		
Other		

Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Please be as detailed as possible under the description heading. This information is used to type your resources with respect to the National Incident Management System.

Additional Equipment

Do you have mortuary capabilities (including both holding space and personnel)? If so, please describe (incl. individual credentials):

Do you have in-house critical incident stress debriefing capabilities or trained personnel that can provide CISD? If so, please list that information (and individual credentials):

Please provide quantity and specs for any of the following miscellaneous equipment:

AED: _____

First Aid Equipment: _____

Generator (mobile?): _____

Hazardous Materials Equipment (including PPE, decon equip., etc.):

Miscellaneous Specialized Resources:

Fee for any of these services? If so, please explain.

Communications Equipment

Total Number of:

Mobile Radios: _____
Portable Radios: _____
Base Station: _____
Pagers: _____

Please list the frequencies that are programmed into your radios.

You can communicate with (circle all that apply) via radio:

EMS Dispatch EOC Other: _____

Cellular Telephones (Who carries them? What are the numbers?)

Number of Internet Accessible Computers: _____

Any other wireless communications capabilities (circle all that apply)?

Blackberry MDT Laptop with wireless card or cell modem

Staffing and Training

Total Number of Staff Members: _____

Number of Shifts (Estimated Personnel per Shift): _____

Administrative: _____

Custodial: _____

Nurses: _____

Physicians: _____

Physician Assistants: _____

Surgeons: _____

Other: _____

Circle or describe the appropriate training capabilities within your facility.

	<u>Training</u>						<u>Level</u>	<u>Number</u>
NIMS:	100	200	300	400	700	800(A)	_____	

Other: _____

RESOURCE MANUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Law Enforcement

Police Department Name

Street Address

Station Telephone

City, State, Zip

Fax

Primary Contact + Title

Alternate Telephone (24-hour)

Alternate Contact + Title

Email

Equipment		
<i>Kind</i>	<i>Specs</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
4WD Vehicle		
ATV/Bike		
Bomb Squad		
Cruiser		
K-9 Team		
Mobile Field Force/ Crowd Control Team		
Photo Camera		
SWAT/Tactical Team		
Video Camera		

Please attach a weapons list as a separate sheet.

Under "Specs", please include the make/model of each vehicle, as well as personnel capacities, passenger capacities, hand tools on board, etc.

Additional Equipment

Do you have any aircraft? If yes, please list specs:

Do you have any watercraft and/or certified divers? If so, please list that information (and individual credentials):

Please provide quantity and specs for any of the following miscellaneous equipment:

AED:

First Aid Equipment:

Generator:

Hand Tools:

Riot Gear (incl. tasers, helmets,
bullet proof vests, etc.):

Traffic Diversion Equipment (incl.
cones, flares, etc.):

Hazardous Materials Equipment (including PPE, decon equip., specialized vehicles, etc.):

Miscellaneous Specialized Resources:

Communications Equipment

Total Number of:

Mobile Radios: _____
 Portable Radios: _____
 Base Station: _____
 Pagers: _____

Please list the frequencies that are programmed into your radios.

You can communicate with (circle all that apply) via radio:

Other PD Fire EMS Other: _____

Cellular Telephones (Who carries them? What are the numbers?)

Number of Internet Accessible Computers: _____

Any other wireless communications capabilities (circle all that apply)?

Blackberry MDT Laptop with wireless card or cell modem

Staffing and Training

Total Number of Department Members: _____

Number of Shifts (Estimated Personnel per Shift): _____

Paid: _____

Volunteer: _____

Estimated Number that Could Respond during Day: _____

Circle the appropriate training capabilities within your department.

	<u>Training</u>		<u>Level</u>		<u>Number</u>	
<i>Basic Training:</i>	WVSP Academy		First Responder			
<i>Fire (cross-trained):</i>	None	FF1	FF2			
<i>EMS (cross trained):</i>	None	EMT	CPR	Paramedic		
<i>Hazmat:</i>	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician		
<i>Meth:</i>	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician		
<i>Dive:</i>	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician		
<i>NIMS:</i>	100	200	300	400	700	800(A)
<i>Other:</i>	_____					

RESOURCE MANUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Public Works - Heavy Equipment

Agency/Organization/Company Name

Street Address

Primary Telephone

City, State, Zip

Fax

Primary Contact + Title

Alternate Telephone (24-hour)

Alternate Contact + Title

Email

Equipment			
<i>Kind</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Price</i>
Air Compressor			
Backhoe			
Chain Saw			
Concrete Cutter			
Crane			
Ditching Machine			
Dozer			
Dump Trailer			
Dump Truck			
Excavator			
Fan (Ventilation)			
Flat Bed Trailer			
Flat Bed Truck			
Generator			
Grader			
Hand Tools			
Heater (Portable)			

Equipment (cont.)			
<i>Kind</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Price</i>
Hoist			
Jackhammer			
Light Plant			
Low Boy Trailer			
Mower			
Paint Line Striper			
Portable Pump			
Portable Toilet			
Pressure Washer			
Sand			
Scaffolding			
Scissor Lift			
Skid Steer			
Stone			
Tractor			
Utility Trailer			
Wheel Loader			
Wood Chipper			
Other			

Use separate sheets if necessary.

Please be as detailed as possible under the description heading. This information is used to type your resources with respect to the National Incident Management System.

Communications Equipment

Total Number of:

Mobile Radios: _____
 Portable Radios: _____
 Base Station: _____
 Pagers: _____

Please list the frequencies that are programmed into your radios.

You can communicate with (circle all that apply) via radio:

Own Fleet Emergency Services Other: _____

Cellular Telephones (Who carries them? What are the numbers?)

Number of Internet Accessible Computers: _____

Any other wireless communications capabilities (circle all that apply)?

Blackberry MDT Laptop with wireless card or cell modem

Staffing and Training

Total Number of Department Members: _____

Number of Shifts (Estimated Personnel per Shift): _____

FT: _____

PT: _____

Circle the appropriate training capabilities within your department.

<u>Training</u>	<u>Description</u>					<u>Number</u>
Water Treatment:	None	Class I	Class II	Class III		_____
Sewage Treatment:	None	Class I	Class II	Class III		_____
Equip. Operator:	_____					
Safety:	_____					
NIMS:	100	200	300	400	700	800(A) _____
Other:	_____					

RESOURCE MANUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Shelters

Chapter Name

Street Address

Telephone

City

State, Zip

Fax

Alternate Telephone (24-hour)

Alternate Contact + Title

Email

Shelters		
<i>For details, please list sanitary and feeding capabilities, presence of backup power, etc.</i>		
Location	Capacity	Details

If you have additional information, please attach a separate sheet w/ that information.

Medical Supplies
<i>Please describe in as much detail as possible.</i>

Other / Additional Items or Services

APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX I

RESOURCE STATUS

This appendix contains data collection sheets to be used to record status and location information on resources, transportation, and support vehicles and personnel, as well as record changes to these forms. The following forms are listed in this annex:

- Resource Status Change (ICS 210)
- Resource Status Cards (ICS 219)

RESOURCE STATUS CHANGE (ICS 210)

[illegible]

ICS 210

Resource Status Change

Purpose. The Resource Status Change (ICS 210) is used by the Incident Communications Center Manager to record status change information received on resources assigned to the incident. This information could be transmitted with a General Message (ICS 213). The form could also be used by Operations as a worksheet to track entry, etc.

Preparation. The ICS 210 is completed by radio/telephone operators who receive status change information from individual resources, Task Forces, Strike Teams, and Division/Group Supervisors. Status information could also be reported by Staging Area and Helibase Managers and fixed-wing facilities.

Distribution. The ICS 210 is maintained by the Communications Unit and copied to Resources Unit and filed by Documentation Unit.

Notes:

- The ICS 210 is essentially a message form that can be used to update Resource Status Cards or T-Cards (ICS 219) for incident-level resource management.
- If additional pages are needed, use a blank ICS 210 and repaginate as needed.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	Operational Period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date and Time From • Date and Time To 	Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies.
3	Resource Number	Enter the resource identification (ID) number (this may be a letter and number combination) assigned by either the sending unit or the incident.
4	New Status (Available, Assigned, Out of Service)	Indicate the current status of the resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available – Indicates resource is available for incident use immediately. • Assigned – Indicates resource is checked in and assigned a work task on the incident. • Out of Service – Indicates resource is assigned to the incident but unable to respond for mechanical, rest, or personnel reasons. If space permits, indicate the estimated time of return (ETR). It may be useful to indicate the reason a resource is out of service (e.g., “O/S – Mech” (for mechanical issues), “O/S – Rest” (for off shift), or “O/S – Pers” (for personnel issues).
5	From (Assignment and Status)	Indicate the current location of the resource (where it came from) and the status. When more than one Division, Staging Area, or Camp is used, identify the specific location (e.g., Division A, Staging Area, Incident Command Post, Western Camp).
6	To (Assignment and Status)	Indicate the assigned incident location of the resource and status. When more than one Division, Staging Area, or Camp is used, identify the specific location.
7	Time and Date of Change	Enter the time and location of the status change (24-hour clock). Enter the date as well if relevant (e.g., out of service).
8	Comments	Enter any special information provided by the resource or dispatch center. This may include details about why a resource is out of service, or individual identifying designators (IDs) of Strike Teams and Task Forces.
9	Prepared by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name • Position/Title • Signature • Date/Time 	Enter the name, ICS position/title, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).

ICS 219

Resource Status Card (T-Card)

Purpose. Resource Status Cards (ICS 219) are also known as “T-Cards,” and are used by the Resources Unit to record status and location information on resources, transportation, and support vehicles and personnel. These cards provide a visual display of the status and location of resources assigned to the incident.

Preparation. Information to be placed on the cards may be obtained from several sources including, but not limited to:

- Incident Briefing (ICS 201).
- Incident Check-In List (ICS 211).
- General Message (ICS 213).
- Agency-supplied information or electronic resource management systems.

Distribution. ICS 219s are displayed in resource status or “T-Card” racks where they can be easily viewed, retrieved, updated, and rearranged. The Resources Unit typically maintains cards for resources assigned to an incident until demobilization. At demobilization, all cards should be turned in to the Documentation Unit.

Notes. There are eight different status cards (see list below) and a header card, to be printed front-to-back on cardstock. Each card is printed on a different color of cardstock and used for a different resource category/kind/type. The format and content of information on each card varies depending upon the intended use of the card.

- 219-1: Header Card – Gray (used only as label cards for T-Card racks)
- 219-2: Crew/Team Card – Green
- 219-3: Engine Card – Rose
- 219-4: Helicopter Card – Blue
- 219-5: Personnel Card – White
- 219-6: Fixed-Wing Card – Orange
- 219-7: Equipment Card – Yellow
- 219-8: Miscellaneous Equipment/Task Force Card – Tan
- 219-10: Generic Card – Light Purple

Acronyms. Abbreviations utilized on the cards are listed below:

- AOV: Agency-owned vehicle
- ETA: Estimated time of arrival
- ETD: Estimated time of departure
- ETR: Estimated time of return
- O/S Mech: Out-of-service for mechanical reasons
- O/S Pers: Out-of-service for personnel reasons
- O/S Rest: Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft
- POV: Privately owned vehicle

[illegible][illegible]

ICS 219-1: Header Card

Block Title	Instructions
Prepared by Date/Time	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:
Agency	Cat/Kind/Type		Name/ID #	
Front				
Date/Time Checked In:				
Leader Name:				
Primary Contact Information:				
Crew/Team ID #(s) or Name(s):				
Manifest:		Total Weight:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
Method of Travel to Incident:				
<input type="checkbox"/> AOV <input type="checkbox"/> POV <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Other				
Home Base:				
Departure Point:				
ETD:		ETA:		
Transportation Needs at Incident:				
<input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Other				
Date/Time Ordered:				
Remarks:				
Prepared by:				
Date/Time:				
ICS 219-2 CREW/TEAM (GREEN)				

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:
Agency	Cat/Kind/Type		Name/ID #	
Back				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Prepared by:				
Date/Time:				
ICS 219-2 CREW/TEAM (GREEN)				

ICS 219-2: Crew/Team Card

Block Title	Instructions
ST/Unit	Enter the State and/or unit identifier (3–5 letters) used by the authority having jurisdiction.
LDW (Last Day Worked)	Indicate the last available workday that the resource is allowed to work
# Pers	Enter total number of personnel associated with the crew/team. Include leaders.
Order #	The order request number will be assigned by the agency dispatching resources or personnel to the incident. Use existing protocol as appropriate for the jurisdiction and/or discipline, since several incident numbers may be used for the same incident.
Agency	Use this section to list agency name or designator (e.g., ORC, ARL, NYPD).
Cat/Kind/Type	Enter the category/kind/type based on NIMS, discipline, or jurisdiction guidance.
Name/ID #	Use this section to enter the resource name or unique identifier (e.g., 13, Bluewater, Utility 32).
Date/Time Checked In	Enter date (month/day/year) and time of check-in (24-hour clock) to the incident.
Leader Name	Enter resource leader's name (use at least the first initial and last name).
Primary Contact Information	<p>Enter the primary contact information (e.g., cell phone number, radio, etc.) for the leader.</p> <p>If radios are being used, enter function (command, tactical, support, etc.), frequency, system, and channel from the Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205).</p> <p>Phone and pager numbers should include the area code and any satellite phone specifics.</p>
Crew/Team ID #(s) or Name(s)	Provide the identifier number(s) or name(s) for this crew/team (e.g., Air Monitoring Team 2, Entry Team 3).
Manifest <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Use this section to enter whether or not the resource or personnel has a manifest. If they do, indicate the manifest number.
Total Weight	Enter the total weight for the crew/team. This information is necessary when the crew/team are transported by charter air.
Method of Travel to Incident <input type="checkbox"/> AOV <input type="checkbox"/> POV <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Check the box(es) for the appropriate method(s) of travel the individual used to bring himself/herself to the incident. AOV is "agency-owned vehicle." POV is "privately owned vehicle."
Home Base	Enter the home base to which the resource or individual is normally assigned (may not be departure location).
Departure Point	Enter the location from which the resource or individual departed for this incident.
ETD	Use this section to enter the crew/team's estimated time of departure (using the 24-hour clock) from their home base.
ETA	Use this section to enter the crew/team's estimated time of arrival (using the 24-hour clock) at the incident.

Block Title	Instructions
Transportation Needs at Incident <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Check the box(es) for the appropriate method(s) of transportation at the incident.
Date/Time Ordered	Enter date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) the crew/team was ordered to the incident.
Remarks	Enter any additional information pertaining to the crew/team.
BACK OF FORM	
Incident Location	Enter the location of the crew/team.
Time	Enter the time (24-hour clock) the crew/team reported to this location.
Status <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____	Enter the crew/team's current status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigned – Assigned to the incident O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons Available – Available to be assigned to the incident O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETR – Estimated time of return
Notes	Enter any additional information pertaining to the crew/team's current location or status.
Prepared by Date/Time	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ICS 219-3: Engine Card

Block Title	Instructions
ST/Unit	Enter the State and or unit identifier (3–5 letters) used by the authority having jurisdiction.
LDW (Last Day Worked)	Indicate the last available workday that the resource is allowed to work
# Pers	Enter total number of personnel associated with the resource. Include leaders.
Order #	The order request number will be assigned by the agency dispatching resources or personnel to the incident. Use existing protocol as appropriate for the jurisdiction and/or discipline since several incident numbers may be used for the same incident.
Agency	Use this section to list agency name or designator (e.g., ORC, ARL, NYPD).
Cat/Kind/Type	Enter the category/kind/type based on NIMS, discipline, or jurisdiction guidance.
Name/ID #	Use this section to enter the resource name or unique identifier (e.g., 13, Bluewater, Utility 32).
Date/Time Checked In	Enter date (month/day/year) and time of check-in (24-hour clock) to the incident.
Leader Name	Enter resource leader's name (use at least the first initial and last name).
Primary Contact Information	<p>Enter the primary contact information (e.g., cell phone number, radio, etc.) for the leader.</p> <p>If radios are being used, enter function (command, tactical, support, etc.), frequency, system, and channel from the Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205).</p> <p>Phone and pager numbers should include the area code and any satellite phone specifics.</p>
Resource ID #(s) or Name(s)	Provide the identifier number(s) or name(s) for the resource(s).
Home Base	Enter the home base to which the resource or individual is normally assigned (may not be departure location).
Departure Point	Enter the location from which the resource or individual departed for this incident.
ETD	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of departure (using the 24-hour clock) from their home base.
ETA	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of arrival (using the 24-hour clock) at the incident.
Date/Time Ordered	Enter date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) the resource was ordered to the incident.
Remarks	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource.
BACK OF FORM	
Incident Location	Enter the location of the resource.
Time	Enter the time (24-hour clock) the resource reported to this location.
Status <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____	<p>Enter the resource's current status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigned – Assigned to the incident O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons Available – Available to be assigned to the incident O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETR – Estimated time of return
Notes	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource's current location or status.

Block Title	Instructions
Prepared by Date/Time	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:
Agency	Cat/Kind/Type		Name/ID #	
Front				
Date/Time Checked In:				
Pilot Name:				
Home Base:				
Departure Point:				
ETD:		ETA:		
Destination Point:				
Date/Time Ordered:				
Remarks:				
Prepared by:				
Date/Time:				
ICS 219-4 HELICOPTER (BLUE)				

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:
Agency	Cat/Kind/Type		Name/ID #	
Back				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: ____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: ____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: ____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: ____				
Notes:				
Prepared by:				
Date/Time:				
ICS 219-4 HELICOPTER (BLUE)				

ICS 219-4: Helicopter Card

Block Title	Instructions
ST/Unit	Enter the State and or unit identifier (3–5 letters) used by the authority having jurisdiction.
LDW (Last Day Worked)	Indicate the last available workday that the resource is allowed to work.
# Pers	Enter total number of personnel associated with the resource. Include the pilot.
Order #	The order request number will be assigned by the agency dispatching resources or personnel to the incident. Use existing protocol as appropriate for the jurisdiction and/or discipline since several incident numbers may be used for the same incident.
Agency	Use this section to list agency name or designator (e.g., ORC, ARL, NYPD).
Cat/Kind/Type	Enter the category/kind/type based on NIMS, discipline, or jurisdiction guidance.
Name/ID #	Use this section to enter the resource name or unique identifier.
Date/Time Checked In	Enter date (month/day/year) and time of check-in (24-hour clock) to the incident.
Pilot Name:	Enter pilot's name (use at least the first initial and last name).
Home Base	Enter the home base to which the resource or individual is normally assigned (may not be departure location).
Departure Point	Enter the location from which the resource or individual departed for this incident.
ETD	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of departure (using the 24-hour clock) from their home base.
ETA	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of arrival (using the 24-hour clock) at the destination point.
Destination Point	Use this section to enter the location at the incident where the resource has been requested to report.
Date/Time Ordered	Enter date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) the resource was ordered to the incident.
Remarks	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource.
BACK OF FORM	
Incident Location	Enter the location of the resource.
Time	Enter the time (24-hour clock) the resource reported to this location.
Status <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____	Enter the resource's current status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigned – Assigned to the incident O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons Available – Available to be assigned to the incident O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETR – Estimated time of return
Notes	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource's current location or status.
Prepared by Date/Time	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ST/Unit:	Name:	Position/Title:
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Front	
Date/Time Checked In:	
Name:	
Primary Contact Information:	
Manifest: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Total Weight:
Method of Travel to Incident: <input type="checkbox"/> AOV <input type="checkbox"/> POV <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Home Base:	
Departure Point:	
ETD:	ETA:
Transportation Needs at Incident: <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Date/Time Ordered:	
Remarks:	
Prepared by:	
Date/Time:	
ICS 219-5 PERSONNEL (WHITE CARD)	

ST/Unit:	Name:	Position/Title:
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Back	
Incident Location:	Time:
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: ____	
Notes:	
Incident Location:	Time:
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: ____	
Notes:	
Incident Location:	Time:
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: ____	
Notes:	
Incident Location:	Time:
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: ____	
Notes:	
Prepared by:	
Date/Time:	
ICS 219-5 PERSONNEL (WHITE CARD)	

ICS 219-5: Personnel Card

Block Title	Instructions
ST/Unit	Enter the State and or unit identifier (3–5 letters) used by the authority having jurisdiction.
Name	Enter the individual's first initial and last name.
Position/Title	Enter the individual's ICS position/title.
Date/Time Checked In	Enter date (month/day/year) and time of check-in (24-hour clock) to the incident.
Name	Enter the individual's full name.
Primary Contact Information	<p>Enter the primary contact information (e.g., cell phone number, radio, etc.) for the leader.</p> <p>If radios are being used, enter function (command, tactical, support, etc.), frequency, system, and channel from the Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205).</p> <p>Phone and pager numbers should include the area code and any satellite phone specifics.</p>
Manifest <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Use this section to enter whether or not the resource or personnel has a manifest. If they do, indicate the manifest number.
Total Weight	Enter the total weight for the crew. This information is necessary when the crew are transported by charter air.
Method of Travel to Incident <input type="checkbox"/> AOV <input type="checkbox"/> POV <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Check the box(es) for the appropriate method(s) of travel the individual used to bring himself/herself to the incident. AOV is "agency-owned vehicle." POV is "privately owned vehicle."
Home Base	Enter the home base to which the resource or individual is normally assigned (may not be departure location).
Departure Point	Enter the location from which the resource or individual departed for this incident.
ETD	Use this section to enter the crew's estimated time of departure (using the 24-hour clock) from their home base.
ETA	Use this section to enter the crew's estimated time of arrival (using the 24-hour clock) at the incident.
Transportation Needs at Incident <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Check the box(es) for the appropriate method(s) of transportation at the incident.
Date/Time Ordered	Enter date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) the crew was ordered to the incident.
Remarks	Enter any additional information pertaining to the crew.
BACK OF FORM	
Incident Location	Enter the location of the crew.
Time	Enter the time (24-hour clock) the crew reported to this location.

Block Title	Instructions
Status <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____	Enter the crew's current status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigned – Assigned to the incident O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons Available – Available to be assigned to the incident O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETR – Estimated time of return
Notes	Enter any additional information pertaining to the crew's current location or status.
Prepared by Date/Time	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:
Agency	Cat/Kind/Type		Name/ID #	
Front				
Date/Time Checked-In:				
Pilot Name:				
Home Base:				
Departure Point:				
ETD:		ETA:		
Destination Point:				
Date/Time Ordered:				
Manufacturer:				
Remarks:				
Prepared by:				
Date/Time:				
ICS 219-6 FIXED-WING (ORANGE)				

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:
Agency	Cat/Kind/Type		Name/ID #	
Back				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Incident Location:			Time:	
Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____				
Notes:				
Prepared by:				
Date/Time:				
ICS 219-6 FIXED-WING (ORANGE)				

ICS 219-6: Fixed-Wing Card

Block Title	Instructions
ST/Unit	Enter the State and or unit identifier (3–5 letters) used by the authority having jurisdiction.
LDW (Last Day Worked)	Indicate the last available workday that the resource is allowed to work.
# Pers	Enter total number of personnel associated with the resource. Include the pilot.
Order #	The order request number will be assigned by the agency dispatching resources or personnel to the incident. Use existing protocol as appropriate for the jurisdiction and/or discipline since several incident numbers may be used for the same incident.
Agency	Use this section to list agency name or designator (e.g., ORC, ARL, NYPD).
Cat/Kind/Type	Enter the category/kind/type based on NIMS, discipline, or jurisdiction guidance.
Name/ID #	Use this section to enter the resource name or unique identifier.
Date/Time Checked In	Enter date (month/day/year) and time of check-in (24-hour clock) to the incident.
Pilot Name:	Enter pilot's name (use at least the first initial and last name).
Home Base	Enter the home base to which the resource or individual is normally assigned (may not be departure location).
Departure Point	Enter the location from which the resource or individual departed for this incident.
ETD	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of departure (using the 24-hour clock) from their home base.
ETA	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of arrival (using the 24-hour clock) at the destination point.
Destination Point	Use this section to enter the location at the incident where the resource has been requested to report.
Date/Time Ordered	Enter date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) the resource was ordered to the incident.
Manufacturer	Enter the manufacturer of the aircraft.
Remarks	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource.
BACK OF FORM	
Incident Location	Enter the location of the resource.
Time	Enter the time (24-hour clock) the resource reported to this location.
Status <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____	Enter the resource's current status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigned – Assigned to the incident O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons Available – Available to be assigned to the incident O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETR – Estimated time of return
Notes	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource's current location or status.
Prepared by Date/Time	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ICS 219-6: Fixed-Wing Card

Block Title	Instructions
ST/Unit	Enter the State and or unit identifier (3–5 letters) used by the authority having jurisdiction.
LDW (Last Day Worked)	Indicate the last available workday that the resource is allowed to work.
# Pers	Enter total number of personnel associated with the resource. Include the pilot.
Order #	The order request number will be assigned by the agency dispatching resources or personnel to the incident. Use existing protocol as appropriate for the jurisdiction and/or discipline since several incident numbers may be used for the same incident.
Agency	Use this section to list agency name or designator (e.g., ORC, ARL, NYPD).
Cat/Kind/Type	Enter the category/kind/type based on NIMS, discipline, or jurisdiction guidance.
Name/ID #	Use this section to enter the resource name or unique identifier.
Date/Time Checked In	Enter date (month/day/year) and time of check-in (24-hour clock) to the incident.
Pilot Name:	Enter pilot's name (use at least the first initial and last name).
Home Base	Enter the home base to which the resource or individual is normally assigned (may not be departure location).
Departure Point	Enter the location from which the resource or individual departed for this incident.
ETD	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of departure (using the 24-hour clock) from their home base.
ETA	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of arrival (using the 24-hour clock) at the destination point.
Destination Point	Use this section to enter the location at the incident where the resource has been requested to report.
Date/Time Ordered	Enter date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) the resource was ordered to the incident.
Manufacturer	Enter the manufacturer of the aircraft.
Remarks	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource.
BACK OF FORM	
Incident Location	Enter the location of the resource.
Time	Enter the time (24-hour clock) the resource reported to this location.
Status <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____	Enter the resource's current status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigned – Assigned to the incident O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons Available – Available to be assigned to the incident O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETR – Estimated time of return
Notes	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource's current location or status.
Prepared by Date/Time	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ICS 219-8: Miscellaneous Equipment/Task Force Card

Block Title	Instructions
ST/Unit	Enter the State and or unit identifier (3–5 letters) used by the authority having jurisdiction.
LDW (Last Day Worked)	Indicate the last available work day that the resource is allowed to work.
# Pers	Enter total number of personnel associated with the resource. Include leaders.
Order #	The order request number will be assigned by the agency dispatching resources or personnel to the incident. Use existing protocol as appropriate for the jurisdiction and/or discipline since several incident numbers may be used for the same incident.
Agency	Use this section to list agency name or designator (e.g., ORC, ARL, NYPD).
Cat/Kind/Type	Enter the category/kind/type based on NIMS, discipline, or jurisdiction guidance.
Name/ID #	Use this section to enter the resource name or unique identifier (e.g., 13, Bluewater, Utility 32).
Date/Time Checked In	Enter date (month/day/year) and time of check-in (24-hour clock) to the incident.
Leader Name	Enter resource leader's name (use at least the first initial and last name).
Primary Contact Information	<p>Enter the primary contact information (e.g., cell phone number, radio, etc.) for the leader.</p> <p>If radios are being used, enter function (command, tactical, support, etc.), frequency, system, and channel from the Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205).</p> <p>Phone and pager numbers should include the area code and any satellite phone specifics.</p>
Resource ID #(s) or Name(s)	Provide the identifier number or name for this resource.
Home Base	Enter the home base to which the resource or individual is normally assigned (may not be departure location).
Departure Point	Enter the location from which the resource or individual departed for this incident.
ETD	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of departure (using the 24-hour clock) from their home base.
ETA	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of arrival (using the 24-hour clock) at the incident.
Date/Time Ordered	Enter date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) the resource was ordered to the incident.
Remarks	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource.
BACK OF FORM	
Incident Location	Enter the location of the resource.
Time	Enter the time (24-hour clock) the resource reported to this location.
Status <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____	<p>Enter the resource's current status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigned – Assigned to the incident O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons Available – Available to be assigned to the incident O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETR – Estimated time of return
Notes	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource's current location or status.

Block Title	Instructions
Prepared by Date/Time	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ICS 219-10: Generic Card

Block Title	Instructions
ST/Unit	Enter the State and or unit identifier (3–5 letters) used by the authority having jurisdiction.
LDW (Last Day Worked)	Indicate the last available workday that the resource is allowed to work.
# Pers	Enter total number of personnel associated with the resource. Include leaders.
Order #	The order request number will be assigned by the agency dispatching resources or personnel to the incident. Use existing protocol as appropriate for the jurisdiction and/or discipline since several incident numbers may be used for the same incident.
Agency	Use this section to list agency name or designator (e.g., ORC, ARL, NYPD).
Cat/Kind/Type	Enter the category/kind/type based on NIMS, discipline, or jurisdiction guidance.
Name/ID #	Use this section to enter the resource name or unique identifier (e.g., 13, Bluewater, Utility 32).
Date/Time Checked In	Enter date (month/day/year) and time of check-in (24-hour clock) to the incident.
Leader Name	Enter resource leader's name (use at least the first initial and last name).
Primary Contact Information	<p>Enter the primary contact information (e.g., cell phone number, radio, etc.) for the leader.</p> <p>If radios are being used, enter function (command, tactical, support, etc.), frequency, system, and channel from the Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205).</p> <p>Phone and pager numbers should include the area code and any satellite phone specifics.</p>
Resource ID #(s) or Name(s)	Provide the identifier number(s) or name(s) for this resource.
Home Base	Enter the home base to which the resource or individual is normally assigned (may not be departure location).
Departure Point	Enter the location from which the resource or individual departed for this incident.
ETD	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of departure (using the 24-hour clock) from their home base.
ETA	Use this section to enter the resource's estimated time of arrival (using the 24-hour clock) at the incident.
Date/Time Ordered	Enter date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) the resource was ordered to the incident.
Remarks	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource.
BACK OF FORM	
Incident Location	Enter the location of the resource.
Time	Enter the time (24-hour clock) the resource reported to this location.
Status <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Rest <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Pers <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> O/S Mech <input type="checkbox"/> ETR: _____	<p>Enter the resource's current status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigned – Assigned to the incident O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons Available – Available to be assigned to the incident O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETR – Estimated time of return
Notes	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource's current location or status.

Block Title	Instructions
Prepared by Date/Time	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX J: DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

<i>Related Federal ESFs / WV Annexes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ESF #14: Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation• ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
<i>Related State Annexes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annex AA: Damage Assessment
<i>Primary Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wood County Office of Emergency Management
<i>Support Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local Law Enforcement• Local Fire Departments• Local Emergency Medical Services (EMS)• Wood County Assessor• WVU Extension Service• WV Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (WVDHSEM)• American Red Cross (ARC)• US Department of Homeland Security (USDHS)
<i>Authorities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WV Code, Chapter 15, Article 5, as amended
<i>References</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WVDHSEM. (2006). <i>West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan</i>. Charleston, WV.• USDHS. (2008). <i>National Response Framework</i>. Washington, D.C.

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to describe those guidelines to be followed in the assessment of damages resulting from natural, technological, or man-made hazards, or other major incidents. The information obtained during the survey is essential in assessing the extent of damage within the county and is required when requesting state and federal assistance.

B. Scope

This annex can apply to all emergencies in Wood County.

To ensure an understanding of these tasks, the Wood County Office of Emergency Management, Deerwalk Volunteer Fire Department, Eastwood VFD, Lubeck VFD, Parkersburg FD, Washington Bottom VFD, Williamstown VFD, Parkersburg Police Department, Williamstown Police Department, Vienna Police Department, and the Wood County Sheriff's Office have been designated as the Planning Committee for the Damage Assessment Annex, and have been involved in the planning process.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Most hazard events that can affect the county have the potential to cause damage. A planned damage assessment protocol is essential for effective response and recovery operations.
2. Damage assessment provides a basis for determining the types of assistance needed and the assignment of priorities to those needs.
3. A preliminary damage assessment produces a descriptive measure of the severity of an incident, the effectiveness of initial response operations, and requirements for supplemental assistance.
4. Many financial assistance programs at the state and federal levels require extensive damage assessment information.
5. Damage assessment covers two (2) broad categories of information: public damage and private damage.

a. Public Damage

- i. Estimates of damage to government-owned facilities, such as public buildings, sewage and water treatment plants, and other publicly-owned utilities, roads, bridges, parks, public schools, etc.
- ii. Estimates of cost to government's emergency response (i.e., cost of debris removal, police and fire overtime, protective measures taken, etc.)
- iii. The impact of the disaster on the public sector

iv. Lost Tax Base

- The affected government's annual and maintenance budget
- Lack of resources available from public sector to meet the needs of the private sector
- Economic conditions of the community
- Substantial loss of public-owned utilities to private sector (water, sewer, power), which could create hardship on even those residents who sustained minimal or no damage

b. Private Damage

- i. Estimates of people displaced and in need of housing; also, number of potential persons in disaster shelters or support facilities
- ii. Number of persons injured
- iii. Number of confirmed fatalities
- iv. Degree and dollar estimates of damage to private property, including single family homes, multi-family homes, mobile homes, and business operations
 - **Destroyed:** Permanently uninhabitable
 - **Major Damage:** The structural damage is such that the resident/business cannot repair the structure in 30 days or less; uninhabitable without major repairs
 - **Minor Damage:** The structural damage can be repaired within a 30-day time period
 - **Affected:** The structural damage does not prevent habitation; repairs needed are minimal and can be accomplished in a relatively short period of time
- v. The degree of structural loss, as defined above for damage assessment purposes, is based on actual structural damage and not on financial capability of the victim to make the repairs
- vi. The impact of the private sector stricken, including (a) unemployment estimated due to businesses shut down because of the disaster, (b) number of stricken on fixed income, (c) lack of insurance, (d) needs of the elderly, (e) minority problems, and (f) general update on unmet needs in the community as a result of the incident

B. Assumptions

1. The prompt and accurate assessment of damage to public and private property following a disaster is of vital concern to local officials. A rapid response has a direct bearing on the manner in which recovery is affected in the county.

2. Comprehensive damage assessment evaluations are necessary to support accurate damage assessment and also post-disaster mitigation efforts that attempt to reduce much of the structural damage that could result from future disasters.
3. Higher levels of government should provide assistance in developing damage assessment reports to support requests for major disaster declarations.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Responsibility for damage assessment ultimately lies with local government entities.
2. Damage assessment personnel should be trained in order to provide fast and accurate information to the county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) so that effective response and recovery efforts may be utilized.

B. Initial Assessment

1. Local government officials should conduct the initial damage assessment using all available resources (e.g., fire, police, Wood County Emergency Management Director, etc.) as soon as possible following an emergency.
2. Early identification of problems affecting the population can enable the Executive Section to make prompt and efficient decisions concerning resources available and needed.
3. Items to Consider for the Initial Assessment
 - a. Estimate of homes affected
 - b. Estimate of businesses affected
 - c. Road closures
 - d. Infrastructure (e.g. power line, water main, etc.) damage
 - e. Various verbal reports from first responders
4. This initial report (or windshield report) should be submitted to the WVDHSEM within 24 hours of the incident.

C. Comprehensive (Detailed) Damage Assessment

1. Subsequent to rescue and damage-limiting operations, a comprehensive damage assessment survey should be made to develop specific information on the severity and magnitude of the disaster.
2. The comprehensive assessment may be consolidated for unincorporated areas in the county.
3. The detailed report should be forwarded to the WVDHSEM within 72 hours of the incident and serves as the primary instrument to request assistance from the state and subsequently the federal government (if established criteria are

met).

4. Comprehensive damage assessments should include (but may not be limited to) the following.
 - a. **Area:** Rural, urban, or combination
 - b. **Debris:** The cost of removing it; does it pose a health hazard, prevent access to homes/businesses, or block roads
 - c. Damage to roads and bridges
 - d. Damage to water control facilities
 - e. Damage to utilities (public, private, and non-profit)
 - f. Damage to public buildings
 - g. Emergency work performed
 - h. Damage to parks and recreation areas
 - i. Deaths/injuries
 - j. Budget information
 - k. Nature of remaining threat
 - l. **Personal Property:** Estimate of losses
 - m. **Businesses:** Estimate of losses and unemployment
 - n. **Agricultural:** Crops, livestock, and equipment
 - o. Estimate of insurance coverage

IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

1. Damage assessment survey team members should be designated by the Executive Section of the EOC
2. The deployment of survey teams should always be coordinated with the on-scene Incident Commander.
3. A "Damage Assessment Group" may be organized under the Disaster Analysis Section of the EOC should coordination of damage assessment information necessitate it.

V. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

A. Reports and Records

1. Survey Team Reports

- a. Each damage assessment team should collect data using a standard form.
- b. Formats for reports may be developed at the time of an emergency.
- c. All survey team reports should be forwarded to the county EOC.

2. Two (2) maps should be prepared.

- a. One (1) should illustrate public damage and graphically display where the worst and minimal damage is located.
- b. The second map should address the same for private damages.

3. Supporting Documentation

- a. Damage assessment record keeping is a vital activity when used as a means of substantiating and justifying assistance requests.
- b. Standard administrative guidelines such as those listed below support the activity.
 - i. Accomplishment and retention of activity logs
 - ii. Accomplishment and retention of assessment forms and reports
 - iii. Status boards
 - iv. Retention of assistance requests and declarations
 - v. Detailed accounting of emergency fiscal expenditures

B. Release of Information

1. Private appraisers, insurance adjusters, reporters, and others may obtain damage assessment information from the county Public Information Officer (PIO), with the consent of the Executive Section only.
2. The county PIO may set up a Joint Information Center (JIC) and arrange to have periodic press briefings, during which damage assessment information could be discussed. See Annex D: Public Information.

- ### **C. During emergency situations, county EOC staff *coordinates* damage assessment activities. All damage information should be forwarded to the EOC.**

- D. Repairs to public facilities may begin as soon as possible. Priority should be given to those facilities that are critical to emergency response activities. County and municipal resources as well as the private sector will likely be relied upon for most of the work, with resource support from state, federal, and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), as it is available.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS:

1. The resource management network of communications is a responsibility of the Wood County OEM and the EOC staff (if activated) and should be effectively functional during an emergency/disaster situation.
2. Resource procurement is often done via telephone.
3. Refer to Annex B: Communications for more detailed information.

VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. Responsibility for damage assessment ultimately lies with local government entities.
2. Damage assessment personnel should be trained in order to provide fast and accurate information to the county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) so that effective response and recovery efforts may be utilized.
3. The “damage assessment staff” is supervised and organized by the county Assessor, and may be comprised of regular public employees or officials who assume damage assessment responsibilities whenever an emergency of major proportion strikes the community. Mobilization occurs upon notification by the Emergency Management Director.
4. Assessment of damage is the responsibility of the Assessor of the affected government. Reports of property damage in total numbers and degree of damage (i.e., destroyed, major, and minor) are required. Total dollar losses in current replacement or repair costs and the uninsured portion of the dollar loss are also needed. The dollar amounts should be estimates for the total replacement cost of each type of property.
 - a. Local government makes assessment for public and private property within its jurisdiction.
 - i. Assessment of damages to public buildings (municipal or county) can be the responsibility of maintenance staffs or retained engineering consultants.
 - ii. Damage assessment of county roads, bridges, and culverts may be accomplished by the county detachment of the West Virginia Department of Highways and assessment of municipal streets may be accomplished by street commissioners, maintenance staff, or retained engineers.
 - iii. Assessment of damages to public utilities should be accomplished by public works departments. Privately-owned utilities, such as public service districts, should also be assessed by public works officials with heavy assistance from the utility’s own personnel.

- b. State departments and agencies assess damage to properties under their cognizance.
- 5. The American Red Cross (ARC) may conduct an independent damage assessment survey to analyze the situation and determine human necessities. The result of the ARC Survey can be useful as a cross-check.
- 6. Insurance company adjusters/appraisers may be another source of damage information.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

- 1. Wood County Office of Emergency Management Director
 - a. Establish a point of contact with officials of affected jurisdictions (e.g., commission president, mayors) and determine the approximate area affected.
 - b. Alert and activate damage assessment teams. Include information on the following:
 - i. Guidelines, checklists, and forms;
 - ii. Points of contact in affected areas;
 - iii. Specifics of the emergency;
 - iv. Schedule for reporting information; and
 - v. Guidelines for verifying damage assessment information.
 - c. Provide updated disaster information to the Executive Section. Information should also be posted in the EOC to provide readily available data to all EOC staff.
 - d. Collect and consolidate missing persons information and submit it to the appropriate authority.
 - e. Coordinate with the county PIO to keep the public informed of hazardous conditions (i.e., unsafe roads, bridges, buildings, etc.).
 - f. Provide for the posting of unsafe roads, buildings, bridges, etc.
 - g. Coordinate priority debris removal and emergency work with the Executive Section.
 - h. Assist in the collection of damage assessment data and preparation of reports to be forwarded to the WVDHSEM.

2. Local Law Enforcement, Fire Service Providers, EMS
 - a. Collect and report the following information to the EOC:
 - i. Number of fatalities (by name and address, if possible, to avoid duplications);
 - ii. Number of injured (by name and address, if possible, to avoid duplications); and
 - iii. Any other pertinent information to compiling an accurate damage assessment.
 - b. Assist damage assessment teams to verify public and private damages, if personnel are available.
3. Wood County Assessor
 - a. If requested by the EOC, research and report the value of affected properties.
 - b. Provide personnel to serve as damage assessment teams?
4. West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
 - a. Receives damage assessment information from the county EOC.
 - b. Directs state damage assessments.
 - c. Assigns teams to assess damage to private, non-profit facilities, as required.
 - d. Briefs, coordinates, and supervises federal/state inspection teams in the preparation of damage survey reports.
 - e. Compiles final damage assessments for the Governor's use.
 - f. Coordinates requests for state/federal assistance from the local level during recovery.
5. **American Red Cross:** Provides internal ARC damage assessment information to the EOC.
6. US Department of Homeland Security
 - a. Activates ESF #14, if necessary.
 - b. Coordinates requests for federal assistance (from states) during recovery.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE. AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. EOC staff should compile damage assessment reports for the county and submit them, as appropriate, to the WVDHSEM.
2. In the event that the county officially requested federal assistance through the WVDHSEM, it is the state's responsibility to compile the information needed by federal agencies. This may establish whether or not the criteria exist for a Presidential Declaration or other federal program assistance.
3. The state often uses local damage assessment information in their reports. As such, the importance of timely information (that is as accurate as possible) is paramount.
4. **Continuity of Government:** The Assessor is responsible for completing damage assessment and shall remain in contact with the OEM Director to communicate updates. Damage assessment teams are designated at the time of an emergency; as such, lines of succession cannot be pre-determined.

B. Finance

1. Detailed reports listing the amounts of resources expended during a response should be maintained by the individual response agencies involved and submitted to the Wood County Emergency Management Agency within 10 days of the conclusion of operations for inclusion into reimbursement requests.
2. Information is collected on the severity of damage by utilizing Damage Assessment Reports, which are to be submitted to the Wood County Office of Emergency Management.
3. See Section VIII.B of the Basic Plan

C. Logistics

1. Damage assessment is to be completed by the county Assessor
2. The County Assessor should collect field data and deliver a hard copy to the EOC by email or in person.

3. State and Federal Support

- a. Both state and federal assistance to county residents may be coordinated by the Wood County Office of Emergency Management Director, or a designee, who is responsible for contacting state and federal programs during the recovery period on an as-needed basis.
- b. State
 - i. According to the *West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan*, all state agencies should assign a damage assessment coordinate and assess damages to their facilities.
 - ii. State agencies compile damage assessment information for submission to the Governor.
 - iii. State and local representatives may be accompanied by federal personnel to verify damage assessments.
 - iv. The state EOP contains reports, forms, and instructions that state agencies may use to report damage assessment information. Those forms are reproduced as part of this annex to be used for local assessments (in an attempt to make local/state coordination more efficient).
- c. Federal
 - i. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #6 of the National Response Framework (NRF) includes provisions for federal housing aid programs for those impacted and/or displaced by an incident requiring a federal response.
 - ii. ESF #14 of the NRF provides a framework for federal government support to local governments, NGOs, and the private sector to enable community recovery from long-term consequences of large-scale incidents.
 - iii. Although federal damage assessment recovery resources may be requested during or nearing the end of a response through appropriate state representatives (excluding human services, housing, and other *aid* programs), ESF #14 personnel are most likely mobilized based on information gathered from other federal ESF personnel in response to a major incident.

- The ESF #14 Coordinator (US Department of Homeland Security/ Federal Emergency Management Agency) and other primary agencies meet to determine the need to activate ESF #14 elements when the nature of the incident is likely to require federal long-term recovery assistance.
 - It is likely that the ESF #14 Coordinator will contact local (as well as state) officials to assist in the determination of recovery needs.
 - ESF #14 personnel organize within the Operations Section of the federal Joint Field Office (JFO). They may coordinate with appropriate damage assessment staff in the county and state EOCs.
- iv. A variety of federal assistance may be available under ESF #14.
- Assessment of the social and economic consequences in the impacted area
 - Advise on long-term recovery implications and assist in coordinating the transition from response to recovery operations
 - Work with local and state governments to conduct a comprehensive market disruption and loss analysis and develop a market-based recovery plan
 - Identify appropriate federal programs to support the recovery plan
 - Assist in identifying gaps in available recovery resources
- v. Specific federal responsibilities are outlined in ESF #14 and do not affect local (or state) damage assessment or recovery operations. If local assistance is needed, the appropriate ESF #14 personnel contact local officials through the EOC.

IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The Wood County Emergency Management Director should review and update this annex on a periodic basis.
- B. The Emergency Management Director should forward changes to the appropriate agencies.

X. LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Damage Assessment Reports/Forms from WVEOP

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX J

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT REPORTS/FORMS FROM WVEOP

This appendix contains copies of damage assessment reports and forms that are used by state agencies per the *West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan*. The use of these forms at the local level may increase efficiency and effectiveness when relaying local damage assessment information to the WVDHSEM.

*NOTE: These forms are taken directly from the WVEOP. Appropriate credit is hereby given to the WVDHSEM and the authors of the plan.

ANNEX AA

APPENDIX 1 - Damage Assessment Procedures - Housing

Damage assessors are to follow the general instructions below to complete the Tally Sheets:

1. Enter in the space titled “Disaster Area Covered by this Tally Sheet”, the area assigned to you to assess. It is vital that the area be clearly defined by using street and road names.
2. Use the hash-mark system, e.g. four vertical lines and one diagonal line to represent a linear count of five.
3. Trace on your map the areas you assessed so that the limits of the damaged areas can be graphically portrayed.
4. Print all information legibly. Completed Tally sheets should have your name, date, and the time of the damage assessment and a readily discernible description and location of the damaged area(s) assessed.

Damage assessment teams are normally composed of two or three members, one of whom is to be familiar with the damaged area(s).

Although it is important to obtain accurate damage assessment, teams are not able to spend a long time at any one location. Normally, interior inspections should not be made. In some cases, particularly if access has been obstructed, it may be necessary to walk through apartment complexes and mobile home parks. Nevertheless, damage assessments should be as factual and concise as possible, keeping in mind that it is merely an estimate of the damage situation.

If you encounter unusual situations that you are unable to handle satisfactorily, it is important that you apprise the WVDHSEM of the situation. Do not hesitate to talk to local people about what happened in a particular area during the disaster. Their information helps complete the Tally sheet. However, under no circumstances, should you make a comment regarding whether or not Federal assistance will be provided.

Filling out the Tally Sheet

Personnel performing a drive-through assessment of a portion of the disaster area should use the Tally Sheet to record their findings. Three decisions must be made:

1. What degree of damage has the structure sustained;
2. The type of structure; and
3. Whether or not the structure is habitable.

The number of individual units which have sustained damage is tallied with respect to the severity of damage, and the status of their habitability. Making these three decisions, however, does not provide the user of this data with a complete understanding of the true impact of, and needs created by, the disaster in the area observed. Related assessment data on impacts and needs are covered on the second page of the Tally Sheet. It is essential that this information be provided as a part of the drive through, since this information is required to interpret the numerical data in a meaningful way.

For the damage assessment data to be meaningful, it is important that all personnel involved have a common understanding of damage criteria and of the categories of private structures. For purposes of this procedure, the damage criteria are defined as follows:

1. Destroyed

Item/Building is a total loss or is damaged to the extent that it is not usable and not economically repairable.

2. Major Damage

Item/Building is damaged to the extent that it is no longer usable and may be returned to service only with extensive repairs.

3. Minor Damage

Item/Building is damaged and may be used under limited conditions; may be restored to service with minor repairs.

4. Affected Habitable

Homes only – minor damage to structure (porch, roof, underpinning, minor basement flooding) and suspected damage to contents. Structure is usable without repairs.

The Tally Sheet contains two categories: Homes and Recreational Dwellings.

1. Homes

Damage to personal possessions within a home is not considered in assessing the percent of damage to a home. Limit damage assessment to the structure itself. Townhouses, condominiums, mobile homes (only those used as primary residences), rental units and farm dwellings, fall under Category 1. Damage to farm improvements, farm land and crops are obtained from the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service. The assessment for this category is confined to damage to the farm home itself.

2. Recreational Dwellings

Record damage to recreational dwellings, trailer and motor homes are in this category.

The assessment data section on the Tally Sheet contains several questions which should be answered as accurately and concisely as possible. The seven items are as follows:

1. Estimate the percentage of utilities that have been rendered inoperable due to the disaster.
2. Specify the high water mark level on the houses. When possible, if facilities are located upstream, (i.e. industries, sewage package plants, etc.), note if the water mark level indicates the presence of sewage or chemicals. Comment on the destructiveness of the flood waters.
3. Specify the prevalent types of damaged home structures or construction, i.e., single family dwelling, frame, masonry, and stucco, etc.
4. Specify whether damaged homes have basements and whether they are raised floor or concrete slab.
5. Comment on the presence of mud, silt and debris in and around the homes.
6. Comment on all types of insurance coverage on homes, farms and contents.
7. Comment on unusual conditions and other factors that may be helpful for a complete understanding of the nature and severity of the damage.

PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

State: _____ County: _____ City: _____ Subdiv: _____

Type of Disaster: _____ Date of PDA: _____

PDA Team: _____

Homes	Damage Category	Status	Ins Income	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	%Own	%Ins	%Low\$
Single	Pri	Sec					.			
Family										
Apts/										
Condo										
Mobile										
Homes										
Totals										

No. of Households
affected
ROADS/
BRIDGES

No. of
bridges

ANNEX AA

APPENDIX 2 - Damage Assessment Procedures - Business

Damage assessors are to follow the general instructions to complete the Tally Sheet.

1. Enter in the space titled “Disaster Area Covered by this Tally Sheet”, the area assigned to you to assess. It is vital that the area be clearly defined by using street and road names.
2. Trace on your map the areas you assessed, so the limits of the damaged areas can be graphically portrayed.
3. Print all information legibly. Completed Tally Sheets should have your name, date and the time of the damage assessment and a readily discernible description and location of the damaged area(s) assessed. Damage assessment teams are normally to be composed of two or three members, one of whom should be familiar with the damaged area(s).

Since the urgency of obtaining accurate damage assessment is paramount, you are not able to spend an inordinate amount of time at any one location. Damage assessments should be as factual and concise as possible, keeping in mind that it is merely an estimate of the damage situation.

If you encounter unusual situations which you are unable to handle, you should apprise the WVDHSEM.

Under no circumstances should you make a comment regarding whether or not Federal assistance will be provided.

BUSINESS DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

TALLY SHEET

Areas Assessed (include Street/Highway Boundaries):

Date: _____ Time: _____ Assessor:

Business	Number Of Employees	Structural Damage	Inventory Loss	Equipment/ Machinery	Total Losses	Degree Damage
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ANNEX AA

APPENDIX 3 - Agriculture Natural Disaster Damage Assessment Report

A. COUNTY EMERGENCY BOARD (CEB)

1. When required by the State Emergency Board (SEB) Chairperson, prepare report within time specified by SEB Chairperson. Consult with other board members and indicate CEB concurrence in report.
2. Reproduce form for Damage Assessment Report locally, as needed.
3. Use term “farm” or “farmers” to cover farms, ranches, farmers, ranchers or agriculture operations.
4. Report losses of agriculture damages separately, completing only items 1 through 9 and other applicable items of the form.
5. Complete specific items as follows:
 - a. Item 3 Enter:
 - 1) Total number of farmers in county.
 - 2) Number of farmers who sustained losses as a result of natural disaster, based on a general survey, including discussions with knowledgeable persons.
 - b. Item 4:
 - 1) Indicate:
 - a) Type of natural disaster. Example: Drought, flood, windstorm, excessive rainfall, hailstorm, blizzard, early freeze or frost, hurricane, or tornado. If a

major animal or poultry disease outbreak occurs, immediately following a natural disaster, state how abnormal weather may have contributed to the spread of disease to epidemic stages.

b) Actual date or dates on which natural disaster occurred. Enter for use in incident period.

2) Where only part of county is involved, attach map delineating area affected.

c. Items 5 through 9:

List all principal commercial crops, including pastures and timber, in the order of their importance to the county's agricultural economy.

d. Items 5 through 14:

1) Crops and livestock – Use price information furnished by the SEB Chairperson in establishing dollar losses of crops (including pastures and timber) and livestock.

2) Agriculture Operations – Use information furnished by the SEB Chairperson in estimating unit and dollar losses of agriculture operations.

e. Items 15 through 20:

Use the value of farm buildings and equipment as determined by the CEB in estimating dollar losses.

f. Item 21:

Include damage and losses to farmland, fences, timberland, drainage outlets, irrigation systems, etc.

6. Submit written report to SEB Chairperson with copies to:

- a. Appropriate county government representatives.
- b. CEB members.

ANNEX AA

APPENDIX 4 - Guide To Public Assistance Damage Assessment Categories

CATEGORY A: DEBRIS CLEARANCE

Debris clearance includes residue deposited as a result of flood, hurricanes and tornadoes and snow and ice storms. It also includes:

- Clearance of channels and waterways when danger to improved property exists.
- Clearance of water supply reservoirs.
- Clearance of public roads, streets, highways and drainage ditches alongside.
- Clearance from other public property such as County Courthouse and municipal buildings.
- Clearance of private property, when in the public interest.
- Removal of debris from private non-profit facilities.

CATEGORY B: PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Protective measures include action taken to preserve life or to prevent imminent damage to public and private property. It also includes:

- Cost of barricades and sandbagging.
- Pay for additional police and guards. (Separate regular and overtime costs).
- Cost of evacuation.
- Cost of pumping.

- Cost of search and rescue.
- Cost of boarding up windows in public facilities.
- Emergency demolition costs.
- Emergency stream and channel clearance costs.
- Costs associated with Emergency Operations Centers.

-Costs associated with emergency mass care and sheltering operations.

CATEGORY C: ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads and bridges include damage to the Federal Aid System (FAS), non-FAS, local government and orphan facilities. Report FAS and non-FAS separately. It also includes:

- Cost of constructing detours and bypasses.
- Cost of gravel or bituminous materials to repair damaged shoulders to prevent erosion.
- Shoulders, embankment and drainage ditches washed out.
- Bridges damaged or destroyed.
- Mud slides covering roads.
- Culverts washed out.
- Manholes, curbs, sidewalks, and gutters washed out.
- Roads, streets and highways washed out.

CATEGORY D: WATER CONTROL FACILITIES

- Dams or reservoirs destroyed or damaged.
- Levees or dikes destroyed or damaged.
- Drainage channels destroyed or damaged.

CATEGORY E: PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Public buildings and equipment includes all publicly-owned buildings, equipment, vehicles, supplies and inventory. It also includes:

- Local government-owned buildings destroyed or damaged.
- Public schools destroyed or damaged.
- Public institutions of higher education destroyed or damaged.
- Hospitals and other health facilities destroyed or damaged.
- Penal institutions destroyed or damaged.
- Armories destroyed or damaged.
- Publicly-owned bus and trolley lines destroyed or damaged.

CATEGORY F: PUBLIC UTILITY SYSTEMS

- Storm drainage systems destroyed or damaged.
- Sewage systems destroyed or damaged.
- Water systems destroyed or damaged.

- Public telephone, electric and/or gas utility systems destroyed or damaged.

CATEGORY G: RECREATION/OTHER

- State-owned parks and recreational facilities destroyed or damaged.
- Local government-owned parks and recreational facilities destroyed or damaged.
- Cost of providing emergency communications.
- Cost of providing temporary public transportation.

ANNEX AA

APPENDIX 5 - Public Assistance Damage Assessment Report

Agency: _____ Date: _____

Name: _____ County: _____

Provide as much detail as possible. Use descriptive words where dollar figures are not available. Provide statistical data, as outlined below for each requested county.

Cat A. Debris Clearance

1. Public Property \$ _____

2. Streams \$ _____

Cat B. Protective Measures

Life and safety,
Health, property
Stream/drainage \$ _____

Cat C. Road Systems FAS NON-FAS

1. Shoulder Damage \$ _____ \$ _____

2. Bridges \$ _____ \$ _____

a. # destroyed _____

b. # damaged _____

3. Slides (not to be
Included in Cat A)

a. Estimated # _____

b. Cost of Removal \$ _____ \$ _____

4. Roadway Washouts
(Do not include bridge
approaches)

Approximate # _____

Total Cost – Cat. C \$ _____ \$ _____

County: _____

Cat D. Water Control Facilities

(Dikes, levees, dams, drainage
channels, and irrigation works) \$ _____

Cat E. Public Buildings & Equipment

(Buildings, supplies, inventory,
vehicles, equipment, transporta-
tion systems) \$ _____

Cat F. Public Utility Systems

(Water, storm drainage, sanitary
sewerage, light/power/telephone \$ _____

Cat G. Recreation/Other

(Park and recreational

Facilities \$ _____ \$ _____

Other – Describe \$ _____ \$ _____

Public Assistance Totals \$ _____

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

PUBLIC FACILITIES REPORT

County:_____ Town:_____ Date:

Name of Facility:_____ Category:

Address:

Owner or Contact:

Construction Type: Wood Frame_____ Masonry_____ Other_____

1. Bldg. Condition: _____ Safe for Occupancy
- _____ Habitable, Repairs Necessary
- _____ Uninhabitable – Keep Out
- _____ Demolition Recommended
- _____ Estimated Repair Costs

2. Exterior Wall Condition: _____ No Damage _____ Windows Gone
- _____ Siding Damage _____ Holes in Wall _____ Wall Bowd (which wall)_____
- _____ Wall Unsafe(which wall)_____ Wall Gone (which wall)_____

Comments: _____ \$ _____

3. Roof Condition: _____ No Damage _____ Holes in Roof _____ Roof Gone

_____ Shingle Damage _____ Structural Damage _____ Roof Unsafe

Comment _____ \$ _____

4. Foundation Condition: _____ No Damage _____ Crawl Space _____ Basement

_____ Building Shifted _____ Building off Foundation _____ Foundation Cracked

(which walls) _____ \$ _____

Comment _____ \$ _____

5. Floor Condition: First Floor _____ No Damage

Second Floor _____ No Damage

_____ Holes in Floor _____ Floor Shifted _____ Structural Damage

6. Interior Walls: _____ No Damage _____ Shifted _____ Structural Damage

Comment: _____ \$ _____

7. Heating System: _____ No Damage _____ Duct Damage _____ Appliance Damage

Comment: _____ \$ _____

8. Plumbing System: _____ No Damage _____ Fixture _____ Piping Damage

Comment: _____ \$ _____

9. Electrical System: _____ No Damage _____ Fixture Damage

_____ Circuit Breaker Box Damage

Comment: _____ \$ _____

10. Utilities Condition: Gas _____ No Damage

Electric _____ No Damage

Water _____ No Damage

Sewer _____ No Damage

Telephone _____ No Damage

Comment: _____ \$ _____

11. Additional Comments:

—

—

Total \$ _____

Field Inspector:

Reporting Agency: Name:

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX K: LAW ENFORCEMENT

<i>Related Federal ESFs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ESF #13: Public Safety and Security
<i>Related State Annexes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annex H: Law Enforcement
<i>Primary Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wood County Sheriff's Department
<i>Support Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wood County Sheriff's Department• Parkersburg Police Department• Vienna Police Department• Williamstown Police Department• West Virginia State Police (WVSP)• West Virginia Division of Natural Resources, Law Enforcement• Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)• United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS)• United States Department of Justice (USDOJ)
<i>Authorities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WV Code Chapter 8, Article 14• WV Code Chapter 15, Article 10
<i>References</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• United States Division of Homeland Security Office of West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). <i>West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan</i>. Charleston, WV.• Emergency Communications. (2011). <i>National Interoperable Field Operations Guide</i>,• United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). <i>National Response Framework</i>. Washington, D.C.

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A. Purpose

This annex defines the roles, assigns responsibilities, and discusses the interaction between the law enforcement agencies in Wood County during emergency or disaster situations.

B. Scope

This annex provides the general framework of the law enforcement function during large-scale emergencies in Wood County. It presents the tasks that law enforcement providers would be expected to fulfill but does not present “how” those tasks should be fulfilled. Questions of “how” are left to individual agencies’ Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs). This annex applies to all law enforcement agencies in Wood County. This document also assumes and supports existing jurisdictional determinations.

To ensure an understanding of these tasks, the Wood County Office of Emergency Management, the Parkersburg Police Department, Williamstown Police Department, Vienna Police Department, and the Wood County Sheriff’s Office have been designated as the Planning Committee for the Law Enforcement Annex, and have been involved in the planning process.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. During emergencies, law enforcement agencies should expand their operations to provide the increased protection required by emergency conditions.
2. The following are the primary law enforcement agencies in Wood County.
 - a. Wood County Sheriff's Office
 - b. Parkersburg Police Department
 - c. Vienna Police Department
 - d. Williamstown Police Department
 - e. West Virginia State Police
3. Numerous federal, state, and county law enforcement agencies are available to support local law enforcement agencies within the county.

B. Assumptions

1. Activities of local law enforcement agencies will increase significantly during major emergencies.
2. Local forces may be augmented by federal, state, and other local agencies when requested through proper channels.
3. Nearby communities may assist with or without mutual aid agreements.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Law enforcement during an emergency will likely consist of the following:
 - a. Maintaining law and order,
 - b. Protecting life and property,
 - c. Providing perimeter security,
 - d. Maintaining traffic control,
 - e. Assisting in evacuation,
 - f. Protecting critical resources, supply chain, and key infrastructure (e.g., buildings, roadways, bridges, etc),
 - g. Maintaining continuity of operations sites,
 - h. Coordinating with other agencies (fire, EMS, public health, etc.), and/or
 - i. Acting as lead agency on search and rescue operations.
2. Law enforcement is also responsible for providing security to the county emergency operations center (Wood County Sheriff's Office) and other critical facilities (jurisdictional law enforcement agencies and/or private security).

B. Jurisdictional Considerations

1. The county Sheriff should coordinate law enforcement activities when both the county and a municipality agency are involved.
2. Municipal police departments have the primary responsibility for police services within their jurisdiction, unless they choose to relinquish it.
3. If the emergency occurs within a municipality, the Sheriff and West Virginia State Police may assist the senior officer.

C. State law enforcement resources are accessed through the local state police detachment

D. Law enforcement is represented within the EOC by personnel from the agencies involved in the event. State and federal support should be requested through the EOC, but only after local resources have been expanded or deployed.

E. Auxiliary and volunteer forces that are not covered by mutual aid agreements should work under the supervision of the county Sheriff.

F. Military resources are activated through the state EOC.

G. Search and Rescue

1. Typically, law enforcement serves as the lead for search and rescue operations in Wood County.
2. As such, law enforcement agencies provide personnel and the managing structure.
3. Law enforcement would lean on the fire service for additional personnel support as well as some specialized equipment.

IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

- A. On-scene command is exercised via the Incident Command System (ICS) or Unified Command System (UCS).
 - 1. Law enforcement personnel may serve as the Incident Commander (IC) for such instances as:
 - a. Civil disturbances,
 - b. Large traffic accidents,
 - c. School shooting/hostage situations,
 - d. Government building hostage situations (possibly shared command with fire, contingent on the risks),
 - e. Tornados/natural disasters (probable shared command with fire),
 - f. Airplane crashes (shared command with fire),
 - g. Major terrorist acts (until resources from higher levels of government arrive), and
 - h. Others as needed.
 - 2. The UCS may be established when response organizations from multiple emergency functions (i.e., law enforcement, fire, public works, volunteer services, etc.) are involved in the response.
 - 3. UCS may also be established when state and/or federal resources provide assistance.
 - 4. On-scene command can request the activation of the law enforcement position within the EOC, if it appears the incident will exceed the capabilities of field responders.
- B. Routine law enforcement activities should be conducted according to each department's Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) from usual locations (whenever possible). The Sheriff/Chief, in cooperation with the Incident Commander, should set priorities for resource deployment and coordinate the activities of the various law enforcement forces.
- C. Supporting military forces should work under the direct supervision of their superiors, but would serve at the direction of the chief law enforcement official of the jurisdiction to which they are assigned.

V. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

- A. All pertinent information concerning an event's status should be forwarded to the local dispatch point and relayed to other responders, as appropriate.
- B. Inquiries concerning individuals injured or missing and casualties should be referred to the American Red Cross (or the county emergency operations center, if the Red Cross is unavailable or not activated).
- C. Law enforcement agencies should be prepared to interact, as necessary, with the West Virginia Intelligence Fusion Center, especially on such incidents as accidents along the interstate and other security-related scenarios.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

- A. Law enforcement agencies should make maximum use of available communications resources.
 - 1. Most law enforcement communications proceed on stand-alone “legacy” radio systems. Implementation of the West Virginia Statewide Interoperable Radio Network (SIRN) is on-going.
 - 2. All law enforcement agencies in Wood County have U-Call/V-Call/VTAC interoperability. These types of talk groups can be established on an incident-by-incident basis to facilitate communications.
 - 3. Currently, it should be stressed that the SIRN system is a “fall back” communications system in Wood County.
- B. Each operating department should communicate directly with its own field forces and should, in turn, keep the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) informed (via a law enforcement representative) of all activities performed, personnel and equipment deployed, and additional personnel and equipment needed to maintain the response and recovery effort. The EOC may also be informed by the 9-1-1 Center.
- C. See Annex B: Communications

VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. Law enforcement organizations in Wood County operate per a para-military rank structure.
2. For emergencies, internal ranking structures *within law enforcement agencies* remain; however, the agency should assimilate into the overall incident command structure.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. **Primary Agency:** Wood County Sheriff's Office
 - a. Oversee and coordinate law enforcement activities at the county level.
 - b. Maintain and review SOGs and checklists.
 - c. Coordinate and prepare mutual aid agreements between local, county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.
 - d. Coordinate and prepare agreements with military and private security forces detailing the extent of aid expected and the control of those forces during emergency operations.
 - e. Coordinate and prepare agreements with volunteer organizations and private citizens with special skills, particularly for search and rescue activities.
 - f. Arrange for the protection, relocation, and housing of prisoners during emergency situations.
 - g. Maintain law and order.
 - h. Provide for traffic control.
 - i. Provide security for facilities.
 - j. Disseminate warnings by mobile police radio.
 - k. Support other emergency response and recovery activities.
 - l. Train personnel, including NIMS and ICS requirements.
 - m. Authenticate all information to be channeled to the EOC, particularly to the county Public Information Officer (PIO).

2. Support Agencies

a. Municipal Police Departments

- i. Maintain law and order.
- ii. Provide mobile units for warning.
- iii. Secure critical and key facilities.
- iv. Provide traffic control and crowd control.
- v. Support other response activities.

b. **Federal Bureau of Investigation:** Coordinates investigation activities if the incident is believed to be a terrorist incident.

c. United States Department of Homeland Security

- i. Coordinates ESF #5 with ESF #13 and other federal response efforts.
- ii. Serves as a coordinating agency for the implementation of ESF #13.

d. **United States Department of Justice:** Coordinates ESF #13 operations.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. The Wood County Sheriff participates in the statewide Sheriffs mutual aid agreement, which could be a source of personnel and equipment support. Municipal police chiefs also have a mutual aid agreement.
2. Continuity of Government
 - a. Wood County Sheriff's Office
 - i. Command staff
 - ii. Sheriff
 - iii. Chief Deputy
 - iv. Captain
 - v. Upper level Management
 - vi. Lieutenant
 - vii. Mid-level Management
 - viii. Sergeant
 - b. All law enforcement agencies should designate and be prepared to equip and staff alternate command posts. Such actions should be covered in the organization's SOGs.
 - c. All law enforcement agencies should protect their essential records. The determination of the records to be preserved rests with the respective agency chief, department head, or custodian of the records. The appropriate records should be kept as safe as possible from fire, water, and other destructive forces.

B. Finance: See Section VIII.B of the Basic Plan.

C. Logistics

1. All critical communication should be maintained on each agencies legacy communications systems. A secondary system should be established to control other communications needs. This secondary system should be in standards to with the National Interoperable Field Operations Guide <http://www.ncdhhs.gov/dhsr/ems/pdf/nifog.pdf>.

2. A law enforcement inventory for the county should be maintained as part of the *Wood County Resource and Contact Manual*. This listing can be used as the basis for allocating resources, determining security needs and establishing priorities.
3. State and Federal Involvement
 - a. State
 - i. State emergency law enforcement activities are overviewed in Annex H of the *West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan*.
 - ii. The West Virginia State Police (WVSP) is responsible for the enforcement of laws on state facilities, institutions, and highways.
 - iii. The following are sample services for which the WVSP could assist.
 - Maintenance of law and order
 - Assistance in the dissemination of alerts, warnings, and notifications
 - Provision of security
 - Assistance in staffing roadblocks, traffic control points, and other sites
 - Provision of communications support
 - Assistance in evacuation/relocation.
 - iv. Requests by a local jurisdiction for WVSP support should be coordinated and prioritized through the WVEOC.
 - b. Federal
 - i. ESF #13 of the *National Response Framework* (NRF) provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing federal support to state and local authorities to include non-investigative/non-criminal law enforcement, public safety, and security capabilities and resources during potential or actual incidents for which a federal response is necessary. The following assistance can be provided by ESF #13 personnel, if activated.
 - **Pre-Incident Coordination:** Support to the development of operational and tactical public safety and security and/or

vulnerability assessments, and appropriate deployment of federal public safety and security resources

- **Technical Assistance:** Expertise and coordination for security planning efforts
 - **Public Safety and Security Assessment:** Identification of the need for further ESF #13 support
 - **Badging and Credentialing:** Assisting in the establishment of personnel tracking processes and access control systems
 - **Access Control:** Security forces to support local and state forces
 - **Site Security:** Perimeter security to support local and state forces
 - **Traffic and Crowd Control:** Resource support to local and state forces
 - **Force Protection:** Protection support of emergency responders in high-threat environments
- ii. ESF #13 personnel are requested by state authorities. Local requests for federal assistance are channeled through these state authorities.
- iii. When ESF #13 is activated, federal representatives deploy to the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) and coordinate mission assignments with the Joint Field Office (JFO). As these temporary offices are established, federal personnel may notify state personnel of their location and access, who may notify local personnel of the same.

IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. Each law enforcement agency is responsible for developing and maintaining plans that reflect the operational capabilities of that respective department or agency.
- B. The Sheriff should ensure compatibility of the various jurisdictional law enforcement plans into a cohesive county law enforcement operational plan.
- C. All plans should be reviewed at least annually and tested in exercises. Resources may be inventoried semi-annually to include personnel, equipment, and supplies.

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX L: FIRE SERVICE

<i>Related Federal ESFs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ESF #4: Firefighting
<i>Related State</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annex I: Fire Services
<i>Primary Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local Fire Departments
<i>Support Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wood County Office of Emergency Management• West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM)• West Virginia State Fire Marshal• West Virginia Division of Forestry• United States Department of Agriculture (Forest Service)
<i>Authorities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WV Code, Chapter 29, Article 3, as amended
<i>References</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). <i>West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan</i>. Charleston, WV.• United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). <i>National Response Framework</i>. Washington, D.C.• National Interagency Coordination Center. (2006). <i>National Mobilization Guide</i>. Washington, D.C.

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to provide Wood County with firefighting capabilities that are ample to meet the demands of a disaster situation. In addition to firefighting responsibilities, rescue and warning are addressed.

B. Scope

This annex provides the general framework of the fire function during large-scale emergencies in Wood County. It presents the tasks that fire service providers would be expected to fulfill but does not present “how” those tasks should be fulfilled. Questions of “how” are left to individual agencies’ Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs). This annex applies to all fire agencies in Wood County. This document also assumes and supports existing jurisdictional determinations.

To ensure an understanding of these tasks, the Wood County Office of Emergency Management, Deerwalk Volunteer Fire Department, Eastwood VFD, Lubeck VFD, Parkersburg FD, Washington Bottom VFD, and the Williamstown VFD, have been designated as the Planning Committee for the Fire Service Annex, and have been involved in the planning process.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Fire prevention, control, and rescue operations are daily problems faced by fire service personnel. These problems become more significant during emergency situations.
2. Several hazards present difficulties concerning fire protection, including conflagrations, forest fires, and hazardous material incidents.
3. The following fire departments serve Wood County:
 - a. Blennerhassett Volunteer Fire Department (VFD)
 - b. Deerwalk VFD
 - c. Eastwood VFD
 - d. Lubeck VFD
 - e. Mineral Wells VFD
 - f. Parkersburg FD
 - g. Pond Creek VFD
 - h. Vienna VFD
 - i. Washington Bottom VFD
 - j. Waverly VFD
 - k. Williamstown VFD

B. Assumptions

1. Existing fire personnel and equipment will be able to handle most emergency situations with existing mutual aid agreements.
2. When additional support is required, assistance can be obtained from neighboring counties in West Virginia and Ohio as well as state and federal agencies.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The responsibilities of fire service personnel in emergency situations are basically the same as in daily operations. Their primary responsibility is fire control. They are also involved on a regular basis with rescue operations and hazardous material incidents.
2. Supplemental Tasks
 - a. Duties include operation of the public warning system, search and rescue activities, and assisting other agencies when needed.
 - b. Public assistance calls, such as motor vehicle accidents (primarily with extrication), downed trees and power lines, etc. also fall to the fire service.
 - c. They advise other agencies and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff on the dangers involved with technological hazards and fires during emergency operations.
3. West Virginia Code (Chapter 29, Article 3A, Section 1) states that the jurisdictional fire chief shall act as the Incident Commander (IC) for hazardous material incidents. The fire chief, as the IC, may request specific assistance from such agencies as law enforcement and emergency medical services, depending on the type of emergency.

B. EOC Fire Service Representative

1. The fire service representative in the EOC would be responsible for *supporting* fire operations. This individual should maintain coordination with all responding departments on manpower, firefighting, and rescue vehicles in the county. This person is chosen based upon availability and non-involvement with the incident.
2. The fire service representative coordinates external resource requests through the operations and executive groups and ensures that overall fire objectives are consistent with the objective of the entire response.
3. All field emergency operations should be handled by standard protocol. In other words, the EOC should not make determinations as to on-scene, tactical operations related to the fire service.

4. The executive group should be briefed periodically on the status of emergency operations and problems confronting the fire services representative.
5. State and federal support may be called upon as needed from the EOC. All requests for support from higher levels of government should come from the emergency operations center.

C. Miscellaneous

1. Fire personnel participating in Search and Rescue (SAR) operations should receive mission assignments from the Incident Commander (IC) in overall charge at the Incident Command Post (ICP).
2. It should be noted that law enforcement personnel typically coordinate search and rescue operations. Law enforcement providers in the county, however, have indicated a need for and reliance on fire service personnel and equipment to carry out search and rescue mission assignments.
3. Local Resource Support for Firefighting
 - a. Each department in the county has built an ability to respond to specific types of events for mutual aid assistance. Doing so allows departments to maintain more specialized capabilities rather than attempt to be “jacks of all trades”.
 - b. The specialties are as follows:
 - i. Foam – Blennerhassett VFD
 - ii. Hazardous Materials – Washington Bottom VFD
 - iii. Mass Casualty – Deerwalk VFD
 - iv. Rapid Intervention Team (RIT) – Williamstown VFD
 - v. Technical Rescue (ropes, confined space, trench, etc.) – Lubeck VFD
 - vi. Water Rescue – Eastwood VFD
 - vii. Waverly – Rehabilitation VFD

IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL AND COORDINATION

A. On-scene command is exercised via the Incident Command System (ICS) or Unified Command System (UCS).

1. The highest ranking officer of the first fire service department to arrive on-scene should be in charge of the fire and rescue field operations unless and until relieved of duty by a higher-ranking official.
2. The Incident Commander (IC) should relay Situation Reports (SITREPS) on the status of the emergency, to include the number of casualties, injuries, extent of damage, potential for evacuation, radiation/chemical exposure levels, and support requirements to the either the 9-1-1 Center or the fire service representative in the EOC (if activated).

B. Emergency Operations Center

1. The fire service representative should report to the EOC upon its activation. From this location, he/she should provide support and coordination for all fire activities within the county.
2. Internal resources of all departments should continue to be managed by departmental procedures and policies.
3. Each department should communicate directly with its own field forces. They would keep the EOC advised, via the fire service representative, of all activities performed, personnel and equipment deployed, and additional personnel and equipment needed to maintain adequate response and recovery efforts.
4. The EOC fire service representative should be chosen from the cadre of personnel associated with fire departments *that are not directly involved in the response*.
5. If an event is localized, most fire departments would prefer to interface through the mobile command unit rather than the EOC. If, however, involved in a widespread response, the EOC itself is preferable.
6. See also Section III above.

V. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION

- A. Reports and records of fire service activities occurring locally or within the region (e.g., NFIRS reporting, departmental run sheets, etc.) should be maintained by appropriate fire personnel as normal.
- B. As first responders, the fire service may be able to provide initial damage estimates and assessment information.
- C. The fire service representative in the emergency operations center would need situational awareness information provided by the IC. The method and frequency of this information should be determined by the incident.
- D. The release of information concerning detailed fire control operations at the scene is the responsibility of the IC in charge at the ICP. Appropriate EOC staff may issue public information releases on overall fire control operations.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

- A. Each operating department should communicate directly with its own field forces and should, in turn, keep the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) informed (via the fire service representative) of all activities performed, personnel and equipment deployed, and additional personnel and equipment needed to maintain the response and recovery effort.
- B. Scene Communications
 - 1. Fire departments are most typically notified of incidents and dispatched by Wood County 9-1-1.
 - 2. Fire departments should maintain on-scene communications via mobile and portable radios as per Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs).
 - 3. County volunteer departments are typically on one (1) channel, with Parkersburg Fire Department on a separate channel.
 - 4. The county fire service operates on a high-band frequency radio system with three (3) towers in the county. Three (3) fire ground channels are available during large-scale emergency responses.
 - 5. Statewide interoperable radios are available, though those serve primarily as a backup at the current time.
- C. See Annex B: Communications.

VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. **Organization:** See Section IV: Direction, Control, and Coordination above.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. **Primary Agencies:** Local Fire Departments

- a. Provide firefighting services throughout the county.
- b. Control and prevent fire.
- c. Control hazardous materials.
- d. Operate warning systems.
- e. Support other public safety operations.
- f. Support search and rescue operations.
- g. Provide fire protection to all facilities used as shelters.

2. Support Agencies

a. Wood County Office of Emergency Management

- i. Ensures that the county EOC is in a state of readiness.
- ii. Recruits volunteer staff members for the county EOC to serve as a fire representative.
- iii. Activates and operates the county EOC during emergency situations.

b. West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

- i. Receives local requests for fire suppression resources.
- ii. Coordinates requests for federal resources.
- iii. Coordinates the deployment of Regional Response Teams (RRTs).

c. West Virginia Division of Forestry

- i. Detects and evaluates wild land fires.
- ii. Investigates the cause of wild land fires.

d. West Virginia State Fire Marshal

- i. Provides a state fire representative to the State EOC (SEOC).
- ii. Provides local on-scene fire coordinators, if requested and appropriate.
- iii. Provides statewide communications.

- iv. Coordinates requests, with the West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM), for federal resources.
- v. Analyzes the following (if involved in the resolution of incident – WVSFM services may be requested to provide these services):
 - Fire loss,
 - Criminal acts,
 - Structural damage,
 - Fire protection,
 - Electrical systems,
 - Flammable materials, and
 - Hazardous material identification.
- e. United States Department of Agriculture (Forest Service)
 - i. Assumes full responsibility for the suppression of fires on national forest system lands in a unified command with the jurisdictional fire department.
 - ii. Provides liaison with local fire chiefs or ICs to coordinate federal assistance in the structural or industrial fire protection operations.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. Administration of fire department affairs should continue per internal SOGs as overseen by individual boards of directors.
2. Mutual Aid Agreements
 - a. All Wood County fire departments maintain mutual aid agreements with one another.
 - i. The agreements are primarily for manpower and equipment assistance as well as for the specialties outlined in Section III above.
 - ii. For emergencies such as structure fires, the three (3) closest fire departments are typically also dispatched per county 9-1-1 protocols. It should be noted, though, that the auto alarms only go out on confirmed data; the initial call only goes to the first-due department.
 - b. Some departments maintain mutual aid with departments in Ohio.
3. Continuity of Government
 - a. Lines of succession to the fire chief are in accordance with the departments' Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs).
 - b. Essential records should be kept as safe as possible from fire, water, and other destructive forces.

B. Finance

1. Costs incurred during response may be tracked by use of NFIRS and department run sheets
2. Each department may submit billing for responses such as motor vehicle accidents and structure fires per SOGs. These decisions are internal to individual departments and do not affect the response guidance to countywide (or otherwise large-scale) situations outlined throughout this annex.
3. Any requests for reimbursement should be document as fully as possible and submitted to the Wood County Office of Emergency Management (WCOEM) within ten (10) days of the conclusion of response operations. It is significant

to note that reimbursement is only possible following emergencies for which there was a local “State of Emergency” declared.

4. See Section VIII.B of the Basic Plan.

C. Logistics

1. Pre-disaster logistical channels (i.e., mutual aid) should be utilized throughout an emergency response. Should resources external to those that can be obtained via mutual aid be needed, the request should go through the emergency operations center.
2. **In-County:** Complete inventories of resources for Wood County fire departments can be found in the *Wood County Resource and Contact Manual*.
 - a. It should also be noted that the Parkersburg Fire Department can assist outside of city limits per receipt of a request for that assistance.
 - b. See Annex I: Resource Management for additional information.
3. State and Federal Involvement
 - a. State
 - i. Support for fire operations from the state is organized under Emergency Support Function (ESF)-4 of the *Ohio Emergency Operations Plan*.
 - ii. The Division of the State Fire Marshal (SFM) is responsible for the coordination and application of state resources to support local jurisdictions during a disaster.
 - iii. Primary state assistance will likely be in the coordination of firefighting activities between local, state, and federal agencies and departments.
 - This management and coordination may include the mobilization of resources from the appropriate entities.
 - Resources include equipment and trained personnel.

b. Federal

- i. Federal firefighting response support is coordinated by the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) in the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC).
 - Federal support of local and state rural and urban firefighting operations is outlined by ESF #4 of the *National Response Framework* (NRF).
 - ESF #4 personnel use established firefighting and support organizations, processes, procedures outlined in the *National Interagency Mobilization Guide*.
- ii. Coordination with federal fire suppression resources is through the Ohio State Fire Marshal (SFM).
- iii. The responsibility for situation assessment and determining resources needed lies primarily with the local, on-scene IC.

VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. It is the responsibility of each fire department to ensure its own operational capabilities.
- B. The WCOEM Director should coordinate the planning of all fire services related to emergency management operations with the various fire chiefs, most likely through the county fire association.

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX M: PUBLIC WORKS

<i>Related Federal ESFs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ESF #3: Public Works and Engineering• ESF #12: Energy
<i>Related State Annex</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A
<i>Primary Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Works Organizations Examples: City water/wastewater departments, city street department, county maintenance department, public service districts
<i>Support Agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Electric Providers• Natural Gas Providers• West Virginia Division of Highways (WVDOH)• West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM)• West Virginia National Guard (WVNG)• United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)• United States Department of Energy (USDOE)
<i>References</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). <i>National Response Framework</i>. Washington, D.C.

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A. Purpose

To provide direction and control for the utility providers, public works, and streets departments in Wood County, and to outline their functions, responsibilities and activities during periods of emergency.

B. Scope

This annex addresses public works responsibilities during emergencies only; it does not supplant protocols for regular operations.

To ensure an understanding of these tasks, the Wood County Office of Emergency Management, the City of Parkersburg, the City of Williamstown, and the City of Vienna have been designated as the Planning Committee for the Public Works Annex, and have been involved in the planning process.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Several types of emergencies could occur, the response to which may involve engineering and public works organizations.
2. Coping with damage from snow/ice, windstorms, tornadoes, utility failure, terrorist attacks, fires and explosions, or cleaning up after a hazardous material spill will often require more personnel and equipment than the most well-equipped public works departments will have available.
3. During an emergency, certain demands may be placed upon public utilities, public works, and transportation services.
 - a. Utilities may be increased to serve a hosted population or decreased in an evacuated area.
 - b. Public works may be called upon to repair roads, levees, bridges, etc.
 - c. Transportation may be required to expedite an evacuation or transfer resources and supplies.
4. Throughout this annex, the terms “public works ‘unit’, ‘organization’, etc.” refers to municipal street departments, the county maintenance department, public service districts, electric and gas companies, and any contractors associated with these organizations.
5. List of Public Works Organizations in Wood County
 - a. Natural Gas: Dominion Hope (it should also be noted that Dominion Transmission maintains a large transmission line through Wood County)
 - b. Electric: First Energy (Mon Power)
 - c. Telephone: Frontier Communications
 - d. Parkersburg Public Works
 - i. Parks and recreation
 - ii. Sanitation
 - iii. Storm drainage
 - iv. Streets
 - v. Water

- e. Public Service Districts
 - i. Central Boaz
 - ii. Claywood Park
 - iii. Lubeck
 - iv. Mineral Wells
 - v. Union Williams

- f. Sewer Utilities
 - i. Central Boaz
 - ii. Claywood Park
 - iii. Lubeck
 - iv. Mineral Wells
 - v. Parkersburg
 - vi. Union Williams
 - vii. Vienna
 - viii. Williamstown

- g. Garbage Disposal
 - i. Cater Trash (Vienna)
 - ii. Harold's Refuse Removal
 - iii. Haul-Away-Trash
 - iv. Parkersburg Sanitation
 - v. Quality Sanitation Service
 - vi. Taylor Disposal
 - vii. Taylor Trash Removal
 - viii. Waste Management
 - ix. Wood County Waste

- h. Vienna Public Works, Stormwater
- i. Williamstown Public Works
 - i. Streets
 - ii. Water

B. Assumptions

1. All public works equipment and personnel will be available to cope with an anticipated disaster.
2. Without assistance, local public works departments will not have sufficient resources to manage a disaster.
3. Local contractors may have enough resources to supplement public works recovery efforts in any foreseen disaster.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Public works services during emergency situations generally include the following.
 - 1. (Heavy) equipment support
 - 2. Restoration of services
 - 3. Roadway detours
 - 4. Technical assistance regarding issuance of boil water advisories
 - 5. Water quality testing (some organizations do it in house, others contract it out, but all can serve as a point of contact for testing services)

- B. Municipal public works resources are separate from those of the public service districts serving the county (which are also part of the public works segment of Wood County). All of these facets do assist one another, though, if necessary.

- C. Incident Command System and Emergency Operations Center Interactions
 - 1. During an emergency, an operations group may be designated at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), in which representatives from the public works agencies in Wood County may be asked to participate. Municipal public works organizations indicate that they would most likely interact with the EOC through their mayors or other municipal representatives rather than send their own personnel due to manpower concerns.
 - 2. Large-scale involvement by the public works sector is most likely to occur during incidents for which the EOC is activated. In such an instance, participating public works personnel may send a representative to the EOC to coordinate resource needs and other aspects of the public works response with other emergency personnel.
 - a. During incidents that are being managed by an on-scene Incident Command System (ICS), public works officials may be contacted by the Incident Commander (IC), or another authorized command staff member, to request such activities as utility shut-offs in the affected area, materials and assistance for road closures, etc.
 - b. Unless the public works response makes the incident significantly more complex, the EOC (or Emergency Management Director) does not have to be specifically notified if public works resources are requested by on-scene command officials.

- B. When the forces of two (2) or more public works organizations are mutually engaged in activities resulting from an emergency, an official from the affected jurisdiction should maintain direction and control of public works units. This individual should make mission assignments to the leaders of the other departments that may be assisting in the response.
1. All activities at the incident should still be done at the direction of the on-scene Incident Commander (IC) in accordance with response objectives. In such a scenario, the acting lead for public works would report to the IC.
 2. Communications between field public works units and a public works representative at the EOC may be direct or channeled through the Incident Command Post (ICP). The IC should determine which is appropriate and communicate instructions to public works leaders on-scene.
- C. Damage Assessment
1. Public works organizations typically perform damage assessment activities within municipal boundaries, often regarding the storm water systems. Damage assessment tasks can, however, be broadened to support the community-wide damage assessment effort.
 2. Damage assessment personnel should work closely with public works organizations when developing initial and other damage assessment reports because the restoration of infrastructure is a priority during the recovery and subsequent phases.
 3. Personnel affiliated with public works organizations should conduct “windshield damage assessments” of, at a minimum, the following. This data should be provided to the Wood County Assessor (see Annex J: Damage Assessment for more information).
 - a. Public buildings,
 - b. Homes,
 - c. Businesses,
 - d. Roads,
 - e. Bridges, and
 - f. Other infrastructure.

4. Some buildings may require inspection to determine if they are safe or if they are damaged. Requests for inspectors may be made to the EOC or procured via existing agreements.
- D. Public works organizations may be requested to assist in debris removal from emergency sites.
1. Often times, such equipment as dump trucks, backhoes, wheel loaders, etc. is requested.
 2. Public works officials should coordinate with the Wood County Office of Emergency Management and others in the EOC regarding disposal sites, etc.
 3. Other emergency services personnel (e.g., fire service, hazmat specialists, etc.) should be contacted if contamination is suspected. If these individuals are unavailable on-scene, they may be requested through the incident command post and/or EOC.
 4. See Appendix 1 to this annex.
- E. Temporary Repairs and Restoration
1. Public works organizations are expected to make timely temporary repairs to critical facilities and other infrastructure essential to response and recovery operations. In addition to the maintenance (where appropriate) of primary evacuation and support routes, these repairs are the primary response goal for public works organizations.
 2. Generally, personnel with the Wood County Office of Emergency Management and/or responders in the field should notify public works organizations of those facilities or systems that are considered “essential”.
 3. Major repairs to facilities should commence upon the conclusion of the recovery from the initial emergency. Major re-construction and repair may be contracted out.

IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Pursuant to the National Incident Management System (NIMS), Wood County should provide general guidance for the public works function and, when necessary, approve requests for state and/or federal resources.
- B. If large-scale debris removal operations are necessary, the Incident Commander may establish a “Debris Removal Group” under the Operations Section to coordinate debris removal and disposal.
- C. Debris management may also be coordinated at the EOC rather than the command post (subject to the Incident Commander’s request and approval). As such, the “debris removal group” may be established within the EOC.

V. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

- A. Typically, public works agencies are notified via the following:
 - 1. Directly from the city/town government structure,
 - 2. Police or fire departments, and/or
 - 3. Wood County Office of Emergency Management (or 9-1-1).

- B. Information to be collected by the engineering function includes:
 - 1. Impediments and road-closed locations, and
 - 2. West Virginia Department of Transportation resources and assets locally available.

- C. Information to be shared includes the following:
 - 1. Contact lists for public and private water providers in Wood County,
 - 2. Water supply/treatment damage reports and assessments, and
 - 3. Locations of Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction (TDSR) and Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) sites.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

- A. Generally, public works units have access to mobile and portable radios. In some cases (e.g., Vienna and Williamstown), public works resources can communicate with police and fire departments in addition to their own fleets. Parkersburg public works units are on an 800 mHz system.
- B. See Annex B: Communications.

VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. During emergencies, public works units support the emergency response as outlined above.
2. Public works units work within their specialty (i.e., road maintenance, building maintenance, water system, wastewater system, electric lines, gas lines, etc.) in accordance with incident objectives developed by the on-scene command staff.
3. Continuity of Government
 - a. Public works resources are generally deployed via a call-out system. As such, if the first agency is unavailable, emergency managers should continue down the call-out list until an appropriate organization is contacted.
 - b. Lines of succession for individual public works organizations should be detailed in departmental employee manuals and/or Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs).

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. Primary Agencies
 - a. Public Works Organizations
 - i. Monitor normal services and ascertain damage.
 - ii. Perform maintenance on regular systems based on a priority based (as communicated by incident command and/or the EOC).
 - iii. Assist, as available, with debris clearance efforts.
 - iv. Coordinate heavy equipment, as needed.
 - v. Obtain portable power equipment for vital services.
 - vi. Provide traffic signs, barricades, and cones, as needed.
 - vii. Provide for increased utilities demand in reception areas by adding personnel, adding equipment, restricting non-essential usage, etc.
 - viii. Ensure that utilities are shut off or reduced to evacuated areas, but that essential facilities have utilities available to remain in operation.
 - ix. If Wood County is being utilized as a reception area, ensure that adequate water, sanitation, and sewer services are available.

- x. If necessary, increase the frequency of regular garbage and sanitation pickups.
- xi. Monitor the restoration and decontamination of utilities, if necessary.

2. Support Agencies

- a. Mon Power
 - b. Restores electric service during emergencies.
 - c. Coordinates, as necessary, with local emergency management personnel and/or on-scene command.
 - d. Repairs damage to the electric system caused by emergency incidents.
- b. Dominion Hope
 - i. Restores gas service during emergencies.
 - ii. Coordinates, as necessary, with local emergency management personnel and/or on-scene command.
 - iii. Repairs damage to the natural gas distribution system caused by emergency incidents.
- c. West Virginia Division of Highways
 - i. Coordinates damage repair and, if necessary, inspections of state roadways.
 - ii. Assists in the movement of supplies and equipment.
 - iii. Serves as a point of contact for roadway message boards.
- d. West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM)
 - i. Receives local resource requests.
 - ii. Coordinates state resources in response to an incident from the State EOC (SEOC).
 - iii. Requests federal resources from the SEOC, if necessary.
- e. **West Virginia National Guard:** If appropriate, assists in public works activities through heavy equipment support.

- f. US Army Corps of Engineers
 - i. Coordinates ESF #3 activities.
 - ii. Implements the ESF #3 Field Guide as necessary.

- g. US Department of Energy
 - i. Coordinates ESF #12 activities.
 - ii. Assists in the restoration of critical infrastructure systems.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. Documentation of all work done at work sites should be in the form of Situation Reports (SITREPS) and include man-hours committed, equipment hours, materials and supplies consumed, and any damages incurred.
2. Before entering or clearing private property, emergency officials should encourage the landowner to sign a right of entry and/or debris removal agreement.

B. Finance

1. Wood County may be eligible for cost reimbursement following some *declared* emergency incidents, in which cases accurate reports are critical.
2. The Wood County Office Emergency Management compiles such requests (in coordination with pertinent local agencies).
3. Reports and records to be included in reimbursement requests should be submitted to the Wood County OEM no later than 10 days following the conclusion of response operations.

C. Logistics

1. Any resource request from higher levels of government should be made in accordance with NIMS types and categories, where applicable.
2. Local public works organizations have access to the following resources: heavy equipment, minimal heavy equipment operators, sand, and traffic control barricades and signage.

3. State and Federal Support

- a. The West Virginia Division of Highways may be able to provide support in the forms of signage for traffic control, road clearance, etc. All requests for assistance should be channeled through the state emergency operations center.
- b. Federal Resources
 - i. Emergency Support Function #3 of the *National Response Framework* (NRF) provides federal public works and engineering support when an incident or potential incident overwhelms state and local capabilities or

- when other federal departments or agencies require such assistance while in response.
- ii. As with all federal resources, local officials must request their use through state authorities (unless other arrangements have been made).
 - iii. If activated by the US Department of Homeland Security (USDHS), ESF #3 personnel report to the Joint Field Office (JFO) to prepare statements of work, provide cost estimates and completion dates for mission assignments, track ongoing mission assignments, determine resource requirements, assist local and state officials in the setting of priorities, and disseminating public works/engineering-related information to appropriate officials.
 - Priorities are developed between federal, state, and local officials.
 - ESF #3 personnel in the JFO relay incident-related reports and information to ESF #5 personnel working in higher-level federal multi-agency coordination systems.
 - ESF #3 may deploy from the JFO to a unified command post, if needed and appropriate for the situation, to assist in coordinating public works/engineering needs.
 - ESF #3 may also deploy to a Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) if a JFO has not been established or while waiting for a JFO to be established. From this location, ESF #3 personnel will likely coordinate upcoming federal public works/engineering assignments and actions.
 - iv. Local and state governments are responsible, at all times, for their own public works and infrastructures. Federal resources can only support their operation.
 - v. While local entities are responsible for the maintenance of their own critical infrastructure systems, US Department of Energy (USDOE) personnel may deploy under ESF #12 to restore critical infrastructure or energy systems, which may include coordination with local public works officials.

IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. Public works representatives should review this annex periodically with the Wood County Office Emergency Management Director to determine the need for changes.
- B. As always, the Wood County Office Emergency Management Director coordinates the distribution of revised elements.

X. LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Debris Management

Appendix 2: Emergency Generator Forms

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX M

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT

Planning for debris management operations is a function of the Incident Commander (IC), Wood County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff, and public works organizations. The public works representative in the EOC should coordinate the debris removal and disposal operations from either the EOC or a specially-established “debris management center”.

Wood County may execute one (but reserves the right to execute more than one) debris removal and disposal contract on a contingency basis for the purpose of having contractor(s) immediately available and committed to assisting the county in the aftermath of a major disaster.

When a declared major disaster occurs or is imminent (see Appendix 1 of the Basic Plan), the general operations group and/or public works representative in the EOC may contact firm(s) listed in the county’s resource manual to advise them of the situation. If contracts have been negotiated, EOC staff may notify either the executive group in the EOC or the county commission to notify those with whom agreements have been negotiated to place them on stand-by. Debris removal will generally be limited to debris in, upon, or brought to public road rights-of-way, municipal properties and facilities, and other public sites. Any contractor, in coordination with any on-scene public works personnel coordinating debris removal, should be responsible for determining the method and manner of debris removal and lawful disposal operations, consistent with incident and/or public safety objectives. Disposal, recycling or reuse of debris and related by-products may require written approval of the executive group in the EOC (or the applicable governmental jurisdiction). The contractor should be responsible for the lawful disposal of all debris and debris-reduction by-products generated at all Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction (TDSR) sites.

The general concept of debris removal operations includes multiple, scheduled passes of each site, location, or right-of-way. This should allow residents to return to their property and bring debris to the right-of-way as recovery progresses. The EOC (or

debris management center) should determine the schedule to be used after ascertaining the scope and nature of the disaster's impact due to preliminary damage assessments.

TDSR sites should be identified for the temporary staging and reduction of vegetative and woody debris only. EOC and/or field staff should (coordinate to) identify additional TDSR sites as needed. These may include "homeowner drop-off sites".

The applicable jurisdiction should operate the TDSR sites and only contractor or county/city vehicles (or others specifically authorized by the county or city) should be allowed to use the sites. Additional sites may become available as plans develop.

Curbside segregation of debris and disaster-generated or related wastes should be an element of Wood County's disaster recovery program. Debris removal and disposal personnel may be required to aid in the segregation and waste stream management processes. Waste and debris should be classified into the following five (5) categories, with responsibility as shown.

- **Household trash and garbage:** Cater Trash, Haul Away Trash, Parkersburg Sanitation, and Waste Management
- **Leaves and lawn litter, placed in plastic bags, placed by curb or shoulder of road:** Cater Trash, Haul Away Trash, Parkersburg Sanitation, and Waste Management
- Vegetative and clean, woody debris, suitable for chipping, grinding or burning, should be loosely stacked and placed by curb or road shoulder.
 - This may include logs, stumps, root balls, limbs, branches, or complete trees.
 - Any reduction of size of woody debris to make suitable for chipping, grinding or burning should be part of the contractor's responsibility for removal and disposal (on the assumption that emergencies causing this amount of debris will likely require the services of debris removal contractors).
- **Construction and Demolition (C&D) debris, furniture, furnishings, appliances, etc. suitable for being land filled or recycled, stacked by curb or shoulder:** If applicable, it should be the contractor's responsibility for removal and disposal, including ensuring that all C&D debris is directly hauled to the

nearest landfill. Depending on the scope of the emergency, this type of debris may be handled by the Cater Trash, Haul Away Trash, Parkersburg Sanitation, and Waste Management per regular scheduled bulk-pickups.

- **Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) – including televisions, home computers and CRTs, separated from all other types of waste and debris, placed at curb or road shoulder:** Resources procured by the EOC (or debris management center) may be granted the responsibility for the removal and collection of this household hazardous waste. Services, if necessary, should be requested by an approved task order.

Citizens should be advised to separate all waste and debris, to the extent practicable, into the above categories. Failure by the citizens to perform this separation does not relieve the county (or its agents or contractors) of its curbside separation responsibilities, to the extent practicable.

Any HHW mixed in with other debris and collected during the debris removal should be removed and set aside at the TDSR site. EOC staff may designate HHW drop-off locations for use by residents. The following items are considered HHW and may be collected at drop-off locations:

- Cleaning products,
- Batteries,
- Workshop/Painting supplies,
- Aerosol spray cans,
- Indoor pesticides,
- Lawn and garden products,
- Automotive products,
- Fluorescent light bulbs,
- Propane tanks and other compressed gas cylinders,
- Flammable products, and
- Home-office electronics (such as computers, TV's, monitors, lithium, and cadmium batteries).

Personnel collecting debris should set up a lined containment area and separate any HHW inadvertently delivered to a TDSR site.

Commercial and industrial hazardous waste such as chemicals, gas containers, transformers, and any other form of hazardous or toxic matter should be set aside for collection and disposal by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection or a licensed clean-up contractor.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: Right of Entry / Hold Harmless Agreement

Attachment 2: Temporary Debris Staging and Reduction Site Locations and Landfills

Attachment 3: Debris Estimation

Attachment 1

RIGHT OF ENTRY / HOLD HARMLESS AGREEMENT

RIGHT OF ENTRY PERMIT NO. _____ DATE _____

PROPERTY ADDRESS / DESCRIPTION

NAME (OWNER'S OR OWNER'S AUTHORIZED AGENT)

RIGHT OF ENTRY: I certify that I am the owner or the owner's authorized agent of the above-described property. I grant freely and without coercion the right of access and entry to said property to representatives of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the USDA Forest Service to inspect the property for purposes of determining whether disaster-generated debris is eligible for removal under FEMA'S programs and to monitor that removal, and to (eligible applicant) _____, its agents, contractors and subcontractors for the purpose of removing and/or clearing that disaster-generated debris from that property.

HOLD HARMLESS: I understand that this permit is not an obligation upon the government to perform debris removal. I agree to hold harmless the United States Government, FEMA, USACE, the USDA Forest Service, (eligible applicant) _____ and any of their agencies, agents, contractors, and subcontractors, for damages of any type whatsoever, either to the above-described property, or to persons situated thereon. I release, discharge, and waive any action, either legal or equitable, that might arise by reason of any action of the above entities while removing disaster-generated debris from the property. I will mark sewer lines, septic tanks, water lines and utilities located on the property.

DUPLICATION OF BENEFITS: Most homeowner's insurance policies have coverage to pay for removal of storm-generated debris. I understand that federal law (42 U.S. C. 5155 et seq.) requires me to reimburse (eligible applicant) _____ the cost of removing the storm-generated debris to the extent covered in my insurance policy. I also understand that I must provide a copy of the proof/statement of loss from my insurance company to (eligible applicant) _____. If I have received payment, or when I receive payment, for debris removal from my insurance company or any other source, I agree to notify and send payment and proof/statement of loss to (eligible applicant) _____. I understand that all disaster-related funding, including that for debris removal from private property, is subject to audit.

SWORN & ATTESTED
All owners/agents must sign below.

WITNESSED:

Printed Name: _____ Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____
Signature: _____

Name of Insurance Co. Policy No. _____

Attachment 2

Wood County

Potential Temporary Debris Staging and Reduction (TDSR) Site Locations and Landfills

TDSRs

- Name:
- Address:
- Coordinates:

- Name:
- Address:
- Coordinates:

- Name:
- Address:
- Coordinates:

- Name:
- Address:
- Coordinates:

Landfills

Name: Landfill

- 1) Address:
- 2) Operated by:

ATTACHMENT 3 (DEBRIS ESTIMATION) ESTIMATING DEBRIS QUANTITY

CF = cubic feet & CY = cubic yards

WORKSHEET 1				
Sector:				
Description:		N = Number	M = Multiplier	CY = (N x M)
A. Homes (1800-2000 square feet)				
B. Mobile Homes				

C. Other Buildings	L = Length/ft	W = Width/ft	H = Height/ft	CF = (L x W x H)	CY = (CF/27) x.33
Subtotal [sum the right column]					

D. Debris Piles	L = Length/ft	W = Width/ft	H = Height/ft	CF = (L x W x H)	CY (CF/27)
Subtotal [sum the right column]					

Notes:

1. H = Households. If you do not know the number of households, estimate the number by dividing the population of the area by 3.

2. B = Business/Commercial/Residential

Density _____

B =

Density Multiplier

Light
Medium
Heavy

1.0
1.2

1.3

WORKSHEET 2	Sector A	Sector B	Sector C	Sector D
<i>Debris Volume Estimate (cubic yards/CY)</i>				
A. Homes [from Worksheet 1]				
B. Mobile Homes [from Worksheet 1]				
C. Other Buildings [from Worksheet 1]				
SD = Structural debris (A + B + C)				
V = Vegetation Multiplier [see note]				
ST = Subtotal (SD x V)				
D. Debris Piles [from Worksheet 1]				
E. SV = Sector Volume (ST + D)				
TOTAL [add entries in row E above]				

Note:

V= Vegetative Multiplier:

Vegetative Cover

V =

None

1

Light

1.1

Medium

1.3

Heavy

1.5

ESTIMATING DEBRIS REMOVAL TIME

WORKSHEET 3	A. Truck Capacity (CY)	B. Units Available	C. Group Capacity (AxB)
<i>Equipment</i>			
Dump Truck, Light			
Dump Truck, Medium			
Dump Truck, Heavy			
Capacity Per Cycle (CY) [sum the right column]			

ESTIMATING REQUIREMENTS FOR TEMPORARY DEBRIS SITES

It assumes that:

1. Debris will be stacked 10 feet high.
2. 40 percent of a site will be used for storage; 60 percent will be used for sorting areas, separation between debris piles, roads, site buffers, and burn pits

WORKSHEET 4		
A. Debris Volume in cubic yards (CY) [From Worksheet 2 or 5]		
B. CY per acre assuming 10' stack height ¹		
C. Acres for debris storage only (A/B)		
D. Multiplier for processing, roads, & buffers		
E. Required facility area in acres ²		

Notes:

1. If you plan to use a stack height other than the typical 10 feet, use the following formula to compute CY per acre:

$$CY = (\text{stack height in feet} / 3) \times 4840$$

2. Where the area requirement is large, the requirement is generally satisfied by establishing several sites that, taken collectively, provided the needed area.

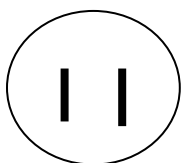
APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX M

EMERGENCY GENERATOR FORMS

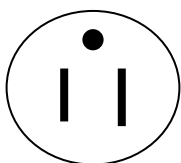
The following forms may be used if the procurement of emergency generators is necessary. These forms should be filled out collaboratively by personnel in the Logistics Section of the Wood County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and representatives needing the generator. EOC staff should provide said forms (via email or fax) to prospective resource providers to ensure that generators appropriate for the need are procured and deployed.

EMERGENCY GENERATOR INFORMATION (Existing Installation)

1	Facility Name:
2	Facility Address:
3	Facility Type: <input type="checkbox"/> EOC <input type="checkbox"/> Communications Ctr <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Facility <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel Facility <input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement <input type="checkbox"/> Fire/Rescue Facility <input type="checkbox"/> EMS Facility <input type="checkbox"/> Water Pumping /Treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater Pumping/Treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
4	Facility Point of Contact: _____ Phone: _____
5	If more than one generator exists, provide generator number or location within facility:
6	Electrical Requirements; Kilowatts: _____ Volts: _____ Amperes: _____ Phase: <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Phase Wye <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Phase Delta <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
7	Fuel: <input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Diesel <input type="checkbox"/> Propane <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
8	Fuel Tank Size: Gallons: _____ Pounds: _____
9	Fuel Tank Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Attached to generator <input type="checkbox"/> Separate tank
10	Generator Weight: <input type="checkbox"/> Pounds: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Tons: _____
11	Starting: <input type="checkbox"/> Automatic <input type="checkbox"/> Manual/Recoil <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
12	Generator Support: <input type="checkbox"/> Pad/Permanent Installation <input type="checkbox"/> Skid <input type="checkbox"/> Trailer
13	Generator in Weather Housing: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
14	Electrician On-site or Available: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
15	Is Generator Hard Wired to Electrical System? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
16	Generator Receptacles Required (indicate numbers and types; see illustrations below):
17	Other Pertinent Information:



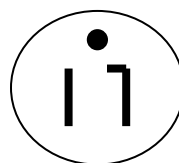
15A-125V
NEMA 1-15R



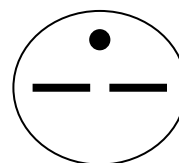
15A-125V
NEMA 5-15R



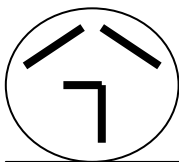
20A-125V
NEMA 5-20R



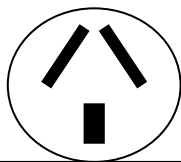
30A-125V
NEMA 5-30R



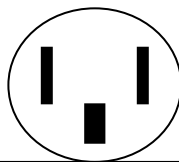
30A-250V
NEMA 6-30R



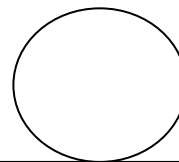
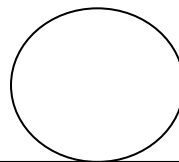
30A-125/250V
NEMA 5-30R



50A-125/250V
NEMA 10-50R



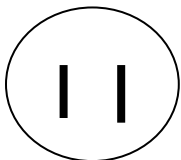
50A-250V
NEMA 6-50R



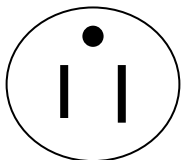
If illustrations don't match what you have, draw your receptacles here.

EMERGENCY GENERATOR INFORMATION (Additional Equipment)

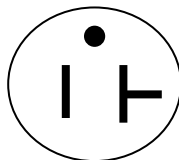
1	Facility Name:
2	Facility Address:
3	Facility Type: <input type="checkbox"/> EOC <input type="checkbox"/> Communications Ctr <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Facility <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel Facility <input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement <input type="checkbox"/> Fire/Rescue Facility <input type="checkbox"/> EMS Facility <input type="checkbox"/> Water Pumping /Treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater Pumping/Treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
4	Facility Point of Contact: _____ Phone: _____
5	Electrical Requirements: Kilowatts: _____ Volts: _____ Amperes: _____ Phase: <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Phase Wye <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Phase Delta <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
6	Fuel Available: <input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Diesel <input type="checkbox"/> Propane <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
7	Site Access: Site accessible for emplacing trailer-mounted unit? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Site accessible for unloading/positioning skid-mounted unit? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
14	Electrician On-site or Available: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
16	Generator Receptacles Needed (indicate numbers and types; see illustrations below):
17	Other Pertinent Information:



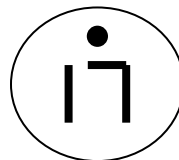
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NEMA 1-15R



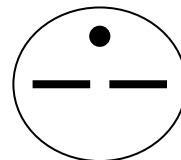
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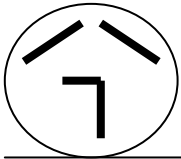
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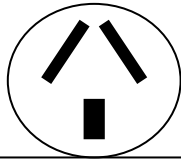
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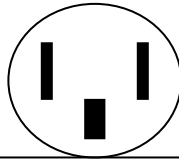
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NEMA 6-30R



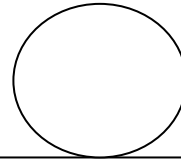
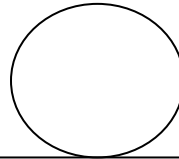
30A-125/250V
NEMA 5-30R



50A-125/250V
NEMA 10-50R



50A-250V
NEMA 6-50R



If graphics don't match what you need, draw additional graphics here.

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX N: SPECIAL POPULATIONS

The Region V Special Needs Annex: Alternate Care Site.

Special Needs Annex

Alternate Care Site

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DEFINING “SPECIAL NEEDS” POPULATIONS

Special Needs (HHS): *“A population whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in one or more of the following functional areas: 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 who are non-English speaking; or who are transportation disadvantaged.”*

A definition of a medical needs resident is an individual who meets the following criteria:

1. Is unable to make sheltering arrangements on their own **AND**
2. Is not acutely ill **AND**
3. Has one or more medical and/or psychiatric conditions that require a level of medical care or assistance that exceeds what a general shelter is able to provide.

It is anticipated that these alternate care facilities (both general population and Medical Needs) will be dynamic environments and individuals may need to be reevaluated and reassigned from a Medical Needs Shelter to a general shelter or vice-versa during their tenure.

The purpose of an Alternate Care Site (ACS) is to provide limited medical care that is necessary to sustain life. The presence of any of the aforementioned conditions does not necessarily qualify a person for admittance into the ACS. Triage personnel will use a “problem-based” approach considering the varying degrees of severity rather than a disease or condition-based approach. Consideration will also include whether or not a caregiver/helper is present.

The importance of advanced planning in developing and implementing Functional Needs Support Service (FNSS) in general population shelters cannot be overstated and cannot wait to be identified and put into place once an emergency or disaster occurs.

Often, it is assumed that during a disaster, children and adults requiring FNSS must be housed in a medical special needs shelter. Children and adults with access and functional needs do not necessarily have medical conditions and typically do not require the care that medical shelters provide. Diverting to medical shelters can result in the separation of individuals with disabilities from those associated with them such as family, friends, neighbors and caregivers. In addition, inappropriate placement can jeopardize the health and safety of the entire community by creating unnecessary surges on emergency medical resources.

It is the intent of this plan to provide guidance to emergency planners, alternate care facility personnel, and supporting agencies to appropriately distinguish people who have functional needs from those who have medical needs.

The Region V Hospital Committee’s Special Needs Alternate Care Site Plan is a part of a larger state-wide disaster plan that facilitates collaboration between community agencies to provide sites that are capable of providing safe refuge for individuals who require the supervision of a health care professional during the time

of a disaster. The alternate care sites serve individuals with minor health, mental or medical conditions who require professional oversight and assistance but who do not require hospitalization. This Special Needs Alternate Care Site Plan includes information on:

- Identification – how staff that might be operating the Alternate Care Sites (ACS), can adequately identify Special Needs Populations, so that they can be accurately triaged
- Communication – ideas / tools to be able to communicate with different Special Needs Populations that might present to the ACS
- Supplies – some supplies that might be beneficial to have on hand at ACS
- ACS Treatment – based on the scope of the ACS, how these patients will be triaged and treated along with other patients

IDENTIFICATION & INTAKE

Often the task of identifying residents with special needs and then providing services when needed appears overwhelming to emergency planners. The problem is exacerbated by the fact that hazardous events and disasters generally stretch emergency services and limit personnel who can be directed toward that effort in a hazardous event. It is important to note that individuals are not required to provide information about their disability or access or functional needs, but the opportunity to provide that information must be given. It is imperative for alternate care site personnel, emergency managers, and disaster relief volunteers to include in their plans specific strategies for complying with the legal mandate that people with disabilities must be able to access the same programs and services as the general population. An individual request for an accommodation, based on disability, should be provided even if not requested during the initial intake. Unless residing in special facilities, those with cognitive, mental, or emotional problems are the least likely to be recognized as having special needs without self-identifying.

Advocacy groups are an important component in the special needs communities, including direct service providers or non-service providers. Both types should be involved in identifying individuals with special needs as they can bring specialized information, subject-matter experts, and additional resources to the table. These organizations frequently find themselves being the lifeline to people with special needs during and after a crisis. Special efforts should be made to include them in the planning process with the understanding that as advocates, these groups will bring their own agenda to the table.

http://emc.ornl.gov/publications/PDF/Population_Special_Needs.pdf

This identification problem can be addressed by coordinating state and local agencies providing services to special-needs groups, not-for-profit advocacy groups, and community outreach programs prior to the event. Coordinating resources to address the needs of special needs populations involves identifying stakeholders, agencies, non-governmental organizations, health-care providers and grassroots organizations that work with disadvantaged individuals or persons with special needs. Relying on a single agency to coordinate resources will not result in the outcomes needed to support the process, thereby requiring the identification of a Special Populations Liaison Team (SPLT) for all parties involved.

SPECIAL POPULATIONS LIAISON TEAM

The Special Populations Liaison Team will work alternate care site personnel to address the needs of those residents of the region who are deaf and hard of hearing, totally and legally blind, those with physical, cognitive, or developmental disabilities, persons with mental illness, and those with limited English proficiency, who may require special assistance following an emergency or disaster.

The SPLT will provide guidance to ensure access to emergency response and recovery services for the vulnerable and hardest to reach populations and will assist with the response to the needs of people in an alternate care site who have access or functional needs. The purpose of the SPLT is to educate alternate care site personnel and disaster relief organizations on how to conduct accurate assessments of people with these needs as they arrive at the general population shelters. These assessments evaluate the functional needs a person has and determines resources necessary to support these needs in the general population shelter.

SPLT will be comprised of personnel from community-based organizations and non-governmental organizations ready to respond and deploy to disaster areas to work in alternate care sites with the members having extensive knowledge of the populations they serve, their needs and available services and resources including housing, benefit programs and disaster aid programs. They will assist in meeting essential Functional Needs so people can maintain their usual level of independence during disasters and emergencies.

ALTERNATE CARE SITE INTAKE PROTOCOL

The American Red Cross has extensive experience opening general population shelters and providing mass care services to people affected by different types of disaster and have recently developed an intake and assessment tool in partnership with the US Department of Health and Human Services. The most recent version of this tool from June 2008 is included as the primary intake resource. At a minimum, the alternate care site intake process will ascertain needs related to critical services such as prescription medications, personal care assistance, dietary needs, etc. The following list of items will be addressed in an alternate care site intake process and are included on the attached form:

- _ Medicine
- _ Equipment or electricity to operate equipment
- _ Caregiver/personal assistant support
- _ Service animals
- _ Severe environmental, food or medication allergies
- _ Hearing assistance
- _ Sign language
- _ Visual assistance
- _ Mobility assistance

Staff members who are doing the initial intake process with alternate care site residents will have access to language and sign language interpreters to assist those with functionally defined communication needs such as those demonstrated by limited English proficient populations and individuals who are deaf or hard-of-hearing. They will also have access to medical and behavioral personnel who can make determinations regarding medical and mental health care.

The intake tool will provide a starting point for both determining the needs of individuals as they come into the alternate care site and the resources individuals have brought with them. The utilization of this tool will assist in helping to more quickly meet the functional and access needs of alternate care site clients.

SEE APPENDIX A FOR THE FOLLOWING:

Intake and Evaluation Tools

American Red Cross Initial Intake and Assessment Tool

INITIAL INTAKE AND ASSESSMENT TOOL - AMERICAN RED CROSS - U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES				
Date/Time:		Shelter Name/City/State:		DRO Name #:
Family: Last Name:		Does the family need language assistance in this language?		
Primary language spoken in home:				
Name(s) and gender of all family members present:				
Please write under 1. location of shelter or temporary location				
Please write under 2. whether manager & shelter or initial date				
Home Address:				
Client Contact Information:				
INITIAL INTAKE	Client	Action to be taken	Include ONLY name of sheltered family member	
1. Do you need assistance hearing me?	YES / NO	If YES, consult with Disaster Health Services (HS).		
2. Will you need assistance with understanding or answering these questions?	YES / NO	If YES, notify shelter manager and refer to HS.		
3. Do you have a medical or health concern or need right now?	YES / NO	If Yes, stop interview and refer to HS immediately. If life threatening, call 911.		
4. Observation for the Interviewer: Does the client appear to be overwhelmed, disoriented, agitated, or a threat to self or others?	YES/NO	If life-threatening, call 911. If yes, or unsure, refer immediately to HS or Disaster Mental Health (DMH).		
5. Do you need medicine, equipment or electricity to operate medical equipment or other items for daily living?	YES/NO	If Yes, refer to HS.		
6. Do you normally need a caregiver, personal assistant, or service animal?	YES / NO	If Yes, ask next question. If NO, skip next question.		
7. Is your caregiver, personal assistant, or service animal inaccessible?	YES / NO	If YES, circle which one and refer to HS.		
8. Do you have any severe environmental, food, or medication allergies?	YES / NO	If YES, refer to HS.		
9. Question to Interviewer: Would this person benefit from a more detailed health or mental health assessment?	YES/NO	If Yes, refer to HS or DMH.	If client is uncertain or unsure of answer to any question, refer to HS or DMH for more in-depth evaluation.	
STOP	STOP HERE!			
DISASTER HEALTH SERVICE/DISASTER MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT FOLLOW-UP	REFERRER TO:	HS / TPC / HS or DMH / TPC / HS or DMH	Interviewer/Referral	
10. Have you been hospitalized or not had the care of a physician in the past month?	YES/NO	If YES, list reason.	Comment to:	
11. Do you have a condition that requires any special care (e.g., diabetes, asthma, epilepsy, bipolar, etc.) or any other medical condition?	YES/NO	If YES, list potential sources if available.		
12. Are you presently receiving any benefits (Medicaid/Medicare) or do you have other health insurance coverage?	YES/NO	If YES, list type and benefit number(s) if available.		
13. Do you take any medication (e.g., for anxiety)?	YES/NO	If YES, skip to the questions regarding hearing.	Comment to:	
14. When did you last take your medication?	YES/NO	Date/Time.		
15. When are you due to take your next dose?	YES/NO	Date/Time.		
16. Do you take the medication with you?	YES/NO	If No, identify medications and process for replacement.		

INITIAL INTAKE AND ASSESSMENT TOOL – AMERICAN RED CROSS – U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
HEARING	Yes/No	Open choice box	Comments
Do you use a hearing aid and do you have it with you?	YES/NO	If/Yes, to the left, ask the next two questions. If/No, skip the next two questions.	
Is the hearing aid working?	YES/NO	If/No, identify potential resources for replacement.	
Do you need a battery?	YES/NO	If/Yes, identify potential resources for replacement.	
Do you need a sign language interpreter?	YES/NO	If/Yes, identify potential resources in consultation with the case manager.	
How do you best communicate with others?		Sign language? Lip read? Use a TTY? Other (specify).	
VISION/BLIND	Yes/No	Open choice box	Comments
Do you wear prescription glasses and do you have them with you?	YES/NO	If/Yes, to the left, ask the next two questions. If/No, skip the next two questions.	
Do you have difficulty seeing, even with glasses?	YES/NO	If/No, skip the remaining vision questions and go to Activities of Daily Living section.	
Do you use a white cane?	YES/NO	If/Yes, ask the next two questions. If/No, skip the next two questions.	
Do you have your white cane with you?	YES/NO	If/No, identify potential resources for replacement.	
Do you need assistance getting around, even with your white cane?	YES/NO	If/Yes, collaborate with HS and case manager.	
Activities of Daily Living	Yes/No	Ask all questions in category.	Comments
Do you need help getting dressed, bathing, eating, toileting?	YES/NO	If/Yes, specify and explain.	
Do you have a family member, friend or caregiver with you to help with these activities?	YES/NO	If/No, consult the case manager to determine if general population shelter is appropriate.	
Do you need help moving around or getting in and out of bed?	YES/NO	If/Yes, explain.	
Do you rely on a mobility device such as a cane, walker, wheelchair or transfer board?	YES/NO	If/No, skip the next questions. If/Yes, list.	
Do you have the mobility device/equipment with you?	YES/NO	If/No, identify potential resources for replacement.	
DIET/FOOD	Yes/No	Open choice box	Comments
Do you wear dentures and do you have them with you?	YES/NO	If/needed, identify potential resources for replacement.	
Are you on any special diet?	YES/NO	If/Yes, list special diet and notify the feeding staff.	
Do you have any allergies to food?	YES/NO	If/Yes, list allergies and notify the feeding staff.	
IMPORTANT! VISION/BLIND REVIEWER EVALUATION			
Question is to be answered only by person trained to assess hearing needs and make choices?	YES/NO	If/No or unclear, consult with HS, SSI and shelter manager.	
Question is to be answered only by shelter provider the assistance and support needed?	YES/NO	If/No, collaborate with HS and shelter manager on alternative sheltering options.	
NAME OF PIERSON COLLECTING INFORMATION:	HS/DHHS Signature:		Date:

SEE APPENDIX A FOR THE FOLLOWING:

Intake and Evaluation Tools

Alternate Care Site Intake and Evaluation Tool

ALTERNATE CARE SITE INTAKE/EVALUATION FORM

Last Name:		First Name:		Middle Initial:	Last 4 digit of SS: XXX-XX-
Sex: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Height:	Weight:	Date of Birth:	Telephone:	Primary Language:
Street Address:		Lot/Apt #	City:	Zip Code:	
Living Arrangements: <input type="checkbox"/> Alone <input type="checkbox"/> With Relative <input type="checkbox"/> Other If other, please explain:					
Mailing Address (if different):		City:	Zip Code:	Mobile Home?: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Local Emergency Contact Name:		Relationship:	Telephone:		
Out of Town Emergency Contact Name:		Relationship:	Telephone:		
Caregiver Name:		Relationship:	Telephone:		
Only immediate family living in household or caregiver can accompany you to the alternate care site.					
Primary Doctor's Name:		Home Health Agency if applicable:			
Telephone:		Telephone:			
Name Your Medical Issues: (Bring List of Medications with you to the Alternate Care Site):					
Are you under the care of HOSPICE? <small>HOSPICE patients do NOT need to complete the remainder of this form. Contact your HOSPICE caregiver to arrange for special needs shelter and/or transportation.</small> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
TRANSPORTATION: Do you need a ride to the Alternate Care Site? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
Mobility Assessment: (Check all that apply)			Electric Dependent: (Check all that apply)		
<input type="checkbox"/> I can walk independently <input type="checkbox"/> I use a cane <input type="checkbox"/> I use a walker <input type="checkbox"/> I use a wheelchair/scooter <input type="checkbox"/> I have partial use of limb <input type="checkbox"/> I am confined to bed <input type="checkbox"/> I use a lift to get in/out of bed or on/off toilet <input type="checkbox"/> I have a hearing impairment <input type="checkbox"/> I am deaf <input type="checkbox"/> I have a visual impairment <input type="checkbox"/> I am blind			<input type="checkbox"/> Feeding Pump <input type="checkbox"/> Suction Pump <input type="checkbox"/> Nebulizer <input type="checkbox"/> Cardiac Monitor <input type="checkbox"/> Apnea Monitor <input type="checkbox"/> CPAP/BPAP <input type="checkbox"/> Ventilator <input type="checkbox"/> Concentrator <input type="checkbox"/> Dialysis <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Oxygen If checked complete the following: No. of hrs. daily _____ Liter Flow _____ Portable Tank <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Cognitive/Communication Assessment: (Check all that apply)			Special Care: (Check all that apply)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Illness <input type="checkbox"/> Alzheimers / Dementia <input type="checkbox"/> Developmental Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Anxiety <input type="checkbox"/> Depression <input type="checkbox"/> Depression <input type="checkbox"/> I do not communicate verbally <input type="checkbox"/> I use an augmentative communication device			<input type="checkbox"/> Open Wound <input type="checkbox"/> Ostomy <input type="checkbox"/> Catheter <input type="checkbox"/> Incontinence <input type="checkbox"/> I need a nurse or caregiver to administer medication to me		
<input type="checkbox"/> I have a trained service animal If checked, what kind: _____					
By signing this form I give my authorization for the medical information contained herein to be released to the county health department, emergency management, local fire districts, and receiving facilities for the purpose of evaluating my needs and providing emergency transportation and sheltering. The information contained here will be kept confidential.					
Signature of Individual/Guardian			Date Signed		
Return form to: (INSERT ALTERNATE CARE SITE CONTACT INFORMATION HERE! - ADDRESS, FAX, EMAIL)					
For Office Use Only (Do not check)					
<input type="checkbox"/> ACS <input type="checkbox"/> Special Needs Shelter <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital <input type="checkbox"/> Dialysis <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatics Services <input type="checkbox"/> Other					

Failure to complete the entire form WILL delay your evaluation!

TRIAGE SCREENING

Initial questions will be asked of alternate care site individuals as they enter into the facility to determine whether they may have a medical emergency or are presenting significant emerging symptoms. The alternate care site will use the most current Assessment and Intake Tool for initial triage.

The following establishes reasonable triage criteria the Alternate Care Site's qualified medical professional might employ during a public health event resulting in a large scale displacement of citizens from their normal place of residence. These criteria should be considered in determining whether an individual with special medical needs should be taken to an Alternate Care Site (ACS) or to a hospital for emergency care and admission screening. Those exhibiting critical and/or emergency health indicators should receive immediate emergency care by EMS or qualified staff onsite, until transport can be achieved. Those answering "Yes" on the alternate care site Initial Intake and Assessment Tool question "Do you have medical or health concern or need right now" should receive immediate attention.

The consensus criteria for those individuals who do not require immediate care in an acute care facility, but have medical needs to the degree that their health and well-being may be in jeopardy (especially under the extraordinary conditions that may prevail in the circumstances surrounding mass displacement of residents):

- Those individuals who depend on a caregiver to assist with the accomplishment of activities of daily living (ADLs) and for whom a care-giver and a safe environment are not available.
- Those individuals who are technologically dependent; i.e., require oxygen and/or some type of mechanical device to sustain normal function and enable ADLs, e.g., oxygen concentrators or portable O2 units, respirators, access to periodic dialysis treatment, etc.
- Those individuals who are dependent on specialized medications in order to maintain their health status and for whom those medications are unavailable due to the circumstances. This may include those who have been on home IV therapy.
- Additionally, some individuals may be at high risk during a "population displacement" event who would not otherwise be at risk. Examples include pregnant and the newborn or post-surgical patients recently released from a hospital

LEVEL OF CARE TRIAGE MATRIX

Condition	General Shelter	Medical Needs Shelter (ACS)	Medical Management Facility (Hospital)
Alzheimer 's disease (ALZD)	Early	Moderate, cooperative, Not a flight risk.	Advanced. Confined to a bed; nonverbal; Refusal to eat; totally dependent
Ambulating Difficulty (walker, cane, crutches)	✓	If other information may indicate a need	
Ameliorating Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) wheelchair		Wheelchair-user, able to transfer from chair to bed	Advanced, Confined to a bed, totally dependent
Aphasia (communication difficulty)		✓	
Arthritis	Self-ambulating	Wheelchair-user, able to transfer from chair to bed	Confined to a bed, requires pair management
Asthma	✓	Requires nebulizer treatments	Unstable, requires urgent medical evaluation, O2 sat below %
Bronchitis	✓	If requires nebulizer treatments	Unstable, requires urgent medical evaluation, O2 sat below %
Cardiac	Stable, oral meds	Controlled with Med.	Unstable –Having SOB & Angina
Cerebral Palsy	Stable	✓	Severe, Confined to a bed, total dependent
Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA)		Wheelchair-user, able to transfer from chair to bed.	Confined to a bed
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)		Oxygen Use	Oxygen dependent, end stage
Colostomy	✓	Assistance needed	Post surgical ostomy
Comotose			✓
Contagious, severe infection			Hepatitis, Tuberculosis, Measles or mumps in adult
Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis(CAPD)			✓
Cystic Fibrosis	Stable	Needs meds	Respiratory Compromise
Dementia		Able to follow instructions, not a flight risk	End stage, Confined to a bed
Diabetes/Hyperglycemia	Insulin and diet controlled	Insulin Administration Assistant monitoring	Brittle diabetic, glucose over on dialysis
Eating and Swallowing Disorders	✓Eating disorder under control	Stable anorexia/bulimia under treatment. Swallowing disorders requiring thickeners and gastric feedings.	No gag reflex, history of aspiration requires suction airway management

Edema	✓ Mild, related to position or non-acute injury as in a sprain	Related to mild CHF and position	Acute CHF or other metabolic condition requiring urgent medical management
Examples	American Red Cross Evacuation Center	Special Needs Shelter	Medical Management Facility
Emphysema	Not oxygen dependent	Oxygen use, minimal monitoring	Oxygen dependent, end stage
Foley Catheter	Stable	Management & Foley Change	Catheter management post surgical procedure
Fractured Bones	✓	Pin site Care Dressing Changes	Acute injury requiring monitoring and pain management
High Blood Pressure/ Hypertension	Stable	Monitor, assistance with medications	Uncontrolled, requires urgent medical management
Hip Replacement	>6 months	<6 months	
Ileostomy	✓	Requires assistance in self-care	Recent surgical procedures
Intellectual Disability	✓	Requires assistance in self-care; communication	
Knee replacement	>6 months	<6 months	
Medical Equipment Attachments		G-Tubes	IV, NG –Tubes, Central Venous CATHETERS OR TRACHEOTOMY Tube (newly placed or requires frequent suctioning)
Migraine Headaches	✓		
Multiple Sclerosis	Self-ambulating	Wheelchair-user	Confined to a bed
Muscular Dystrophy	Self-ambulating	Wheelchair-user	Confined to a bed
Neuromuscular Disorders	Self-ambulating	Wheelchair-user	Confined to a bed
Osteoarthritis/Osteoporosis	Self-ambulating	Wheelchair-user	Confined to a bed
Parkinson's Disease			Advanced
Psychosis	Controlled	Controlled	Uncontrolled
Respirator Ventilator Dependent			✓
Seizures	Controlled	Med Assistance Needed	Uncontrolled
Skin Rashes	Sores/Non-Fluid	Open sores; draining, dressing changes	Infectious
Sleep Apnea	Non-electric dependent		Electric dependent, CPAP
Upper respiratory infection	✓	✓ Isolation	Requires urgent medical evaluation Fever/O2 sat %
Urinary Tract Infection	✓		
Wheelchair Transferable	Mobile with minimal Assistance	Wheelchair bound with Other conditions	Confined to a bed

COMMUNICATION

In addition to persons who are non-English speaking, other residents within the alternate care site will also require accommodations to ensure their access to all written and verbal communications. The alternate care site manager will need to ensure that all persons receive/understand alternate care site announcements for their safety and well-being.

1. Important Communication Considerations Be aware of the following needs.
2. People with Visual Disabilities– Consider the need to make printed information accessible and to provide a verbal orientation when people with visual disabilities encounter a new environment (i.e., upon entering a disaster alternate care site). See alternatives for written information below.
3. People who are Deaf or have Hearing Impairments– For many persons who are deaf, sign language is the primary means of communication. People who are hard of hearing typically have functional speech and communicate primarily through speech.
4. Persons with Developmental or Cognitive disabilities In general, persons with developmental or cognitive disabilities may have trouble processing information unless it is presented simply and slowly.
5. Disaster victims in general– Some persons may not fully understand the extent of what is happening in the alternate care site. Take time to listen carefully or to explain again.
6. Improving Communication until Resources Arrive The following are ways to support communication access until resources arrives (see the subsection that follows).
7. To Meet Most Basic Communication Needs– Have note pads, pens and pencils available at the alternate care site for staff or volunteers to use in communicating with Deaf or hearing-impaired persons and with persons who seem disoriented. Keep language simple and draw pictures if necessary. Whenever there are spoken alternate care site announcements, these same announcements need to be summarized in writing and posted on a central message board. Flashing lights could precede the announcement so that alternate care site residents with hearing loss are informed that an announcement is forthcoming. If electricity is available, it might be possible to use an electronic board to provide short scrolling text of what was said.
8. Alternatives for Written Information– The usual options include Braille, large print (16 point font), or audiocassettes, if persons with visual disabilities request information in alternative formats. Otherwise, always communicating any written information orally may be adequate for people who are visually impaired.

9. *Hearing Aids* – Hearing aids amplify background noise and alternate care site environments have a high background noise level. For optimal communication, face a hearing impaired person directly and get as close as you comfortably can.
10. *Comprehension* – Some persons with developmental or cognitive disabilities may not fully comprehend the emergency or could become confused about the proper way to react. Present information slowly; use simple language and speak with short sentences.
11. *Repeat Back* – Have the person repeat back what you said as a check to see if you are being understood.
12. *Disaster victims in general* – Some persons may not fully understand the extent of what is happening in the alternate care site. Take time to listen carefully or to explain again.
13. *Resources to Help with Communication Access* (requests for these resources may be referred to the Special Populations Liaison Team for acquisition):
14. *ASL Interpreters* – A person who is deaf may request an American Sign Language (ASL) interpreter to aid in communication. The alternate care site manager can contact the associated Acute Care Facility or Hospital to have an ASL interpreter provided for the alternate care site.
15. *TTYs or CapTel Phones* – For telephone communication, once telephones are operational, persons who are deaf might require a telephone device that transmits typed text (TTY or TDD). CapTel phones also receive text of the other person's speech, but allow for much faster communication as they go through a different relay service. Again, the alternate care site manager can contact the hospital to fill this need.
16. *Captioning* – Captioning provides a visual representation for verbal communication and for the audio portion to video communication. Captioning includes both open/closed captioning where the audio being captioned appears visually in a scroll box on the TV screen. Real-time captions involve a trained captioner typing out a visual representation of the verbal communication.
17. *Assisted Listening Devices* – Any type of device that will help the person to function better in day-to-day alternate care site communication situations.

SUPPLIES - *Anticipated Alternate Care Site Resource Requests may include:*

- Personal Care Assistance (In Home Supportive Services)
- American Sign Language (ASL) Interpreters
- Transfer Boards
- Ostomy supplies
- Air Mattresses, Egg Crate Foam Mattresses, or Foam Pads
- Higher Cots (for safe transfer)
- Hearing Aide Batteries of different sizes (including batteries for cochlear implants)
- Portable TTY or TDD Phones (telecommunication device for persons who are deaf)
- Video Phones
- Portable Ramps
- Shower Chairs
- Equipment for recharging wheelchair batteries
- Large Handled Eating Utensils
- Two Handled Drinking Mug
- Flexible Straws
- Disposable Briefs
- Barrier Masks (or fabric facial masks)
- Toilet Lifters or Portable Accessible Commode
- Insulin and other Medications
- Oxygen
- Wheelchairs, canes and other mobility aids
- Medical supplies
- Disposal of medical supplies
- Blender or Cuisinart (for people with modified diet needs)
- Magnifier with minimum 4x strength
- Computer with Screen Reader programming
- Communication Boards
- Ipod and/or Ipad
- White or blackboard displays in shelters

Some persons with disabilities are fully independent, while other persons may require moderate assistance within the alternate care site. Respect the independence of all alternate care site residents to the extent possible. Let people with disabilities make their own determination about what level of care and assistance they need. Where assistance is needed, community volunteers, or other alternate care site residents, may provide that assistance. If a personal attendant is employed to help with care needs at home, ask the person if their attendant is available to provide that same support in the alternate care site. In fact, the individual may ask for personal assistance. Agencies that provide personal care assistance can also be contacted to provide additional supportive services, however, an individual must first give their permission before a request is made.

1) *People with Mobility Disabilities:*

- *Transfer Assistance* – Some persons using a wheelchair may need assistance transferring from their chair to a bed or cot, but can then proceed without assistance. Ask for advice on safe methods before lifting or moving the person. If you are unsure, or untrained in providing transfer assistance, ask for help.
- *Meals* – Ask if the person would like assistance when going through feeding lines.
- *Cot Space* – Assign a cot space in an area where access to other facilities like eating areas and restrooms does not take the person through an obstructed area.
- *Sleeping Accommodations* – Persons who have paraplegia (loss of function in lower body) or quadriplegia (paralysis of both arms and legs) may experience circulation problems and require a softer sleeping surface than cots provide. An air mattress can alleviate this discomfort.
- *Battery Charging* – A person using a motorized wheelchair or scooter will need a place within the alternate care site to recharge their batteries.

2) *People with Visual Disabilities:*

- *Reading and Mobility Assistance* – Volunteers can help as sighted guides or readers.
- *Cot Space* – Locate sleeping space along a wall or in a corner to make it easier to find. Also, keep doors closed or wide-open – a person who is blind regards a partially open door as fully open without realizing an obstruction waits.

3) *People with Developmental or Cognitive Disabilities* – Establish a buddy system with volunteers providing reassurance, calm explanation and attention to the needs of persons with developmental or cognitive disabilities.

4) *People Who Are Deaf or Hearing Impaired* – Volunteers can help with basic communication needs – writing or slowly repeating instructions.

5) *Visible Tension and Anxiety* – People with and without disabilities react to disasters differently. All disaster victims experience some emotional impact. If a person within the alternate care site becomes agitated, help them find a quiet corner away from the confusion to reduce stress. Keep your communication simple, clear and brief. If the person appears to be delusional, don't argue with them or try to "talk them out of

it.” Just let them know you are there to help them. Be empathetic – show that you have heard them and care about what they have told you. Be reassuring.

- 6) *Persons dependent on medical equipment or home health care* will need to bring the equipment, and/or the personal support they receive at home, with them to the alternate care site. An area of the alternate care site can be sectioned-off to provide for more privacy.
- 7) *Privacy Area* – Create a section of the alternate care site that is separate from the other alternate care site residents for use as a “privacy room”. Some persons with disabilities must change catheter bags and attend to other personal hygiene needs. In addition, other alternate care site residents -- some elderly persons, persons with psychiatric disabilities, and even parents with very young children -- may benefit from a quieter space.
- 8) *Alternate Care Site Isolation Area* – Designate a separate room or space within the facility for people who have asthma, multiple chemical sensitivities or allergies. To the extent possible and for the benefit of all alternate care site residents, a no scent policy is advisable in the alternate care site, which extends to using non-scented alternate care site supplies and cleaning materials. People with seriously weakened immune systems (e.g., some persons with AIDS or diabetes) who are very susceptible to germs in the environment may also require isolation within alternate care sites.

APPENDIX A

INTAKE AND EVALUATION TOOLS

INITIAL INTAKE AND ASSESSMENT TOOL - AMERICAN RED CROSS - U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Date/Time: _____ Shelter Name/City/State: _____ DRO Name/#: _____

Family Last Name: _____

Primary language spoken in home: _____ Does the family need language assistance/interpreter?: _____



Names/ages/genders of all family members present: _____

If alone and under 18, location of next of kin/parent/guardian: _____ If unknown, notify shelter manager & interviewer initial here: _____

Home Address: _____

Client Contact Number: _____ Interviewer Name (print name): _____

INITIAL INTAKE	Circle	Actions to be taken	Include ONLY name of affected family member
1. Do you need assistance hearing me?	YES / NO	If Yes, consult with Disaster Health Services (HS).	
2. Will you need assistance with understanding or answering these questions?	YES / NO	If Yes, notify shelter manager and refer to HS.	
3. Do you have a medical or health concern or need right now ?	YES / NO	If Yes, stop interview and refer to HS immediately. If life threatening, call 911.	
4. Observation for the Interviewer: Does the client appear to be overwhelmed, disoriented, agitated, or a threat to self or others?	YES/ NO	If life threatening, call 911. If yes, or unsure, refer immediately to HS or Disaster Mental Health (DMH).	
5. Do you need medicine, equipment or electricity to operate medical equipment or other items for daily living?	YES / NO	If Yes, refer to HS.	
6. Do you normally need a caregiver, personal assistant, or service animal?	YES / NO	If Yes, ask next question. If No, skip next question.	
7. Is your caregiver, personal assistant, or service animal inaccessible?	YES / NO	If Yes, circle which one and refer to HS.	
8. Do you have any severe environmental, food, or medication allergies?	YES / NO	If Yes, refer to HS.	
9. Question to Interviewer: Would this person benefit from a more detailed health or mental health assessment?	YES / NO	If Yes, refer to HS or DMH.	*If client is uncertain or unsure of answer to any question, refer to HS or DMH for more in-depth evaluation.

 **STOP HERE!**  REFER to: HS Yes ☐ No ☐ DMH Yes ☐ No ☐ Interviewer Initial _____

DISASTER HEALTH SERVICES/DISASTER MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT FOLLOW-UP

ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT INFORMATION	Circle	Actions to be taken	Comments
Have you been hospitalized or under the care of a physician in the past month?	YES / NO	If Yes, list reason.	
Do you have a condition that requires any special medical equipment/supplies? (Epi-pen, diabetes supplies, respirator, oxygen, dialysis, ostomy supplies, etc.)	YES / NO	If Yes, list potential sources if available.	
Are you presently receiving any benefits (Medicare/Medicaid) or do you have other health insurance coverage?	YES / NO	If Yes, list type and benefit number(s) if available.	
MEDICATIONS	Circle	Actions to be taken	Comments
Do you take any medication(s) regularly?	YES / NO	If No, skip to the questions regarding hearing.	
When did you last take your medication?		Date/Time.	
When are you due for your next dose?		Date/Time.	
Do you have the medications with you?	YES / NO	If No, identify medications and process for replacement.	

INITIAL INTAKE AND ASSESSMENT TOOL - AMERICAN RED CROSS - U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
HEARING	Circle	Actions to be taken	Comments
Do you use a hearing aid and do you have it with you?	YES / NO	If Yes to either, ask the next two questions. If No, skip next two questions.	
Is the hearing aid working?	YES / NO	If No, identify potential resources for replacement.	
Do you need a battery?	YES / NO	If Yes, identify potential resources for replacement.	
Do you need a sign language interpreter?	YES / NO	If Yes, identify potential resources in conjunction with shelter manager.	
How do you best communicate with others?		Sign language? Lip read? Use a TTY? Other (explain).	
VISION/SIGHT	Circle	Actions to be taken	Comments
Do you wear prescription glasses and do you have them with you?	YES / NO	If Yes to either, ask next question. If No, skip the next question.	
Do you have difficulty seeing, even with glasses?	YES / NO	If No, skip the remaining Vision/Sight questions and go to Activities of Daily Living section.	
Do you use a white cane?	YES / NO	If Yes, ask next question. If No, skip the next question.	
Do you have your white cane with you?	YES / NO	If No, identify potential resources for replacement.	
Do you need assistance getting around, even with your white cane?	YES / NO	If Yes, collaborate with HS and shelter manager.	
ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING	Circle	Ask all questions in category.	Comments
Do you need help getting dressed, bathing, eating, toileting?	YES / NO	If Yes, specify and explain.	
Do you have a family member, friend or caregiver with you to help with these activities?	YES / NO	If No, consult shelter manager to determine if general population shelter is appropriate.	
Do you need help moving around or getting in and out of bed?	YES / NO	If Yes, explain.	
Do you rely on a mobility device such as a cane, walker, wheelchair or transfer board?	YES / NO	If No, skip the next question. If Yes, list.	
Do you have the mobility device/equipment with you?	YES / NO	If No, identify potential resources for replacement.	
NUTRITION	Circle	Actions to be taken	Comments
Do you wear dentures and do you have them with you?	YES / NO	If needed, identify potential resources for replacement.	
Are you on any special diet?	YES / NO	If Yes, list special diet and notify feeding staff.	
Do you have any allergies to food?	YES / NO	If Yes, list allergies and notify feeding staff.	
IMPORTANT! HS/DMH INTERVIEWER EVALUATION			
Question to Interviewer: Has the person been able to express his/her needs and make choices?	YES / NO	If No or uncertain, consult with HS, DMH and shelter manager.	
Question to Interviewer: Can this shelter provide the assistance and support needed?	YES / NO	If No, collaborate with HS and shelter manager on alternative sheltering options.	
NAME OF PERSON COLLECTING INFORMATION:	HS/ DMH Signature:		Date:

This following information is only relevant for interviews conducted at HHS medical facilities: Federal agencies conducting or sponsoring collections of information by use of these tools, so long as these tools are used in the provision of treatment or clinical examination, are exempt from the Paperwork Reduction Act under 5 C.F.R. 1320.3(h)(5).

The authority for collecting this information is 42 USC 300hh-11(b) (4). Your disclosure of this information is voluntary. The principal purpose of this collection is to appropriately treat, or provide assistance to, you. The primary routine uses of the information provided include disclosure to agency contractors who are performing a service related to this collection, to medical facilities, non-agency healthcare workers, and to other federal agencies to facilitate treatment and assistance, and to the Justice Department in the event of litigation. Providing the information requested will assist us in properly triaging you or providing assistance to you.

ALTERNATE CARE SITE INTAKE/EVALUATION FORM

Failure to complete the entire form WILL delay your evaluation!

Last Name:		First Name:		Middle Initial:	Last 4 digit of SS: XXX-XX-
Sex: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Height:	Weight:	Date of Birth:	Telephone:	Primary Language:
Street Address:		Lot/Apt #	City:		Zip Code:
Living Arrangements: <input type="checkbox"/> Alone <input type="checkbox"/> With Relative <input type="checkbox"/> Other If other, please explain: <input type="text"/>					
Mailing Address(if different):		City:	Zip Code:	Mobile Home?: <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="text"/> <input type="radio"/> No	
Local Emergency Contact Name:		Relationship:		Telephone:	
Out of Town Emergency Contact Name:		Relationship:		Telephone:	
Caregiver Name:		Relationship:		Telephone:	
Only immediate family living in household or caregiver can accompany you to the alternate care site.					
Primary Doctor's Name:			Home Health Agency if applicable:		
Telephone:			Telephone:		
Name Your Medical Issues: (Bring List of Medications with you to the Alternate Care Site):					
Are you under the care of HOSPICE? <i>HOSPICE patients do NOT need to complete the remainder of this form. Contact your HOSPICE caregiver to arrange for special needs shelter and/or transportation.)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
TRANSPORTATION: Do you need a ride to the Alternate Care Site? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
Mobility Assessment: (Check all that apply)			Electric Dependent (Check all that apply)		
<input type="checkbox"/> I can walk independently <input type="checkbox"/> I use a cane <input type="checkbox"/> I use a walker <input type="checkbox"/> I use a wheelchair/scooter <input type="checkbox"/> I have partial use of limb <input type="checkbox"/> I am confined to bed <input type="checkbox"/> I use a lift to get in/out of bed or on/off toilet <input type="checkbox"/> I have a hearing impairment <input type="checkbox"/> I am deaf <input type="checkbox"/> I have a visual impairment <input type="checkbox"/> I am blind			<input type="checkbox"/> Feeding Pump <input type="checkbox"/> Suction Pump <input type="checkbox"/> Nebulizer <input type="checkbox"/> Cardiac Monitor <input type="checkbox"/> Apnea Monitor <input type="checkbox"/> CPAP/BPAP <input type="checkbox"/> Ventilator <input type="checkbox"/> Concentrator <input type="checkbox"/> Dialysis <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Oxygen If checked complete the following: No. of hrs. daily Liter Flow Portable Tank <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Cognitive/Communication Assessment: (Check all that apply)			Special Care: (Check all that apply)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Illness <input type="checkbox"/> Alzheimer's / Dementia <input type="checkbox"/> Developmental Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Anxiety <input type="checkbox"/> Depression <input type="checkbox"/> Depression <input type="checkbox"/> I do not communicate verbally <input type="checkbox"/> I use an augmentative communication device			<input type="checkbox"/> Open Wound <input type="checkbox"/> Ostomy <input type="checkbox"/> Catheter <input type="checkbox"/> Incontinence <input type="checkbox"/> I need a nurse or caregiver to administer medication to me		
<input type="checkbox"/> I have a trained service animal If checked, what kind: <input type="text"/>					
<i>By signing this form I give my authorization for the medical information contained herein to be released to the county health department, emergency management, local fire districts, and receiving facilities for the purpose of evaluating my needs and providing emergency transportation and sheltering. The information contained here will be kept confidential.</i>					
Signature of Individual/Guardian				Date Signed	
Return form to: (INSERT ALTERNATE CARE SITE CONTACT INFORMATION HERE! – ADDRESS, FAX, EMAIL)					
For Office Use Only (Check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> ACS <input type="checkbox"/> Special Needs Shelter <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital <input type="checkbox"/> Dialysis <input type="checkbox"/> Aging Services <input type="checkbox"/> Other_____					

APPENDIX B

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES & PLANNING COMPONENTS

SHELTER/ALTERNATE CARE SITE CHECKLIST

PERSONAL HEALTH CONCERNS

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I have a visual impairment | <input type="checkbox"/> I have a hearing impairment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I have a developmental/cognitive impairment | <input type="checkbox"/> I have bowel/bladder incontinence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I have unstable hemodialysis | <input type="checkbox"/> I need help with my medications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I have allergies | |

MOBILITY / SPECIAL EQUIPMENT (check all that apply to you):

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cane | <input type="checkbox"/> Walker | <input type="checkbox"/> Wheelchair |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scooter (electric) | <input type="checkbox"/> Service animal | <input type="checkbox"/> Feeding tube, blender, liquid food |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Quadriplegic | <input type="checkbox"/> Paraplegic | <input type="checkbox"/> Amputee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oxygen dependent | <input type="checkbox"/> Nebulizer | <input type="checkbox"/> CPAP / BiPAP |

ALTERNATE CARE SITE NEEDS

- ☐ Emergency Public Shelter ☐ Alternate Care Site ☐ Medical Management/Hospital

TRANSPORTATION NEEDS

- ☐ I will provide my own transportation to the alternate care site
- ☐ I need a ride to the alternate care site. I require the following type of transportation:
- ☐ I can walk to a bus pickup point
 - ☐ I can walk limited distances only
 - ☐ I am ambulatory with assistive device
 - ☐ I require a wheelchair / scooter for mobility – need accessible bus or van
 - ☐ I am confined to a bed – require stretcher/ambulance transport

Special Care Alternate Care Site may be required for the following conditions (please check all that apply to you):

The physician in charge of the Health Department will review each application and assign the shelter most appropriate based upon the information provided on this application. It is advised that you bring a Companion or Caregiver if you are assigned to either a Special Care Shelter or Alternate Care Site/Hospital Shelter.

- ☐ Walks less than 100 feet without assistive device

- ____ Wheelchair User
- ____ Oxygen dependent ____ liters per minute
- ____ Ostomy, ____ Foley, ____ External catheter, ____ Self-catheter
- ____ Recent hospital discharge (physician/patient judgment)
- ____ Transfers with assistance but weighs less than 300 lbs.
- ____ Home peritoneal dialysis
- ____ Unable to make independent judgments for own welfare (i.e. Alzheimer's, dementia, etc.)
- ____ Terminally ill (Hospice shelter as first preference)
- ____ Requires constant, reliable source of electricity
- ____ Chronic wounds/ulcers requiring dressing changes
- ____ Medical equipment required at least 4 times daily (i.e. IV pump, nebulizer, etc.)
- ____ Requires assistance or supervision with medications, IM or IV injections
- ____ Other – give details below

Medical Management/Hospital may be required for the following conditions (check all that apply to you):

Your doctor must send us written authorization in the form of a letter or script, dated for the current year, stating the reasons for hospital sheltering before a shelter will be assigned. Shelteree takes original script or letter with him/her if evacuated.

- ____ Confined to Bed
- ____ Weighs more than 300 lbs. and requires personal or mechanical assistance (Hoyer) with transfers
- ____ Ventilator dependent
- ____ Combative, prone to wander, violent tendencies
- ____ Medical equipment other than oxygen required continuously (specify below)

Additional medical information:

REPORTING GUIDELINES TO BE CONSIDERED

1. Types of Special Needs Categories

- a. Level 0: Persons who have no medical needs, but require transportation assistance for evacuation.
- b. Level 1: Persons dependent on others or in need of others for routine care (eating, walking, toileting, etc.) and children under 18 without adult supervision.
- c. Level 2: Persons with physical, sensory, psychiatric, cognitive or developmental disabilities.
- d. Level 3: Persons requiring assistance with medical care administration, monitoring by a nurse, dependent on equipment (including dialysis), assistance with medications, and mental health disorders.
- e. Level 4: Persons outside an institutional facility care setting who require extensive medical oversight (i.e. IV chemotherapy, ventilator, life support equipment, hospital bed and total care).
- f. Level 5: Persons in institutional settings such as hospitals, long-term care facilities, assisted living facilities, and state schools.

2. Special Needs Sheltering

Special Needs Shelters are refuges of last resort to maintain the current health, safety, and well being of the medically dependent individuals who are acutely ill, or individuals who meet a multitude of human needs both physical and psychological under adverse conditions, to the extent possible.

- a. Levels 1 and 2 who can live independently or who have caregivers accompanying them may be housed in a general population shelter. Facilities should provide nearby space for caregivers, family members, and provide appropriate care for companion pets.
- b. Level 3 and Levels 1 and 2 with or without caregiver support may be housed in an alternate care site or in designated areas within a general population shelter. Facilities should include space for caregivers, family members, and provide appropriate care for companion pets.
- c. Level 4 will be housed in an acute care hospital, long-term care facility, or alternative care site.
- d. Level 5 will be a facility-to-facility transfer (i.e. hospital to hospital, long-term care to long-term care, long-term care to hospital, assisted living to assisted living, etc.).

3. Transportation of Evacuees Who Have Special Needs

- a. Level 0-1: mass transit (accessible buses/vans, trains, airplanes) or personal autos
- b. Level 2: mass transit (accessible buses/vans, trains, airplanes) or personal autos
- c. Level 3: mass transit, personal autos, and accessible buses/vans
- d. Level 4: ground or air ambulance, mass transit or accessible buses/vans
- e. Level 5: ground or air ambulance, mass transit or accessible buses/vans

Emergency Preparedness and Individuals with Disabilities

Tips for First Responders

Distributed With Permission By:



**912 Market Street
Parkersburg, WV 26101
304-422-3151 / www.arcwd.org / info@arcwd.org**

Dear First Responder:

Whether you are responding to an emergency caused by natural forces such as a fire, flood or tornado, or one caused by a terrorist attack, you may encounter persons with some type of disability who will require assistance. Some disabilities, such as those involving physical impairments may be obvious. Other disabilities, such as mental illness, are more difficult to detect. In many cases, you can't tell just by looking at the person whether they have a disability.

Many first responders have requested quick, easy- to-use procedures for assisting persons with disabilities. These tip sheets provide information about many types of disabilities you can use during emergencies as well as during routine encounters. They are not meant to be comprehensive, but contain specific information that you can read quickly either before or while you are actually responding to an incident.

If you would like more information about how to best assist persons with disabilities or have suggestions for future editions of this guide, please contact us.

Seniors

Always ask the person how you can best assist them.

- Some elderly persons may respond more slowly to a crisis and may not fully understand the extent of the emergency. Repeat questions and answers if necessary. Be patient! Taking time to listen carefully or to explain again may take less time than dealing with a confused person who may be less willing to cooperate.
- Reassure the person that they will receive medical assistance without fear of being placed in a nursing home.
- Older people may fear being removed from their homes be sympathetic and understanding and explain that this is temporary.
- Before moving an elderly person, assess their ability to see and hear; adapt rescue techniques for sensory impairments.
- Persons with a hearing loss may appear disoriented and confused when all that is really “wrong” is that they can’t hear you. Determine if the person has a hearing aid. If they do, is it available and working? If it isn’t, can you get a new battery to make it work?
- If the person has a vision loss, identify yourself and explain why you are there. Let the person hold your arm and then guide them to safety.
- If possible, gather all medications before evacuating. Ask the person what medications they are taking and where their medications are stored. Most people keep all their medications in one location in their homes.
- If the person has dementia, turn off emergency lights and sirens if possible. Identify yourself and explain why you are there. Speak slowly, using short words in a calming voice. Ask yes or no questions: repeat them if necessary. Maintain eye contact.

People with Service Animals

Traditionally, the term “service animal” referred to seeing-eye dogs. However, today there are many other types of service animals.

- Remember – a service animal is not a pet.
- Do not touch or give the animal food or treats without the permission of the owner.
- When a dog is wearing its harness, it is on duty. In the event you are asked to take the dog while assisting the individual, hold the leash and not the harness.
- Plan to evacuate the animal with the owner. Do not separate them!
- Service animals are not registered and there is no proof that the animal is a service animal. If the person tells you it is a service animal, treat it as such. However, if the animal is out of control or presents a threat to the individual or others, remove it from the site.
- A person is not required to give you proof of a disability that requires a service animal. You must accept that he/she has a disability. If you have doubts, wait until you arrive at your destination and address the issue with the supervisors in charge.
- The animal need not be specially trained as a service animal. People with psychiatric and emotional disabilities may have a companion animal. These are just as important to them as a service animal is to a person with a physical disability – please be understanding and treat the animal as a service animal.
- A service animal must be in a harness or on a leash, but need not be muzzled.

People with Autism

Communication

- Speak calmly - use direct, concrete phrases with no more than one or two steps, or write brief instructions on a pad if the person can read.
- Allow extra time for the person to respond.
- The person may repeat what you have said, repeat the same phrase over and over, talk about topics unrelated to the situation, or have an unusual or monotone voice. This is their attempt to communicate, and is not meant to irritate you or be disrespectful.
- Avoid using phrases that have more than one meaning such as "spread eagle" "knock it off" or "cut it out".
- Visually check to see if there is wallet identification or an ID bracelet that identifies the person as having an autism spectrum disorder.
- Some people with autism don't show indications of pain - check for injuries.

Social

- Approach the person in a calm manner. Try not to appear threatening.
- The person may not understand typical social rules, so may be dressed oddly, invade your space, prefer to be farther away from you than typical, or not make eye contact.

People who are Blind or Have A Visual Impairment

- There is a difference between visual impairment and blindness. Some people who are "legally blind" have some sight, while others are totally blind.
- Announce your presence, speak out, and then enter the area.
- Speak naturally and directly to the individual.
- Do not shout.
- Don't be afraid to use words like "see," "look," or "blind."
- State the nature of the emergency and offer them your arm. As you walk, advise them of any obstacles.
- Offer assistance but let the person explain what help is needed.
- Do not grab or attempt to guide them without first asking them.
- Let the person grasp your arm or shoulder lightly for guidance.
- They may choose to walk slightly behind you to gauge your body's reactions to obstacles.
- Be sure to mention stairs, doorways, narrow passages, ramps, etc.
- When guiding someone to a seat, place the person's hand on the back of the chair.
- If leading several individuals with visual impairments, ask them to guide the person behind them.
- Remember that you'll need to communicate any written information orally.
- When you have reached safety, orient the person to the location and ask if any further assistance is needed.
- If the person has a service animal, don't pet it unless the person says it is ok to do so. Service animals must be evacuated with the person.
- Refer to the section on People with Service Animals.

People Who are Deaf or Have A Hearing Impairment

- There is a difference between hard of hearing and deaf. People who are hearing impaired vary in the extent of hearing loss they experience. Some are completely deaf, while others can hear almost normally with hearing aids on.
- Hearing aids do not guarantee that the person can hear and understand speech. They increase volume, not increase clarity.
- If possible, flick the lights when entering an area or room to get their attention.
- Establish eye contact with the individual, not with the interpreter, if one is present.
- Use facial expressions and hand gestures as visual cues.
- Check to see if you have been understood and repeat if necessary.
- Offer pencil and paper. Write slowly and let the individual read as you write.
- Written communication may be especially important if you are unable to understand the person's speech.
- Do not allow others to interrupt you while conveying the emergency information.
- Be patient – the person may have difficulty understanding the urgency of your message.
- Provide the person with a flashlight to signal their location in the event they are separated from the rescue team. This will facilitate lip-reading or signing in the dark.
- While written communication should work for many people, others may not understand English well enough in English to understand written instructions. Keep instructions simple, in the present tense and use basic vocabulary.

People Who Have A Mental Illness

- You may not be able to tell if a person has a mental illness until you have begun the evacuation procedure.
- If a person begins to exhibit unusual behavior, ask if they have any mental health issues you need to be aware of. However, be aware that they may or may not tell you. If you suspect someone has a mental health issue, use the following tips to help you through the situation.
- In an emergency, the person may become confused. Speak slowly and in a normal speaking tone.
- If the person becomes agitated, help them find a quiet corner away from the confusion.
- Keep your communication simple, clear and brief.
- If they are confused, don't give multiple commands – ask or state one thing at a time.
- Be empathetic – show that you have heard them and care about what they have told you. Be reassuring.
- If the person is delusional, don't argue with them or try to "talk them out of it". Just let them know you are there to help them.
- Ask if there is any medication they should take with them.
- Try to avoid interrupting a person who might be disoriented or rambling – just let them know that you have to go quickly.
- Don't talk down to them, yell or shout.
- Have a forward leaning body position – this shows interest and concern.

People with Mobility Impairments

- Always ask the person how you can help before attempting any assistance. Every person and every disability is unique – even though it may be important to evacuate the location where the person is, respect their independence to the extent possible. Don't make assumptions about the person's abilities.
- Ask if they have limitations or problems that may affect their safety.
- Some people may need assistance getting out of bed or out of a chair, but CAN then proceed without assistance. Ask!
- Here are some other questions you may find helpful.
 - "Are you able to stand or walk without the help of a mobility device like a cane, walker or a wheelchair?"
 - "You might have to [stand] [walk] for quite awhile on your own. Will this be ok? Please be sure and tell someone if you think you need assistance."
 - "Do you have full use of your arms?"
- When carrying the person, avoid putting pressure on his or her arms, legs or chest. This may result in spasms, pain, and may even interfere with their ability to breathe.
- Avoid the "fireman's carry." Use the one or two person carry techniques.

Crutches, Canes or Other Mobility Devices

- A person using a mobility device may be able to negotiate stairs independently. One hand is used to grasp the handrail while the other hand is used for the crutch or cane. Do not interfere with the person's movement unless asked to do so, or the nature of the emergency is such that absolute speed is the primary concern. If this is the case, tell the person what you'll need to do and why.
- Ask if you can help by offering to carry the extra crutch.
- If the stairs are crowded, act as a buffer and run interference for the person.

Evacuating Wheelchair Users

- If the conversation will take more than a few minutes, sit down to speak at eye level.
- Wheelchair users are trained in special techniques to transfer from one chair to another. Depending on their upper body strength, they may be able to do much of the work themselves.
- Ask before you assume you need to help, or what that help should be.

Carrying Techniques for Non-Motorized Wheelchairs

The In-chair carry is the most desirable technique if possible.

- **One-person assist:**
 - Grasp the pushing grips, if available.
 - Stand one step above and behind the wheelchair.
 - Tilt the wheelchair backward until a balance (fulcrum) is achieved.
 - Keep your center of gravity low.
 - Descend frontward.
 - Let the back wheels gradually lower to the next step.
- **Two-person assist:**

- Positioning of second rescuer:
- Stand in front of the wheelchair.
- Face the wheelchair.
- Stand one, two, or three steps down (depending on the height of the other rescuer).
- Grasp the frame of the wheelchair.
- Push into the wheelchair.
- Descend the stairs backward.

Motorized Wheelchairs

- Motorized wheelchairs may weigh up to 100 pounds unoccupied, and may be longer than manual wheelchairs. Lifting a motorized wheelchair and user up or down stairs requires two to four people.
- People in motorized wheelchairs probably know their equipment much better than you do! Before lifting, ask about heavy chair parts that can be temporarily detached, how you should position yourselves, where you should grab hold, and what, if any, angle to tip the chair backward.
- Turn the wheelchair's power off before lifting it.
- Most people who use motorized wheelchairs have limited arm and hand motion. Ask if they have any special requirements for being transported down the stairs.

People with Cognitive Disabilities

Say:

- My name is.... I'm here to help you, not hurt you.
- I am a ... (name your job).
- I am here because ... (explain the situation).
- I look different than my picture on my badge because ... (for example, if you are wearing protective equipment).

Show:

- Your picture identification badge (as you say the above).
- That you are calm and competent.

Give:

- Extra time for the person to process what you are saying and to respond.
- Respect for the dignity of the person as an equal and as an adult (example: speak directly to the person).
- An arm to the person to hold as they walk. If needed, offer your elbow for balance.
- If possible, quiet time to rest (as possible, to lower stress/fatigue).

Use:

- Short sentences.
- Simple, concrete words.
- Accurate, honest information.
- Pictures and objects to illustrate your words. Point to your ID picture as you say who you are, point to any protective equipment as you speak about it.

Predict:

- What will happen (simply and concretely)?
- When events will happen (tie to common events in addition to numbers and time, for example, "By lunch time..." "By the time the sun goes down...").
- How long this will last – when things will return to normal (if you know).
- When the person can contact/rejoin loved ones (for example: calls to family, re-uniting pets).

Ask for/Look for:

- An identification bracelet with special health information.
- Essential equipment and supplies (for example: wheelchair, walker, oxygen, batteries, communication devices [head pointers, alphabet boards, speech synthesizers, etc.]).
- Medication.
- Mobility aids (for example, assistance or service animal).
- Special health instructions (for example: allergies).
- Special communication information (for example, is the person using sign language)?
- Contact information.
- Signs of stress and/or confusion (for example, the person might say [s] he is stressed, look confused, withdraw, start rubbing their hands together).
- Conditions that people might misinterpret (for example, someone might mistake Cerebral Palsy for drunkenness).

Repeat:

- Reassurances (for example, "You may feel afraid. That's ok. We're safe now.")
- Encouragement (for example, "Thanks for moving fast. You are doing great. Other people can look at you and know what to do").
- Frequent updates on what's happening and what will happen next. Refer to what you predicted will happen, for example: "Just like I said before, we're getting into my car now. We'll go to... now".

Reduce:

- Distractions. For example: lower volume of radio, use flashing lights on vehicle only when necessary.

Explain:

- Any written material (including signs) in everyday words.
- Public address system announcements in simple words.

Share:

- The information you've learned about the person with other workers who'll be assisting the person.

Acknowledgments

Funding for the development and printing of this material came from several sources.

These include:

- New Mexico Department of Health, Award U90/CCU616999 Cooperative Agreement for Public Health Preparedness and Response for Bioterrorism, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- New Mexico Governor's Commission on Disability
- Center for Development and Disability, University of New Mexico
- American Association on Health and Disability

Mary Keener Beresford

New Mexico Governor's
Commission on Disability
(505) 476-0412
Mary.Beresford@state.nm.us

Anthony Cahill

Center for Development and Disability
University of New Mexico
(505) 272-2990
acahill@salud.unm.edu

Anne Pascarelli Barraza

Office of Health Emergency Management
New Mexico Department of Health
(505) 476-7894
anne.barraza@doh.state.nm.us

Roberta S. Carlin

American Association on Health & Disability
110 N. Washington Street, Ste. 328-B
Rockville, MD 20850
(301) 545-6140
rcarlin@aahd.us

The opinions expressed in this material do not represent the official positions of these agencies.

Additional copies of these tips sheets are available for purchase.

For information on prices, contact

Dr. Anthony Cahill
Center for Development and Disability
2300 Menaul Boulevard NE
Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 272-2990
acahill@salud.unm.edu

Designed by Crick Design 505-296-8408

Permission to copy granted from New Mexico Governor's Commission on Disability

505-476-0412 (July 1, 2008)





Emergency Shelter Accessibility Checklist

An Assessment Tool for
Emergency Management Staff and Volunteers

Produced by Connecticut State Office of
Protection and Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities

Checklist format courtesy of Americans with Disabilities Act Coalition of
Connecticut, Inc.

For technical assistance, please contact Elanah Sherman at 860-297-4322 (V),
860-297-4380 (TTY), 800-842-7303 (V/TTY) or Elanah.Sherman@po.state.ct.us

PLEASE NOTE: THE PAGES FROM THIS POINT ON
REFLECT THE PAGE NUMBERING OF THE ORIGINAL
DOCUMENT THAT WAS ADDED AS AN APPENDIX TO THIS PLAN.

This checklist has been developed to assist in assessing and improving the accessibility and usability of emergency shelters and evacuation facilities. It represents a selection of requirements and may not always reflect the most recent code updates. This checklist is not intended to assess whether a facility fully complies with all building codes or other legal requirements, or to serve as a substitute for formal inspections conducted by duly authorized public health and safety officials.

Introduction

Accessibility cannot be assessed simply by taking a quick look around or noting the presence or absence of features like ramps and automatic doors. Nor is it safe to assume that a building used as a school or for some other public purpose will automatically meet the accessibility needs of people seeking shelter, even if it is relatively new. The only way to be sure is to actually check.

Valid accessibility assessment involves a methodical, area-by-area examination with lots of measuring and trying things out. Are the parking and drop-off areas level and smooth or is the pavement cracked, cratered, or excessively sloped? How much force is needed to open the doors? Once the doors are open, how wide are the doorways? If there is a ramp, how steep is it? (If it is too steep, a person who uses a wheelchair may not be able to climb it or safely descend.) And, does it have railings that help people pull themselves up while keeping them from drifting over the edge? If a ramp leads up to a doorway, is there a big enough platform at the top to allow a person using a wheelchair, walker or crutches to open the door without rolling backwards or risking a fall? Is the interior "path of travel" wide enough to maneuver a wheelchair or walker? Are there any loose or broken floor tiles, projecting thresholds, lips or other tripping hazards? Do water fountains, counters or shelves stick out from the walls in such a way that a blind person or a person with low vision might walk into them? Can the signs identifying key rooms and other features be read in Braille? What about bathrooms and dining areas - is there enough space to turn around in a wheelchair, and are fixtures at the right heights and reach ranges? Can door hardware and plumbing controls be operated with a closed fist? There are dozens of questions and lots of details to check out.

This checklist is intended to provide a comprehensive approach to asking and answering basic questions that should be explored when assessing the accessibility of facilities being considered for use as emergency shelters. While no accessibility standards have yet been officially promulgated for emergency shelters, the dimensions and features referenced are generally accepted as useful and appropriate for providing basic access to public facilities. However, please note that meeting the standards stated in this checklist does not necessarily mean that a particular building complies with all accessibility-related code or regulatory requirements. The goal of the checklist is to surface conditions that could present problems for people with various disabilities who are seeking emergency shelter. It is not intended, and does not purport to identify all the issues that potentially affect the accessibility of a particular building or the programs that are normally housed in it.

What if problems are identified? Unless there are major structural barriers, it is quite possible that minor modifications or temporary solutions can be found to afford access for emergency sheltering purposes. For instance, if there are too few accessible parking spaces marked out in the parking area, temporary signs and traffic cones can be used to reserve additional accessible spaces. Portable ramps can often bridge a step or two, and there are commercially available devices that can ease transitions over "bumps" and high thresholds. Door closers can usually be

adjusted to facilitate opening; floor mats can be removed; lever hardware can be clamped to old-fashioned round door knobs; toilet stalls can sometimes be expanded by removing partitions and stringing shower curtains. While some buildings may present too many problems to overcome, adaptive solutions might be found to cure accessibility problems in others.

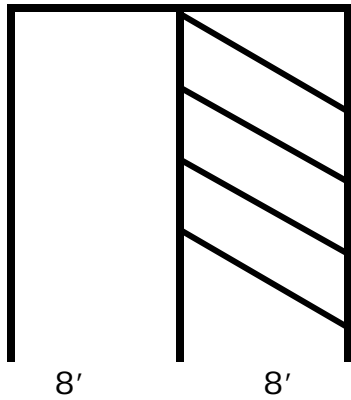
For assistance in thinking about such temporary “work-arounds”, or for help or advice with any accessibility assessment questions, feel free to contact Elanah Sherman or Gretchen Knauff at the Office of Protection and Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities (OPA). They can be reached at (800) 842-7303 (voice/TTY).

HINTS ON USING THIS CHECKLIST

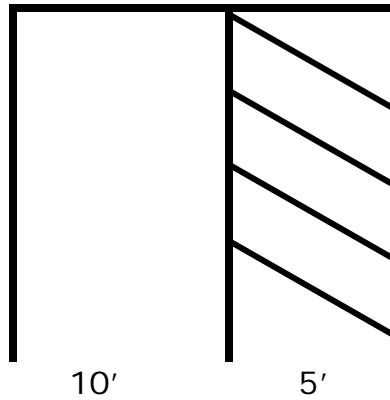
1. Begin by assembling a few basic measuring tools: a tape measure, a two-foot level and a spring gauge to measure door opening resistance.
2. Unless you have prior experience assessing accessibility, it is best to involve people who have experience. You can contact OPA (see above), or seek volunteers from a local disability commission or advocacy group. However, be aware that there is no one “average person with a disability”. The term “disability” covers a broad range of human experience, and includes conditions that affect mobility, strength, endurance, dexterity, sensation and communications as well as information-processing, memory and emotional/behavioral issues. Try to work with people who represent, or are genuinely knowledgeable about the needs of people with different types of disabilities.
3. Work from the outside in. Begin by assessing parking, walkways, drop off areas, exterior ramps and entrances, then proceed to interior spaces - corridors, assembly rooms, dining and sleeping areas, toilet and shower rooms, and then any special service areas or communications features. Proceeding in this sequence parallels the experience of people as they arrive, register, are assigned space, and conduct various typical shelter activities. Following this sequence, it is less likely that you will miss things.
4. Not all facilities have or need elevators or ramps to meet accessibility requirements; some may not have other features referred to in the checklist. The key question is whether there are any barriers that would prevent a person with a disability from having equal access to any functional area within the shelter, or any shelter services.
5. Use the “comments” space provided in each section to note conditions that exceed minimum requirements, need attention or correction, or that might be readily improved upon. Also note any precautions that shelter staff should take to correct unsafe conditions, rearrange furniture, post signs and provide for the availability of temporary ramps or other equipment that will be needed to overcome physical or communications barriers.

Accessible Parking Spaces

Created after October 1, 2004



Van Accessible Space



Non Van Accessible Space

Van Accessible Spaces – Must be at least 16' wide (8' space and 8' of crosshatch).

Non Van Accessible Spaces – Must meet the requirements of Connecticut General Statutes 14-253a. Such spaces must be at least 15' wide (10' space and 5' of crosshatch).

The crosshatch may be on either side of the accessible parking space.

All accessible parking spaces should be on level ground as close to an accessible entrance as possible. If there are multiple accessible entrances, the spaces should be distributed between or among the entrances.

Emergency Shelter Accessibility Checklist

Date:

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PARKING (Page 1 of 2)

The number of handicapped parking spaces associated with a facility; the signage used to designate them; the width of the cross-hatched access isles (needed for vehicle ramps and lifts to operate and for various transfer techniques); their proximity to accessible entrances; the overall condition of the paved surfaces; and, any uneven transitions between travel surfaces can all greatly affect accessibility. Legal requirements for the number and type of handicapped parking spaces vary depending on type of facility and overall size of parking area. Generally there will be a minimum of 1 accessible space for every 25 total parking spaces up to the first 100 spaces. At least one, and no fewer than one of every eight accessible spaces must be van accessible. Numbers increase with the size of the parking lot, but the required ratios diminish. **NOTE:** People who need accessible parking are among the demographic groups most likely to seek public shelters. Meeting minimum legal requirements for parking spaces may not prove sufficient. Where possible, shelter planners should be prepared to designate additional accessible parking spaces on a temporary basis.

PARKING SPACE AVAILABILITY

of overall spaces in lot _____

of accessible spaces _____

of van-accessible spaces _____

ACCESSIBLE SPACES

	Yes	No
Are accessible spaces closest to accessible entrance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is there an access aisle for each handicapped parking space that is on an accessible route leading to an accessible entrance (access aisles are marked by diagonally cross hatching)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
For car spaces, is the minimum width 10' for the vehicle and 5' for aisle?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
For van accessible spaces is there a minimum of 8' for vehicle parking and 8' for the aisle?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:

Notes and Comments

Emergency Shelter Accessibility Checklist

Date:

Site:

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PARKING (Page 2 of 2)

VAN-ACCESSIBLE GARAGE HEIGHT

Yes No

Is there a minimum 98" vertical clearance at parking space?

☐ ☐

Does the driving route from entrance to exit have a minimum 98" vertical clearance?

☐ ☐

SIGNAGE

Do signs display international access symbol above grade at each space and bear words:

"handicapped parking permit required" and
"violators will be fined"?

☐ ☐

At van accessible spaces, is there an additional
designation indicating "van accessible space"?

☐ ☐

SURFACE CONDITION

Smooth firm pavement; no cracks or level
changes more than 1/2"

☐ ☐

Slope less than or equal to 1:20

☐ ☐

No water ponding

☐ ☐

Grate openings max. 1/2" & perpendicular to route of travel

☐ ☐

CURBCUT TO PATHWAY

Curbcut min. width 3' excluding sloped sides

☐ ☐

Center slope not to exceed 1:12 unless insufficient space

☐ ☐

Slope of flared sides not to exceed 1:10

☐ ☐

Curbcut does not protrude into pedestrian path

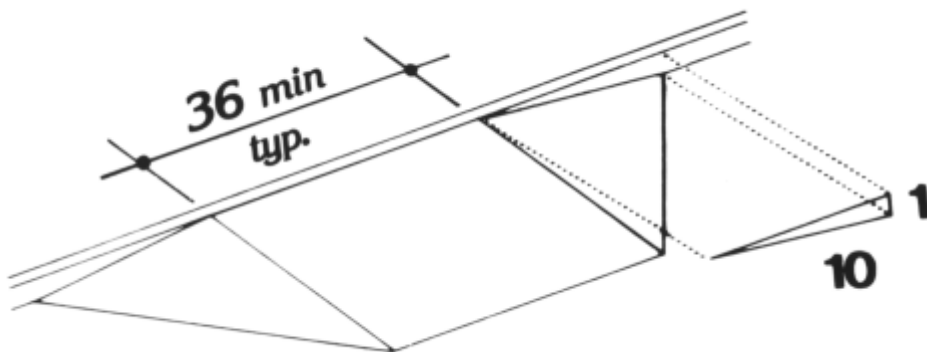
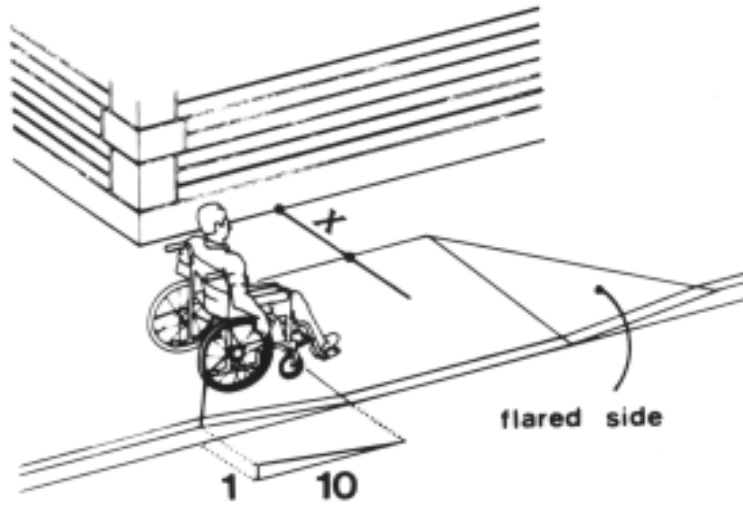
☐ ☐

Max 1/2" lip at edge of road

☐ ☐

COMMENTS:

CURB CUTS/CURB RAMPS



Built-Up Curb Ramp

Emergency Shelter Accessibility Checklist

Date:

Site:

Surveyor:

DROP-OFF & ENTRANCE AREAS

LOCATION

Yes No

Is drop-off area within 100 feet of accessible entrance

☐ ☐

Is there a 5' wide access aisle adjacent to & parallel to vehicle pull-up space?

☐ ☐

SURFACE CONDITION

Is pavement smooth (no cracks or level changes more than 1/2")?

☐ ☐

Is slope less than or equal to 1:20?

☐ ☐

Is path of travel slip resistant and free from water ponding?

☐ ☐

Are any grate opening sizes a max. of 1/2" & perpendicular to route of travel?

☐ ☐

CURBCUT TO PATHWAY

Is min. width of any curbcut 3' excluding sloped sides?

☐ ☐

Does center of slope not to exceed 1:12 (unless insufficient space)?

☐ ☐

Does slope of flared sides not exceed 1:10?

☐ ☐

Curbcut does not protrude into pedestrian path

☐ ☐

Max. 1/2" lip at edge of road

☐ ☐

ACCESSIBLE ENTRANCE

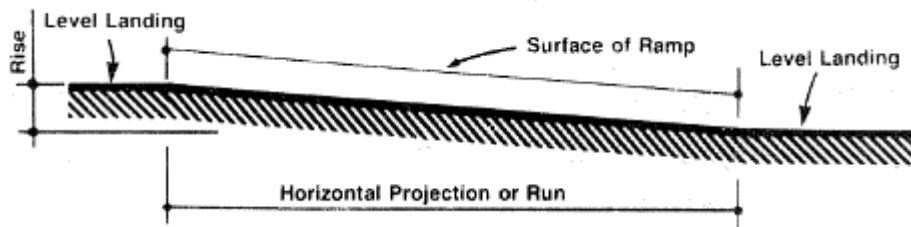
Is designated shelter area within 100 feet of accessible entrance?

☐ ☐

Note: If more than 100 feet, route of travel should be marked with signs and provided with seating to allow people who experience difficulty walking distances to rest.

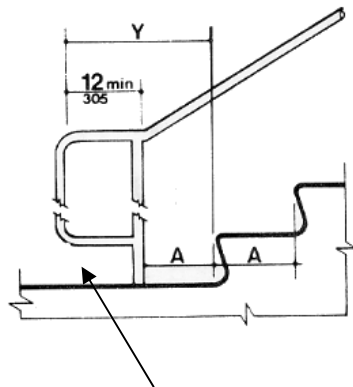
COMMENTS:

RAMPS and HAND RAILS

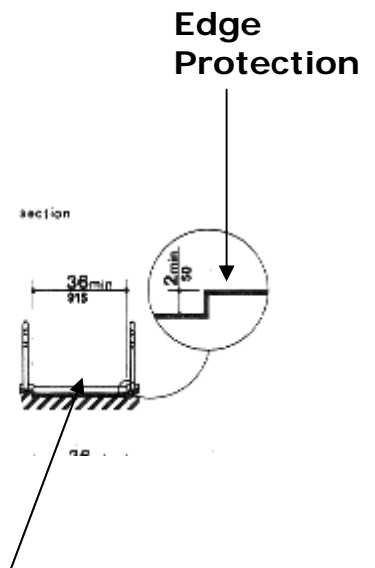
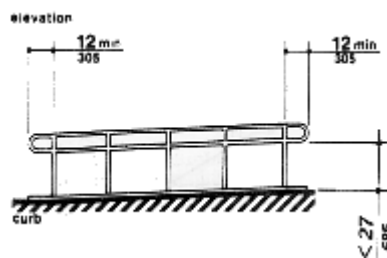


Measuring Slope

Slope = Rise of Ramp divided by the Run or Length of Ramp
In other words for every 1" of rise, there must be at least 12" of ramp



**Extension at bottom of run
between hand rails**



Minimum width-3 feet

Emergency Shelter Accessibility Checklist

Date:

Site:

Surveyor:

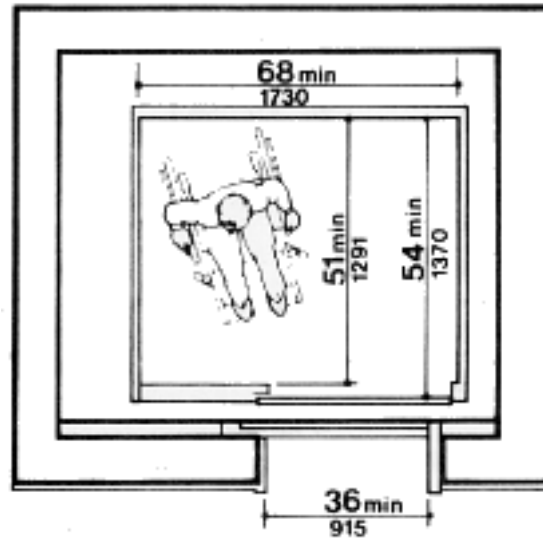
RAMPS

Well designed and constructed ramps can be used to provide both exterior and interior access. However, for safety as well as usability it is important that ramps meet certain minimum specifications, as indicated below:

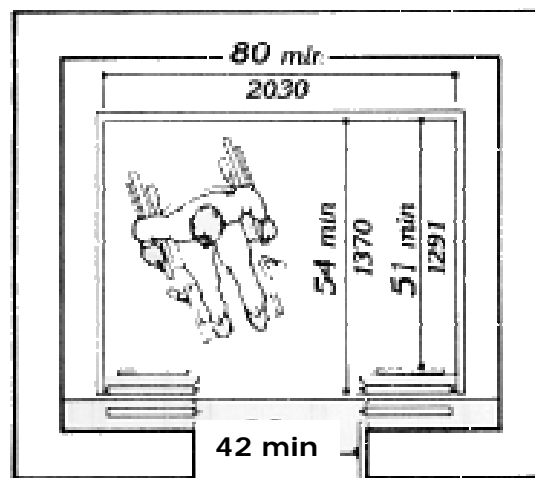
	Yes	No
Slope of ramp between 1:12 and 1:20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minimum width 3 feet between handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-slip surface without cracks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level platform at bottom, every 30 feet, and/or at every change of direction, and at top	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minimum platform is 5 ft. by 3 ft. if ramp is straight or 5 ft. by 5 ft. if ramp changes direction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ramps & landings with sheer drops have protection (railings, curbs etc.) to prevent slipping off edges	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Railing on left side (if horizontal run is greater than 6 feet)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Railing on right side (if horizontal run is greater than 6 feet)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Handrail is 34"-to-38" above ramp surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Handrail extends minimum 1 foot beyond ramp at top	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Handrail extends minimum 1 foot beyond ramp at bottom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Handrail diameter is 1-1/4" to 1-1/2"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

COMMENTS:

ELEVATORS



Inside Dimension of Elevator Cars (Side Off-Centered Door) Location



Inside Dimension of Elevator Cars (Centered Door) Location

Emergency Shelter Accessibility Checklist

Date:

Site:

Surveyor:

ELEVATORS

Elevators can greatly enhance the accessibility of multistory buildings. However, because electrical service may be interrupted in an emergency event, shelter planners should consider whether reliable power will be available to operate a facility's elevators before counting on them to ensure accessibility during an emergency. If elevators are to be considered as an element of a shelter facility's accessibility, they should meet the following minimum requirements:

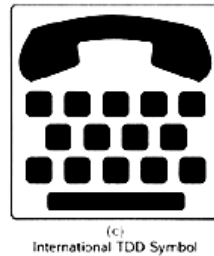
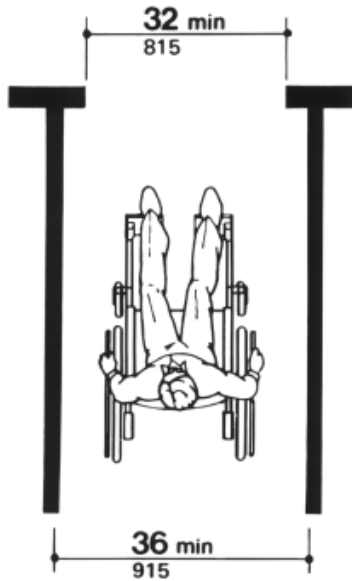
of floors served _____

of elevators in bank _____

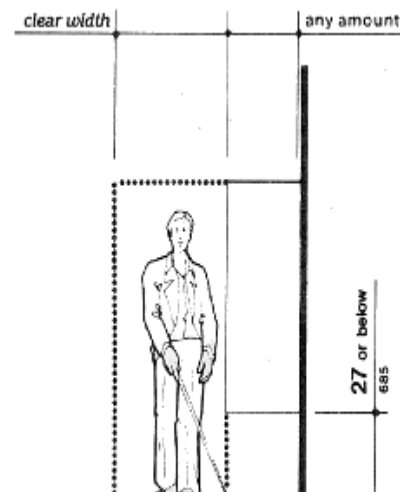
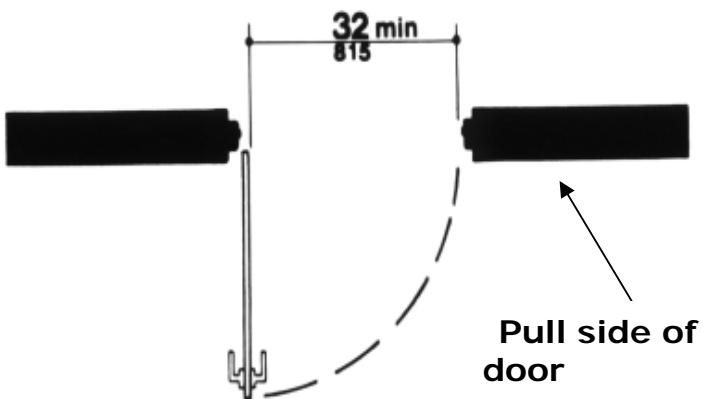
	Yes	No
Elevator entrance is self-leveling to within 1/2 inch of lobby floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Door opening a minimum of 36"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reopening device activates when cab door is obstructed; door remains open min. of 20 seconds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cab size minimum 51" deep by 68" wide if door is off-center	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cab size minimum 54" deep by 80" wide if door is centered	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Top control on panel is maximum 54" high for side reach and 48" for front reach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emergency controls and telephone at bottom of panel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Raised symbols and lettering for all control buttons and emergency controls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Raised and Braille floor designations on elevator doorjamb at 60" height	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle of buttons at landing max. 42" high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Audible signals in elevator cab and at landings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

COMMENTS:

CORRIDORS and Common Areas



Examples of
Signage



Objects can't protrude more than 4" when mounted between 27" and 80" above floor

Emergency Shelter Accessibility Checklist

Date:

Site:

Surveyor:

CORRIDORS & COMMON AREAS

(Page 1 of 2)

The dimensions and requirements listed below can be applied to both the permanent features of a facility and to "corridors" and common areas created by portable partitions, furniture and other temporary arrangements needed for shelter operations.

NOTE: In estimating space requirements for registration area, health care and social services agencies, computer work stations, etc., be sure to allow sufficient room for wheelchair access (4 foot aisles and 5 foot turning circles).

If identical corridors exist on other floors, list floors numbers: _____, _____, _____

of doors leading into other corridors _____

of doors leading into rooms _____

CORRIDOR & DOORS

	Yes	No
36" minimum clear route, except at doors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
At doors minimum clear width of 32"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minimum 18" clearance beside latch on pull side of each door (24" required in CT Code)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Threshold beveled and maximum 3/4" high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardware operable with closed fist (levers, not knobs)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Easy to open (max. pressure 5 lbs.) and slow to close (minimum 3 seconds)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

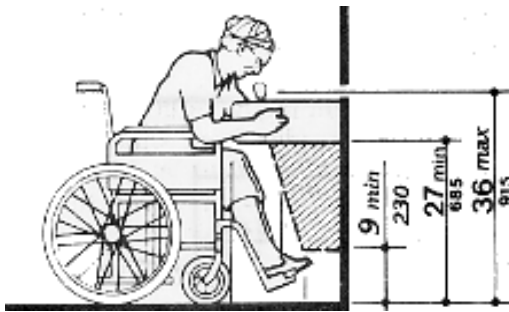
SIGNAGE

Signage raised and in Braille identifying restroom located on wall, near latch side, 60" above floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Directional signs to accessible toilet rooms at non-accessible toilet rooms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Directional signs to TTY machine (if present)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

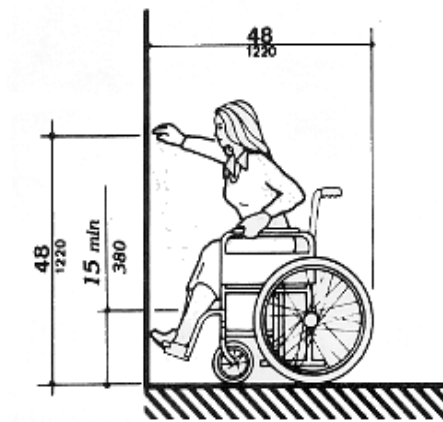
WIDTH & FLOOR SURFACE

Wall-mounted objects protrude no more than 4" when mounted between 27" and 80" above floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carpet is securely fastened with exposed edges attached to floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

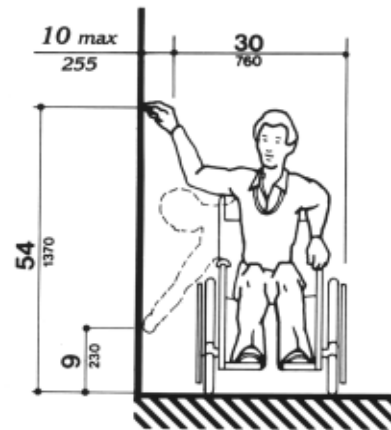
CORRIDORS and Common Areas



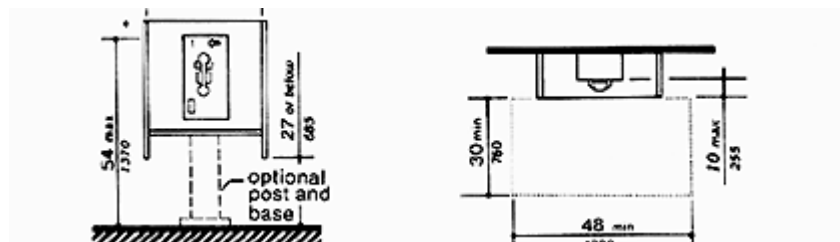
Drinking Fountain



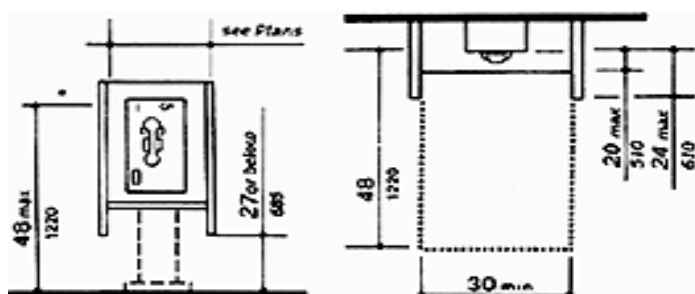
Forward Reach



Side Reach



Telephone Side Approach



Telephone Front Approach

Emergency Shelter Accessibility Checklist

Date:

Site:

Surveyor:

CORRIDORS & COMMON AREAS

(Page 2 of 2)

WIDTH & FLOOR SURFACE (CONTINUED)

Yes No

Doormats anchored at all edges

☐ ☐

Edge strips at any change in materials

☐ ☐

Floor surfaces are stable, firm and slip resistant

☐ ☐

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Clear floor space 30" by 48" in front of phone

☐ ☐

Dial, handset and coin slot max. 54" above
floor for side reach; 48" if front reach

☐ ☐

If there are 4 indoor phones, at least one has TTY

☐ ☐

At least one telephone per floor is amplified and accessible

☐ ☐

Length of receiver cord minimum 29"

☐ ☐

Are all television sets capable of displaying closed captions?

☐ ☐

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Clear floor space 30" by 48" in front of fountain

☐ ☐

Controls operable with closed fist

☐ ☐

Level of spout maximum 36" above floor

☐ ☐

Clear knee space min. 27" above floor

☐ ☐

Spout control on or near front edge

☐ ☐

ALARM SYSTEM / CONTROLS

thermostats, intercoms and fire pull boxes:

* maximum 54" above floor (side reach)

☐ ☐

* maximum 48" above floor (forward reach)

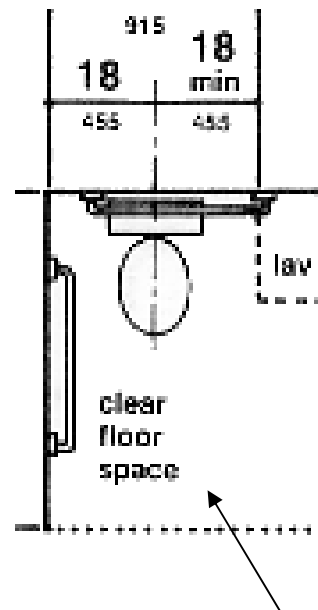
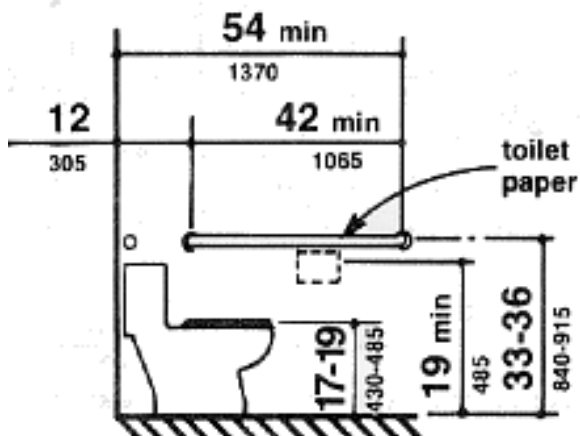
☐ ☐

Flashing signal on fire alarm system

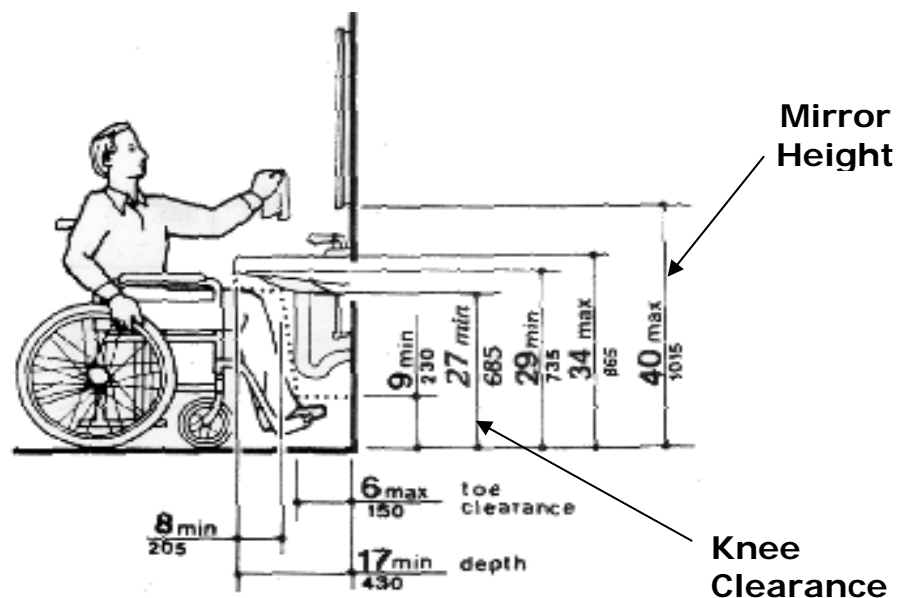
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COMMENTS:

RESTROOMS



Clear Floor Space
Minimum 5 foot diameter
Turning space



Emergency Shelter Accessibility Checklist

Date:

Site:

Surveyor:

RESTROOMS

(page 1 of 2)

Accessible restroom facilities should meet the requirements listed below.

MAIN DOOR

Yes No

Clear width minimum 32"

☐ ☐

Minimum 18" unobstructed wall clearance beside latch on
the pull side of door (24" preferred)

☐ ☐

Threshold beveled and maximum 3/4" high

☐ ☐

Hardware operable with closed fist

☐ ☐

Easy to open (max. pressure 5lbs.) and slow
to close (minimum 3 seconds)

☐ ☐

Signage raised and in Braille identifying restroom,
on latch side wall with centerline 60" above floor

☐ ☐

CLEAR TURNING SPACE

Minimum 5 foot diameter turning space

☐ ☐

SINK

Sink rim is maximum 34" high

☐ ☐

Front edge is min. 17" from back wall

☐ ☐

Knee space is min. 27" high

☐ ☐

Faucets are operable with closed fist

☐ ☐

Waste & hot water pipes below lavatory (sink) are insulated

☐ ☐

ACCESSORIES

Bottom of at least one mirror is max. 40" from floor

☐ ☐

Highest operable of all dispensers at maximum
48" above floor (if forward reach), 54" (if side reach)

☐ ☐

URINALS

Rim maximum 17" above floor

☐ ☐

COMMENTS:

Notes and Comments

Emergency Shelter Accessibility Checklist

Date:

Site:

Surveyor:

RESTROOMS (Page 2 of 2)

Men ____ Women ____ Unisex ____

TOILET STALL

Toilet is: (**Circle one**) Wall-Hung (WH) or Floor-mounted (FM)

	Yes	No
Option1. Minimum width 60" & depth 56" (WH) or 59" (FM)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Option 2. Minimum width 48" & depth 66" (WH) or 69" (FM)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

TOILET STALL DOOR

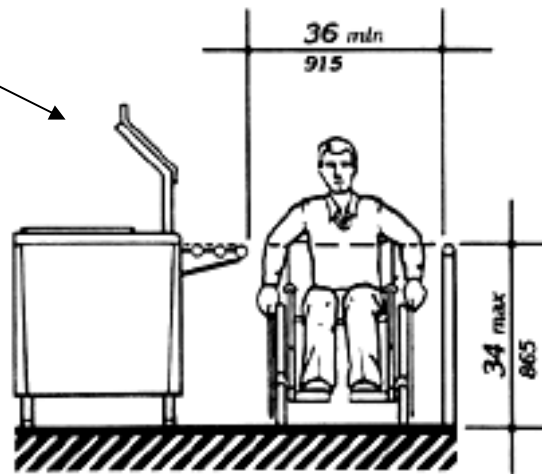
Clearance width minimum 32"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minimum 18" beside latch on the pull side	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Latch operable with closed fist	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coat hook maximum 54" above floor for side reach and 48" for front reach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pull device on inside of door 6" from hinge side	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

TOILET

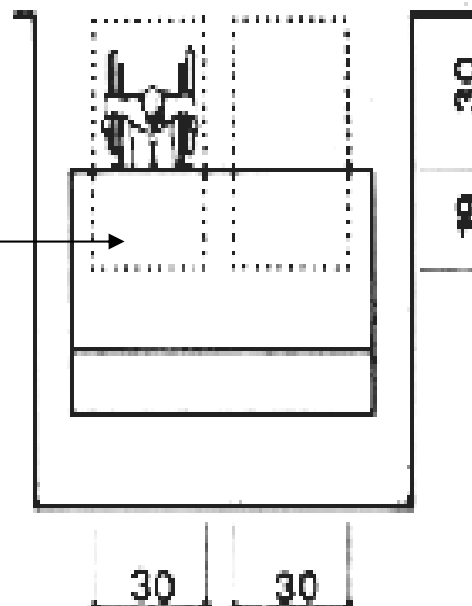
Top of toilet seat 17- to - 19" above floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Centerline of toilet 18" from side wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grab bars mounted parallel to floor 33-to-36" above floor:		
* 36" long on back wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
* 42" long on side wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
* 1-1/2" space between grab bar and wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
* Bars are 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 inches in diameter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Swing-away bar mounted parallel to side bar, 30" above floor fixed or locked when in use)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DINING AREA

Access
Aisle



Depth



Emergency Shelter Accessibility Checklist

Date:

Site:

Surveyor:

DINING AREA

Accessible dining facilities should meet the following requirements:

of overall seats in fixed-seat dining facility _____

of accessible spaces provided _____

SEATING IN FIXED SEAT FACILITIES

Yes No

At least 5% - and no fewer than one - accessible spaces at tables/places at counter are provided

☐ ☐

Dining spaces at tables or counters provide –

* minimum 27" from floor in knee clearance

☐ ☐

* 30" in width

☐ ☐

* 19" in depth

☐ ☐

Tabletop is maximum 34" from floor

☐ ☐

FOOD SERVICE LINES

Food lines provide minimum 36" access aisle (42" recommended)

☐ ☐

Tray slides no higher than 34"

☐ ☐

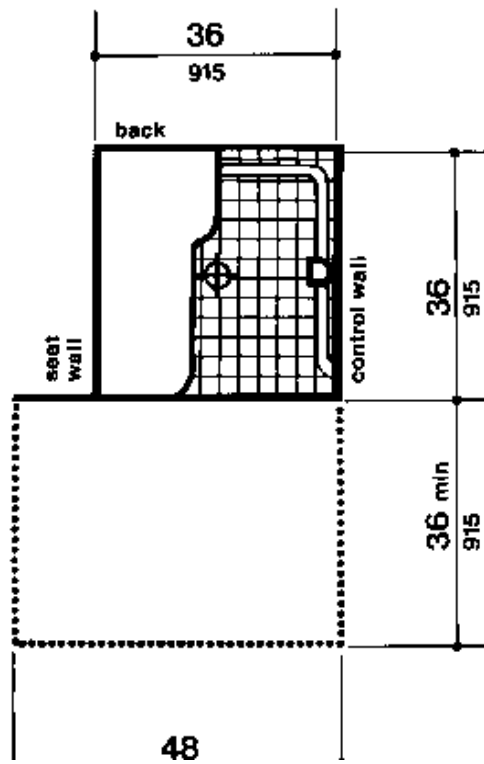
COUNTERS

At least 36" of counter no more than 36" high

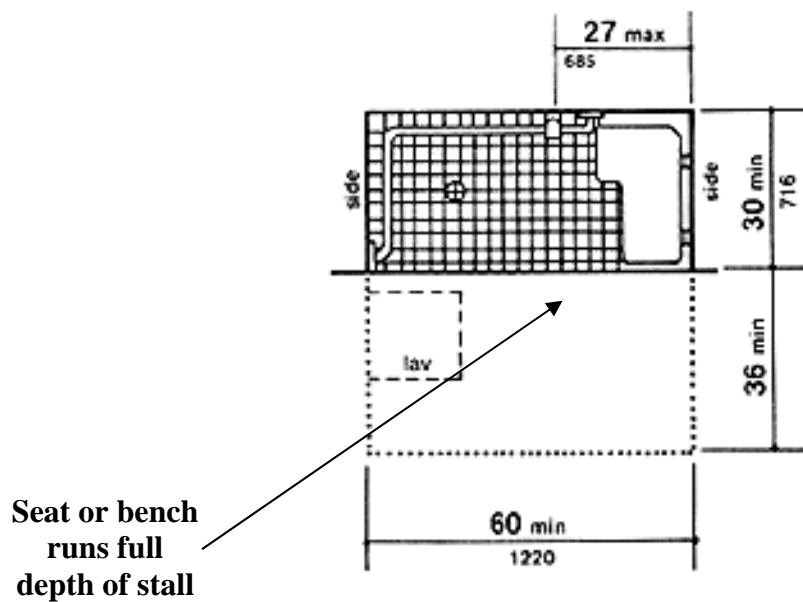
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COMMENTS:

SHOWERS



TRANSFER SHOWER



Emergency Shelter Accessibility Checklist

Date:

Site:

Surveyor:

SHOWERS (page 1 of 2)

Optimally, a facility will be equipped with one or more "roll-in" or "transfer" shower stalls. These stalls are sized and equipped to accommodate people who need to sit on a bench while showering, and who may use a wheelchair or other mobility device. If no designated accessible shower stall exists, portable shower chairs or benches may help. However, some people will need back support as well as a bench to sit on, and everyone will need to be able to reach the controls while seated. Also, bear in mind that portable seats may be less stable.

Accessible shower facilities should meet the requirements listed below:

	Yes	No
Shower stall located on accessible route	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No curb, raised threshold or vertical rise of more than 1/2" at stall entrance.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minimum 36" wide unobstructed maneuver space at approach to shower stall to facilitate front and side transfers to shower seat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stall dimensions - 3' x 3' or 3' x 5'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fixed or fold down shower seat (recommend that seat be fixed folding seat to provide greater stability than portable benches) mounted so top of seat in transfer position is at 17" - 19" above floor (recommend 18" to facilitate level transfer from typical wheelchair seat height to seat)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Seat or bench runs full depth of stall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 3' x 3' stall, seat mounted on wall opposite controls; if 3' x 5' stall, seat mounted on wall adjacent to controls.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adjustable height shower head on hose at least 60" long usable as fixed or hand held. (Exception: if shower facility is unmonitored and vandalism is a problem, fixed shower head mounted at 48" above floor is allowed)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

COMMENTS:

Notes and Comments

Emergency Shelter Accessibility Checklist

Date:

Site:

Surveyor:

SHOWERS (page 2 of 2)

Yes No

The adjustable height shower head mounted on slide bar adjustable from 36" to 60"

☐ ☐

Water and temperature controls have accessible hardware (workable without grasp, bend or twist of wrist)

☐ ☐

Controls mounted no higher than 48" above floor

☐ ☐

Grab bars located to assist transfers and offer stability while seated (but should not intrude into area at back of seat)

☐ ☐

Grab bars 1-1/4" to 1-1/2" diameter mounted 1-1/2" from wall

☐ ☐

COMMENTS:

Notes and Comments

Emergency Shelter Accessibility Checklist

Date:

Site:

Surveyor:

SLEEPING ROOMS

Suggested specifications for "accessible" cots along with minimum floor space requirements are contained in "Universal Access Sheltering Space and Floor Plan Considerations". However, because facilities differ, other sleeping room arrangements may be necessary and, in some cases, even more desirable. The following specifications can be used in addition to the minimum space and furniture configurations referred to in the "Considerations" document:

	Yes	No
Sleeping arrangements with access aisle at least 4' in width	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bed or cot should be movable to provide additional maneuver space as needed on either side to facilitate transfers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accessible bed or cot with mattress minimum of 36" wide, with height of 17" to 19" above floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mattress and box spring, if provided, firm enough to provide reasonably stable surface for transfer to and from wheelchair.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Additional storage, if provided, located on accessible route With clear floor space for a forward or parallel approach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardware accessible (lever or loop type, usable without pinch, grasp or twist of the wrist)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shelves or closet rods, if provided, located within accessible reach ranges (max. 48" high for forward approach, 52" for side approach)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES



This guide was developed by The Arc of the Mid Ohio Valley. For more information regarding trainings and resources on Emergency Planning for Special Populations, please contact:

Christina Smith, Executive Director
912 Market Street, Parkersburg, WV 26101
304-422-3151
christina.smith@arcwd.org
www.arcwd.org

Materials can be downloaded from [www. arcwd.org](http://www.arcwd.org)

Other references:

Red Cross Initial Intake and Assessment Tool -

http://www.acf.hhs.gov/ohsepr/snp/docs/disaster_shelter_initial_intake_tool.pdf

Alternate Care Site Intake Form - Hillsborough County Health Department - Tampa, Florida

Emergency Shelter Accessibility Checklist - Produced by Connecticut State Office of Protection and Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities

Fact and Statistics - http://emc.ornl.gov/publications/PDF/Population_Special_Needs.pdf

Reporting Guidelines - City of Austin Disaster Ready:
<http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/disasterready/>

Level of Care Triage Matrix - Spokane Regional Health District

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX O: VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT

Related Federal ESFs	<p>ESF #5: Emergency Management</p> <p>ESF #7: Resource Support</p> <p>ESF #14: Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation</p> <p>Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex</p>
Related State Annexes	<p>Annex L: Volunteer Relief Organizations</p>
Primary Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department • Wood County Office of Emergency Management (WCOEM)
Support Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Red Cross (ARC) • Volunteer Action Center • Faith-Based Organizations • Mid-Ohio Valley Large Animal Rescue Team • Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Community Emergency Response Team • The Arc of the Mid Ohio Valley • Salvation Army • United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS)/ Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) • Volunteer Action Center of the Mid-Ohio Valley (VAC) • Volunteer Fire Departments • West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM) • Wood County Emergency Communications
Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WV Code, §5-26a-4: WV Commission for National and Community Service • WV Code, §15-5-4: WV Disaster Recovery Board • WV Code, §23-2-1: Workers Compensation • WV Code, §55-7C-2: Immunity from Civil Liability • WV Code, §55-7D: Good Samaritan Food Donation Act
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Wood County Contact and Reference Manual</i>, Wood County Office of Emergency Management, as amended. • <i>Mid Ohio Valley Plan for Animals in Disaster</i>, Mid Ohio Valley Animal Emergency Preparedness Committee, et al., Nov. 2006. • West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). <i>West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan</i>. Charleston, WV.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National American Red Cross. (n.d.). <i>American Red Cross Program Guidance</i>. Washington, D.C.• United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). <i>National Response Framework</i>. Washington, D.C.• United States Department of Homeland Security. (November, 2010). <i>Guide to Developing Emergency Operations Plans: Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101</i>. Washington, D.C.
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I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to define and describe the structure available to integrate volunteers from private, non-profit, and unaffiliated organizations into emergency management efforts during the response and recovery phases.

B. Scope

This annex pertains to the utilization of volunteers during response and recovery efforts, including (generally) what volunteers can do, how they should be registered and deployed, etc. It does not describe “how” volunteers become affiliated with an agency and it does not outline volunteer recruitment guidelines.

To ensure an understanding of these tasks, representatives from the Wood County Office of Emergency Management, the American Red Cross, the Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department, the Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), Wood County Emergency Communications, Mid-Ohio Valley Large Animal Rescue Team, and the Salvation Army have been designated the Planning Committee for the Volunteer Management Annex and have been involved in the planning process.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. While well-intentioned, the uncoordinated efforts of volunteers could hinder the efforts of emergency responders.
2. A number of organizations throughout Wood County maintain registries of potentially-available volunteers, including the American Red Cross, Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), the Salvation Army, the Volunteer Action Center of the Mid-Ohio Valley (VAC) and volunteer fire departments.

B. Assumptions

1. Unaffiliated volunteers will congregate at city halls, fire stations, community centers, incident sites, and other places throughout the county where they believe there may be opportunities to volunteer.
2. The efforts of volunteers could reduce the actual cost and time of disaster response and clean-up.
3. There will be many areas of the response and recovery for which the use of volunteers would not be applicable.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The widespread use of *unaffiliated volunteers* during emergencies in Wood County is not anticipated.
 - a. **Affiliated Volunteers:** Volunteers that have registered with a known or recognized disaster relief organization. Registration allows affiliated volunteers to pre-certify their credentials and capabilities. They may be more readily deployed during emergencies.
 - b. **Unaffiliated Volunteers:** Volunteers that are not yet associated with a response or relief agency that could be involved in the incident. Also known as “convergent” or “spontaneous” volunteers. Because unaffiliated volunteers have not certified their credentials or skills, they must be passed through a registration process before deployment.
2. During pre-emergency conditions, disaster-related public awareness campaigns should encourage those wishing to volunteer to register with an established organization.
 - a. Established organizations and they types of volunteers they can provide include the following:
 - i. American Red Cross (ARC),
 - ii. Large Animal Rescue Team (LAR)
 - iii. Local faith-based organizations (i.e., churches),
 - iv. Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) through the Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department – credentialed, trained medical specialists
 - v. Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) -
 - vi. Salvation Army,
 - vii. The Arc of the Mid Ohio Valley
 - viii. The local Volunteer Fire Department (VFD),
 - ix. Volunteer Action Center for the Mid-Ohio Valley – unaffiliated/spontaneous volunteer management
 - x. Wood County Emergency Communications, Inc. (WCEC) – amateur radio operators
 - xi. Wood County Office of Emergency Management (WCOEM),

- b. When registering potential volunteers, obtaining the following information could be helpful:
 - i. Any special skills possessed by the volunteer;
 - ii. Fluency in languages other than English;
 - iii. Any licenses or certifications held by the volunteer (e.g., a medical license);
 - iv. Professional background;
 - v. Educational background;
 - vi. Computer skills; and
 - vii. Prior disaster-related experience.
- 3. Volunteers should be properly credentialed to ensure that they are capable of performing the tasks assigned to them (and to ensure that appropriate tasks are assigned to them in the first place), which again supports the need to pre-register with established organizations.

B. Local Response

- 1. Managing volunteers
 - a. Affiliated Volunteers
 - i. Notification for activation may be sent through telephone, text message, email or other means as designated by each organization.
 - b. Spontaneous Volunteers
 - i. Volunteer Action Center of the Mid-Ohio Valley
 - Volunteer Mobilization Center
 - A place to organize volunteers in the event of a disaster so that people who want to help know where to go so their skills can best be used.
 - Is organized and maintained by the VAC

- Volunteer WV:
 - Connects people who want to volunteer with organizations that need volunteers.
 - A local branch of the statewide volunteerwv.org organization
- Information and Referral Services
 - Lists thousands of agencies and programs and is connected with the statewide 211 system
- FaithLink
 - A Faith-in-Action Program which enables people who are elderly, disabled, or chronically ill to live as independently as possible by linking them to a community of faith-based volunteers.
 - The effort is led by Volunteer Action Center staff.
- Center for Community Service Agencies
 - is an arrangement with other nonprofit independent agencies which sub-lease from the Volunteer Action Center.
 - Agencies share the cost of personnel (janitorial and reception), equipment, and services.
- Child Care Food Program
 - Designed to help family day care providers serve nutritious, well-balanced meals to the children and infants enrolled in an approved day care home.
 - Funded through the USDA, administered in WV by the State Department of Education

2. Wood County Emergency Communications

a. Capabilities

- i. Operates the Mobile Emergency Communications Suite (MECS1), providing the ability to communicate and coordinate with virtually every Emergency Services Agency (law enforcement, fire, and EMS)

- ii. SkyWarn operating under the National Weather Service
 - iii. Digital Communications statewide via D.A.R.E.N. (Digital Amateur Radio Emergency Network)
 - iv. Voice Communications via handheld and mobile radio and in-house wired and wireless telephone systems
 - v. Maintain both fixed and mobile voice repeater setups available
 - vi. Maintain both satellite internet and phone service
 - vii. On-site long range Wi-Fi internet for disaster relief officials
- b. Agencies Served: Amateur radio emergency communications providers have either written or verbal service agreements in place with several public agencies and community organizations in Wood County and the surrounding area, including:
- i. Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department Threat Preparedness Unit
 - ii. Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Community Emergency Response Team
 - iii. Wood County Office of Emergency Services
 - iv. Mid-Ohio Valley Red Cross
 - v. Camden Clark Memorial Hospital
3. Large Animal Rescue (LAR) Team
- a. Sponsored by the Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department
 - b. Provides rescue and transport of trapped or injured large animals
 - c. Emergency rescue service for horses, ponies, cows, bulls, llamas, or any other four-footed animal larger than a dog.
 - d. A variety of specialized equipment is available to be used during rescues. Beyond normal things like halters, lead ropes, and the like, the team has a lifting harness with a capacity of 2000 pounds, a rescue glide capable of moving an injured animal over rough ground, and a variety of heavy duty lifting / pulling slings, also capable of handling well over 2000 pounds. Additional equipment is acquired as funding permits, so this is not an all-inclusive list
 - e. Works in conjunction with the MOVHD and WCEC to utilize the Mobile Emergency Communications Suite (MECS1)

4. Generally, volunteers should be considered “external resources” by field responders.
 - a. As such, they can be requested through the resource management process (outlined in Annex I) through the incident command structure or emergency operations center.
 - b. In many cases, field responders would not typically think to request the use of volunteers (primarily because their inclination would likely be to obtain support through mutual aid and other “traditional” channels). As such, if a significant number of relevant, registered volunteers are available, the Wood County Office of Emergency Management, Wood County Communications, and/or Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department may ask that a message be transmitted to the Incident Commander to alert him/her of the potential availability and skills of volunteers.
- C. Recovery
1. Volunteer efforts (and donated goods) may be appropriately utilized during the recovery phase. Consider the following as examples:
 - a. Donated food and volunteer efforts to prepare food could be utilized at “longer running” shelter facilities;
 - b. Faith-based organizations may volunteer to set up soup kitchens at local churches;
 - c. Volunteers may further wish to establish and operate donated goods centers.
 2. Volunteers during the recovery phase should be managed according to the internal protocols of the agency with which they are affiliated. Further, the agencies themselves should be appropriately managed by the remaining incident command system or multi-agency coordination structures.

IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

- A. Volunteers should always act in accordance with the plans and procedures of the agency with which they are affiliated.
- B. Volunteers should serve at the direction and control of the leader in the area to which they are sent. For example, if assisting shelter operations, they should serve at the direction of the designated Shelter Manager. If helping an on-scene operation, they should serve the appropriate Operations Section Chief, Branch Director, Group Supervisor, Unit Leader, etc.
- C. In general, overall coordination of volunteer efforts should be assigned to the Volunteer Action Center by someone in communication with the EOC (if it is activated).
 - 1. As the use of volunteers becomes more significant, a staff position in the EOC should be delegated the task of supporting volunteers and coordinating their effort.
 - a. Support entails obtaining resources, making other EOC staff aware of volunteer efforts and capabilities, getting information for active volunteers, etc.
 - b. Coordination entails maintaining a running status of the volunteers that are active, what they are doing, to whom they are reporting, etc.
 - 2. Some of the agencies that regularly register volunteers (e.g., the Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department, fire representatives, etc.) may be operating in the EOC but have significantly different responsibilities. For example, if the health department is present in the EOC and actively support the response to a pandemic or epidemic, then it should not also be tasked with coordinating the volunteer effort because the MRC is normally coordinated by the health department. Another EOC staff member should be tasked with the volunteer effort.
 - 3. Guidelines for volunteer management:
 - a. Assign a volunteer staffing center to handle telephone calls
 - b. Have a prepared statement for media inquiries as to where those individuals wishing to volunteer can call or a location to report, or what they can do to help.

- c. Have an application form that asks what civilians specialized skills, training or experience those interested in volunteering may have relevant to the emergency in order to match them to the role
- d. Maintain communications such as distributing lists of what skills are needed, provide information for alternate volunteer opportunities
- e. Have a list of those in charge in order to identify skilled and non-skilled volunteers and who to refer them to for volunteer opportunities.

V. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

- A. The following types of information related to the volunteer effort may be necessary:
1. How many volunteers are active;
 2. What tasks volunteers have been assigned;
 3. Which agency registered the volunteers that are active;
 4. General status of volunteer activities;
 5. Periodic checks on the effectiveness of volunteer efforts; and
 6. The names of any unaccounted for volunteers.
 7. *NOTE: This is not an exhaustive list.
- B. Volunteers themselves should be expected to share information accordingly, just as any other responder would be expected to share information. To ensure this occurs, the registering agency/organization should determine what is to be shared and how often updates are expected. A Point of Contact (POC) for the registering agency should then share this information with the incident command structure.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

- A. Volunteers should be integrated into any appropriate communications plans developed for the response to ensure that they can communicate with their registering agency and/or the incident command structure or EOC.
- B. See Annex B: Communications for a general discussion of emergency communications.

VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. See Section IV above.
2. An affected local government, incident commander, the WCOEM, the Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department, or any agency/organization that has registered volunteers may decide that volunteer efforts are not appropriate for an emergency response and thereby not use volunteers. The use of volunteers is at these agencies'/organizations' discretion.

B. Responsibilities

1. Primary Agencies

a. Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department

- i. Serve as the coordinating entity for the Medical Reserve Corps (MRC).
- ii. Ensure that the MRC is represented in emergency planning efforts.
- iii. Maintain records of individuals registered with the MRC.
- iv. Share volunteer information with appropriate local authorities.
- v. Owns the Mobile Emergency Communications Suite (MECS1) through the Threat Preparedness Unit.

b. Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)

- i. Operates in conjunction with the Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department.
- ii. Serve as the coordinating entity for CERT teams.
- iii. Participate, as appropriate, in emergency planning efforts.
- iv. Train CERT members (including initial and refresher training).
- v. Support CERT teams, as and if they are activated.
- vi. Maintain records of individuals registered on CERT teams.
- vii. Share volunteer information with appropriate local authorities.
- viii. Operates the Mobile Emergency Communications Suite (MECS1).

2. Support Agencies

a. Wood County Office of Emergency Management

- i. Manage the EOC, to include designating a volunteer support coordinator, if necessary.
- ii. Coordinate regularly with the health department and/or citizen corps regarding the use of MRC and/or CERT volunteers.
- iii. Submit resource requests to the state.
- iv. Maintain registry of volunteers that serve through the WCOEM.
- v. Share volunteer information with appropriate local authorities.

b. Wood County Emergency Communications

- i. Set up and staff the Mobile Command Units
- ii. Operates the Mobile Emergency Communications Suite (MECS1), providing the ability to communicate and coordinate with virtually every Emergency Services Agency (law enforcement, fire, and EMS)
- iii. Monitor SkyWarn operating under the National Weather Service
- iv. Maintain Digital Communications statewide via D.A.R.E.N.
- v. Sustain Voice Communications via handheld and mobile radio and in-house wired and wireless telephone systems
- vi. Setup both fixed and mobile voice repeater
- vii. Initiate satellite internet and phone service when necessary
- viii. Commence on-site long range wi-fi internet for disaster relief officials

c. Local Volunteer Fire Departments

- i. Register volunteers from the community.
- ii. Refer potential volunteers to such resources as the MRC or CERT, if applicable.
- iii. Share volunteer information with appropriate local authorities.

d. American Red Cross

- i. Registers volunteers through regular ARC processes.
- ii. Shares volunteer information with appropriate local authorities.

- e. Salvation Army
 - i. Registers volunteers through regular processes.
 - ii. Shares volunteer information with appropriate local authorities.

- f. Large Animal Rescue (LAR) Team
 - i. Provides rescue and transport of trapped or injured large animals including:
 - Removal from mud, traffic accident
 - Relief, herding and safe haven for animals in danger from flooding other natural disasters
 - Animals such as horses that may have gotten down in their stalls and are unable to rise unassisted.
 - ii. Provide emergency rescue service for horses, ponies, cows, bulls, llamas, or any other four-footed animal larger than a dog.
 - iii. Maintain a variety of specialized equipment available to be used during rescues. Beyond normal things like halters, lead ropes, and the like, the team has a lifting harness with a capacity of 2000 pounds, a rescue glide capable of moving an injured animal over rough ground, and a variety of heavy duty lifting / pulling slings, also capable of handling well over 2000 pounds. Additional equipment is acquired as funding permits, so this is not an all-inclusive list
 - iv. Utilizes the Mobile Emergency Communications Suite (MECS1) in conjunction with the MOVHD and WCEC.

- g. Faith-Based Organizations
 - i. Maintains lists of volunteers within their congregations and/or membership.
 - ii. Shares volunteer information with appropriate local authorities.

- h. West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
 - i. Receives local requests for support of the volunteer management effort.

- ii. Appoints a “State Volunteer Coordinator” on an as-needed basis.
 - iii. Maintains the state’s volunteer management plan.
-
- i. United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - i. Coordinates Emergency Support Function (ESF) #5 activities.
 - ii. Coordinates federal activities under the Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. The agencies that register volunteers should be expected to maintain documentation confirming the registration and listing the skills and abilities of the volunteers.
2. Workers compensation and other liability issues should be covered so long as volunteers are registered with an organization such as the MRC, CERT, ARC, etc.
3. A record of volunteer efforts should be maintained throughout the response and recovery phases so that appropriate gratitude can be expressed following the operation (e.g., a media release thanking those that volunteered and recognizing the agencies that participated, thank-you cards sent to agencies, etc.).

B. Finance

1. By virtue of their status as “volunteers”, volunteers would not receive compensation for services rendered.
2. For other resource reimbursement considerations, see Section VIII.B of the Basic Plan.

C. Logistics

1. Generalized lists of volunteer capabilities should be provided to the WCOEM for appropriate inclusion into the county’s resource manual.
2. Training
 - a. Agencies that register volunteers may offer training to the volunteers. For example, CERT members are required to attend a basic training course which covers the skill and knowledge set, responsibilities, and operations for the team. Registering agencies should maintain records of training completed.
 - b. Volunteers themselves may take additional training, offered by such organizations as the West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM), ARC, etc. In these situations, it should be the volunteer’s responsibility to provide documentation of completed training to their registering agency. *If no documentation is*

provided, then the volunteer cannot be assigned a task predicated on the completion of said training.

3. State and Federal Involvement

a. State

- i. The state maintains a volunteer management plan to include training of volunteers and ways to manage and deal with spontaneous volunteers.
- ii. Volunteer liaisons within the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) determine responsibilities for their respective areas.
- iii. The WVDHSEM may appoint a “State Volunteer Coordinator”, who would liaison with statewide and/or national volunteer organizations; assess needs between multiple requesting communities and allocate resources among them; assess services to minimize duplication of effort and resources while maximizing utilization of resources; identify shortfalls and seek solutions to them; and liaison to their federal representatives in the case of a Presidentially-declared emergency.
- iv. Volunteer support from the state should be requested through the SEOC. Support could include a volunteer response element or assistance from the state in coordinating volunteer efforts.

b. Federal

- i. Federal support within the arena of volunteers is normally rendered to the state.
- ii. Support could include:
 - Activation of a volunteer/donations coordination team to expedite service provided to donors from large private-sector entities, large civic organizations, and others, and to address large national media-driven collection drives and other complex situations involving donated goods and volunteer services;
 - Establishment of a national donations and volunteer management web-based application that enables the general public to register their offers of donated goods and services;
 - Coordination of appropriate stakeholders;

- Facilitates management such as multi-agency warehouses and volunteer reception centers; and
 - Communications support such as the coordination of a national hotline and/or call center.
- iii. Support is generally coordinated through a Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) or Joint Field Office (JFO).

IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The WCOEM, as the custodial agency for this plan, should ensure that this annex is reviewed and updated. It would also be responsible for distributing changes. Agencies to be involved in the review should include (but may not be limited to):
1. Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department,
 2. Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Community Emergency Response Team,
 3. Wood County Emergency Communications
 4. Volunteer fire departments, and/or
 5. Ministerial or faith-based organizations.
- B. The annex should be reviewed, updated, and modified as necessary, but not less than annually.

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX P: ANIMALS IN DISASTER

Related Federal ESFs	ESF #5: Emergency Management ESF #6: Mass Care, Emer. Asst., Housing & Human Services ESF #8: Public Health & Medical Services ESF #11: Agriculture & Natural Resources ESF #15: External Affairs Mass Evacuation Incident Annex
Related State Annexes	Annex W: Highly Contagious Animal & Poultry Diseases Annex X: Animal Services
Primary Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Humane Society of Parkersburg• Wood County Office of Emergency Management (WCOEM)
Support Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mid-Ohio Valley Large Animal Rescue Team• Local Veterinarians• Wood County Commission• Wood County Sheriff's Office• WV Department of Agriculture• WV Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (WVDHSEM)• US Department of Agriculture (USDA)• US Department of Health and Human Services (USHHS)• US Department of Homeland Security (USDHS)
Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HSPD-5: Management of Domestic Incidents• Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006• Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Wood County Contact and Reference Manual</i>, Wood County Office of Emergency Management, as amended.• <i>Mid Ohio Valley Plan for Animals in Disaster</i>, Mid Ohio Valley Animal Emergency Preparedness Committee, et al., Nov. 2006.• West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). <i>West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan</i>. Charleston, WV.• United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). <i>National Response Framework</i>. Washington, D.C.• United States Department of Homeland Security. (November, 2010). <i>Guide to Developing Emergency Operations Plans: Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101</i>. Washington, D.C.

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to describe the local capability in Wood County to ensure the care for small and large animals during emergency conditions.

B. Scope

This annex applies to all emergency incidents and responses potentially involving the animal population of Wood County.

To ensure an understanding of these tasks, representatives from the Wood County Office of Emergency Management, the Humane Society of Parkersburg, the Wood County Sheriff's Office, and the Mid-Ohio Valley Large Animal Rescue Team have been designated the Planning Committee for the Volunteer Management Annex and have been involved in the planning process.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. During an emergency, it may be necessary to evacuate or relocate the animal population of Wood County.
2. The American Red Cross (ARC) generally does not allow pets in shelter facilities. (Some arrangements can be made for service animals, however.)
3. Local animal shelters have limited capabilities.
4. Animals will need food and shelter for hours, days, or possibly weeks.
5. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) defines “service animals” as 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. Under ADA regulations, service animals have access to the same facilities as the humans they serve.
6. Some distinction needs to be made between “pets” and “large animals”. A household pet is a domesticated animal (such as dog, cat, bird, rabbit, rodent, or turtle) that is traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than commercial purposes, can travel in commercial carriers, and be housed in temporary facilities. Household pets do not include reptiles (except turtles), amphibians, insects/arachnids, farm animals, and animals kept for racing purposes. “Large animals” are generally considered to be livestock (e.g., cattle, pigs, and sheep) and horses.
7. Potential Number of Pets
 - a. **Number of People:** 86,956
 - b. **Number of Households:** 40,215
 - c. **Estimated Number of Dogs:** 21,982
 - d. **Estimated Number of Cats:** 24,800
 - e. **Estimated Number of Birds:** 3,409
 - f. **Potential Total Number of Pets:** 50,191

www.avma.org, www.uscensus.gov

8. According to the 2007 Census of Agriculture, the following agricultural estimates are available for Wood County.
 - a. **Cattle and Calves:** 6,800
 - b. **Hogs and Pigs:** 100
 - c. **Poultry:** 1,800
 - d. **Horses and Ponies:** 1,648
 - e. **Sheep and Lambs:** 200
 - f. **Goats (all):** 382
 9. Risks Associated with Lost or Abandoned Animals
 - a. Public safety is a concern when animals are left unattended.
 - i. Animals can carry rapidly spreading diseases.
 - ii. More aggressive animals can be a physical danger to emergency responders.
 - b. Public health can become a concern when there are a large number of animal carcasses present.
 - i. Decaying carcasses can spread diseases by contaminating water supplies.
 - ii. Large numbers of carcasses can be expensive and/or difficult to dispose of properly.
 - iii. An increased number of scavenger animals may also be attracted to the area posing the threat of attack and spreading disease.
 - c. Production animals or livestock lost during an emergency can put financial strain on farms and the local economy.
- B. Assumptions
1. The Wood County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be operational during emergency conditions.
 2. Disaster sheltering or evacuation can be coordinated through the EOC.
 3. During emergency conditions, pet owners may not evacuate if they have to leave their animals behind.
 4. Conversely, a large number of animals may be left unattended if an evacuation is sudden and owners lack a plan to take care of them.

5. Owners may try to return early to an evacuated area to retrieve or care for animals, risking their safety and the safety of responders who may have to rescue them.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General Operations

1. The Wood County Dog Warden is contracted by the County Commission through the Humane Society of Parkersburg.
 - i. The Dog Warden has the authority to designate Humane Officers. There are two (2) Humane Officers, plus two (2) Society of Parkersburg supervisors and a Sheriff's Deputy assigned as Human Officers,
 - ii. Under routine conditions, the Humane Officers handles all domestic and farm animal calls.
 - iii. Humane Officers do their own investigations. If situations exceed their capabilities, they request assistance through the Sheriff's Office. Such a process should be following during emergencies as well.
 - iv. The Dog Warden in Wood County is also the Director of the Humane Society of Parkersburg.

2. Animal Sheltering

- i. Animal sheltering is perhaps the most difficult consideration when planning for animals in disaster. Adequate pet sheltering space is not available in Wood County without augmentation.
- ii. Existing Resources
 - i. Dog wardens have access to approximately 60 kennels at the Humane Society Shelter, and 200 kennels of multiple sizes, which are stored in the Civil Air Patrol building at the Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Airport.
 - ii. Dogs and cats can be sheltered at the Humane Society of Parkersburg. The normal operating capacity is 65 dogs and 45 cats.
 - iii. The Humane Society of Parkersburg (HSOP) maintains foster homes for small and large animals.
 - iv. The Mineral Wells fair grounds may be used as an alternate location.

- v. Generally, Wood County resources rely on Large Animal Rescue Team and local farmers for situations with large animals.
 - Such individuals/agencies have access to trailers and other resources that can be utilized to rescue, transport, and shelter large animals.
 - Some of these resources are located in neighboring counties. If necessary, Wood County resources access them through their counterparts in that county.
 - vi. The West Virginia Department of Highways will remove dead animals located on West Virginia State Roads.
 - vii. HSOP will remove dead animals on all roads not otherwise designated as West Virginia State Roads.
- iii. Expedient Animal Shelter Facilities
- i. Large Animal Rescue services often include temporary sheltering through “foster families”.
 - ii. Additional shelters for household pets could be established on a temporary, expedient basis.
 - Expedient shelters may be located near “people” shelters to allow the sheltered human population to assist in the care of the animals. Such a measure may also ease apprehension within the sheltered human population if they can visit their animals during the emergency.
 - The equipment necessary to establish an expedient pet shelter includes: fencing, tarps, cages, leashes, tags, food, water, and access to animal medical care.
 - Persons staffing an expedient animal shelter should establish a process by which to tag animals at the facility and reunite them with their owners during the recovery period.

3. Animal Medical Care

- i. Generally, veterinarians are relied upon to provide medical care for animals.
- ii. Local dog warden and the MOVHD maintain information on contacting local veterinarians.
- iii. The HSOP utilizes one primary veterinarian. Any veterinarian services are requested on an as needed basis.
- iv. Basic vaccinations are provided by HSOP staff upon intake of the animal, veterinarians are called in to provide Rabies Vaccinations.
- v. The HSOP has the ability to scan and microchip all animals for identification.

4. Various resources that could be used for animal care are listed in databases maintained by the Humane Society of Parkersburg and the MOVHD. The Wood County Dog Warden also has access to additional caches of these resources. Potential resources include the following.

- i. Food and water (and dishes)
- ii. Collars and leashes
- iii. Cages, muzzles, fencing, and tarps
- iv. Bedding

B. Coordination with On-Scene Responders

- 1. In many instances, on-scene emergency responders may be the ones that come into contact with abandoned animals or animal owners who are requesting care for them.
 - i. The Incident Commander (IC) should ultimately coordinate with the Emergency Management if field forces encounter a significant number of animals in the affected area, if sheltering (including pet sheltering) is necessary, etc.
 - ii. Field emergency responders may conduct pet rescues such as the HSOP. Such rescues are generally for small, household pets.
 - iii. The Large Animal Rescue Team may be contacted for assistance with larger animals such as horses, cows, etc.

2. If such resources as pet rescue services, equipment (e.g., trailers, fencing, gates), etc. are necessary, the IC should procure those resources through Emergency Management as he/she would any resource that cannot be provided through mutual aid.

IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

- A. Generally, the overall coordination of animal issues would be accomplished through the incident command structure.
- B. If on-scene (e.g., rescue, corralling, etc. situations), animal care volunteers should report to the staging area and await assignments from the Incident Commander (IC). Upon issuance of an assignment, animal care resources should assume an appropriate role within the Incident Command System (ICS) General Staff.
- C. Staff at animal care shelters should designate someone to be in charge at that shelter. Overall coordination of shelter operations should be done in accordance with the management structure of the overall mass care function (see Annex F). If the animal care shelter is located near a Red Cross people shelter, coordination may need to occur between the two. (For example, pet owners in the people shelter can report to the animal care shelter to assist in the care of their pets.)

V. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

A. Public Information

1. Pre-disaster public information can include: the importance of labeling homes to indicate pet occupancy, items to take with pets if an evacuation is necessary, general support for regular vaccinations and the maintenance of medical records for pets, and general pet safety information.
2. During emergency situations, owners need to know where to take their animals, what to bring with them, and how animal care facilities are organized. Owners should also be notified of pet visitation and access protocols (if any).

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

- A. See Annex B: Communications

VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. **Organization:** As discussed above, animal operations conform to the incident command system structure. Further, the skills and responsibilities of specialty resources, such as veterinarians, would remain the same as routine operations (with a likely change in the frequency such expertise is needed).

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. Primary Agencies

- a. The Humane Society of Parkersburg and the Wood County Dog Warden
 - i. Identify potential animal care facilities prior to hazard events.
 - ii. Maintain staff rosters for county-owned animal shelter facilities.
 - iii. Determine guidelines for feeding based on the types of animals housed at the facility.
 - iv. Coordinate with veterinarians to provide medical services.
- b. Wood County Office of Emergency Management
 - i. Coordinate with the Humane Society of Parkersburg to issue public information regarding animal issues.
 - ii. Ensure coordination between the American Red Cross and animal care facilities.
 - iii. Update status of animal care operations as a part of the overall incident response.
 - iv. Relay resource requests to the State EOC (SEOC).
 - v. Periodically relay appropriate Situation Reports (SITREPS) to higher levels of government.

2. Secondary Agencies

- a. Local Veterinarians
 - i. Provides medical care for animals in animal care facilities.
 - ii. Supervises, in coordination with the dog wardens, the dispensing of basic medical and drug supplies at animal care facilities.
 - iii. Recommends the euthanasia of sick/injured animals.

- b. Wood County Sheriff
 - i. Provide security for animal care facilities, especially if they are established near human shelters.
 - ii. Provide traffic control during movement to shelters and support facilities (including animal care facilities).
- c. West Virginia Department of Agriculture
 - i. Coordinates with agencies at the local level to help maintain emergency operations.
 - ii. Provides state assistance regarding the identification of animal disease.
 - iii. Provides state assistance regarding the euthanasia of animals based on disease findings.
 - iv. Assists the county during clean-up, if appropriate.
- d. West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
 - i. Receives supplemental resource requests at the SEOC.
 - ii. Relays resource requests to the applicable state agency.
 - iii. Coordinates the elements of the state-level response from the SEOC.
- e. United States Department of Agriculture
 - i. Deploys APHIS resources, if necessary.
 - ii. Assists, as necessary and contingent upon availability, during operations dealing with an outbreak of a contagious animal or zoonotic disease.
 - iii. Supports animal/veterinary issues during natural disasters.
 - iv. Coordinates with other federal assets as well as state and local assets responding to the incident, as necessary.
- f. United States Department of Health and Human Services
 - i. Assists in the provision of emergency veterinary care for sheltered and rescued animals.

- ii. Assists in the performance of epidemiological monitoring and reporting of emergency-related animal health issues.
 - iii. Manages human bite/injury cases, as appropriate and in coordination with appropriate state and local authorities.
- g. United States Department of Homeland Security
- i. Coordinates, with state and local authorities, pet owner identification, tracking, reunification, and social support.
 - ii. Coordinates pet issues, including pet evacuation, care, and sheltering with the appropriate state and local government and non-governmental agencies.
 - iii. Coordinates with state and local authorities to ensure that animal evacuation and response instructions and status updates are communicated appropriately and in a timely fashion.
 - iv. Coordinates the federal response from the JFO in accordance with ESF #5.
 - v. Integrates, to the extent necessary and practical, state and local representatives in JFO operations.
 - vi. Coordinates the efforts of federal assets responding under ESFs 6, 8, 9, and 14.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. Accurate records should be maintained regarding all animals housed in animal care facilities. Logs should be kept of owner visits for liability purposes.
2. Records are kept including the owner, contact information, medications, and identification number.
3. Accurate records should also be kept of shelter supplies and equipment requisitioned, delivered, used, and returned after the disaster. Other eligible expenses for reimbursement include man hours for pet rescue, supplies for facilities, and costs related to emergency veterinary services. These records should be turned into the WCOEM within 10 days of the conclusion of response operations.

B. Finance: See Section VIII.B of the Basic Plan.

C. Logistics

1. The Humane Society of Parkersburg, the MOVHD and the LAR Team should use normal communications channels throughout emergencies.
2. Following the emergency response, critique sessions may be scheduled to assess each agency's response for planning purposes. If animal care operations were active, representatives should participate in these critiques. Weaknesses in this annex should be identified and adjustments made to better handle future emergency situations.
3. State and Federal Involvement
 - a. State
 - i. State authorities may be available should a large number of animals be at risk during a large-scale emergency. Such assistance includes the identification of emergency veterinary teams.
 - ii. Additional state assistance may be available for the identification of animal diseases and may assist in determining if euthanasia is appropriate. Such assistance is usually provided by the West Virginia Department of Agriculture.

b. Federal

- i. The United States Department of Health and Human Services (USHHS) may assist in providing emergency veterinary care for sheltered and/or rescued animals, epidemiological monitoring and reporting of emergency-related animal health issues, and management of human bite/injury cases.
- ii. Under Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) can provide assistance regarding any highly contagious animal/zoonotic disease.
 - Efforts are coordinated by the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).
 - Animal/veterinary issues are supported in coordination with ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services).
 - All animal depopulation activities are conducted as humanely as possible while stopping pathogen spread and limiting the number of animals that must be euthanized.
- iii. The USDA can also, under ESF #11, provide support for the safety and well-being of household pets during an emergency response or evacuation situation.
 - Support is provided in accordance with ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services), ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services), and ESF #14 (Long-Term Community Recovery).
 - The USDA supports state and local efforts to the extent necessary.
- iv. The United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) can provide a myriad of services during emergencies affecting animals.
 - Through ESF #15 (External Affairs), USDHS can work with state and local authorities to ensure that animal evacuation and response instructions and status updates are communicated appropriately and in a timely manner.

- Through ESF #6, USDHS may coordinate animal owner identification, tracking, reunification, and social support. ESF #6, as it does with human evacuations, may also coordinate pet evacuation, care, and sheltering (with appropriate state and local government and non-government agencies).
- Through ESF #5, USDHS may serve as a coordinator of federal assets through the Joint Field Office (JFO).

IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The WCOEM Director should review this annex with the humane society and the MOVHD on an annual basis.
- B. The WCOEM is responsible for disseminating changes.