WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN BASIC PLAN

Related Federal ESFs	 NRF Base Plan (Roles and Responsibilities, Concept of Operations) 	
Related State Annexes	EOP Basic Plan	
Primary Agencies	Wood County Commission Wood County Office of Homeland Security-Emergency Management	
Support Agencies	 WV Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (WVDHSEM) US Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) 	
Authorities	 See VIII. Authorities for more details. WV Code, Chapter 15, Article 5, as amended. WV Executive Order 20-04, December 23, 2004. 	
References	 WV Executive Order 20-04, December 23, 2004. United States Department of Homeland Security. (December, 2008). National Incident Management System, Washington, D.C. United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). National Response Framework. Washington, D.C. United States Department of Homeland Security. (2005). Local and Tribal NIMS Integration: Integrating the NIMS Into Local and Tribal Emergency Plans and Standard Operating Procedures, Version 1.0. Washington, D.C. United States Department of Homeland Security. (n.d.). National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. Washington, D.C. United States Department of Homeland Security. (November, 2010). Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101: Guide to Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans. Washington, D.C. United States Department of Transportation. (2012). Emergency Response Guidebook. Washington, D.C. National Response Team. (2001). Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide, NRT-1. Washington, D.C. National Response Team. (1991). Developing a Hazardous Materials Emergency Naterials Exercise Program. Washington, D.C. West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2010). West Virginia State Hazard Mitigation Plan. Charleston, WV. 	

	 Management. (2006). West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan. Charleston, WV. Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Council. (2011). Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Mid-Ohio Valley Region. 	

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 Homeland Security-Emergency Management, including the Director and 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. 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/Chemours Washington Bottom
 - ii. Sabic Washington Bottom
 - iii. 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
- Parkersburg Catholic Elementary School
- Van Devender Middle School
- iii. High School
 - Caperton Center for Applied Technology Wood County Technical Center
 - Parkersburg Catholic High
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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
 - The responsibility of the Wood County Commission and the Wood County Office of Homeland Security-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 Homeland Security-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 Homeland Security-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 WVDHSEM.**
 - 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.
 - 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.
- 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
- 8. Individual agencies' Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) detail other training requirements.
- 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 WCHSEM 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 WCHSEM, 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 WCHSEM, 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 multijurisdictional 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 Homeland Security-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 Homeland Security-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 WCHSEM, 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
 - 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 WCDHSEM.
 - 2. During the response and recovery phases, the emergency management program is coordinated by the Wood County Office of Homeland Security-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 Homeland Security-Emergency Management
 - Director
 - Assistant Director
 - Assistant Director II
- 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
 - 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.
 - 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 inplace 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 WCHSEM in accordance with guidance provided by the WVDHSEM and the United States Department of Homeland Security.
- B. The WCHSEM 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 WCHSEM is responsible for distributing plan updates.
- D. Training
 - 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).
 - 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.
 - 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.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 2: Combating Terrorism through Immigration Policies.
- 29. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 3: Homeland Security Advisory System.
- 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.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 10: Biodefense for the 21st Century.
- 37. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 11: Comprehensive Terrorist-Related Screening Procedures.
- 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.
 - As the agency to which emergency management tasks have been delegated, the Wood County Homeland Security-Emergency Management (WCHSEM) 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 WCHSEM. 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 afteraction 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

Α

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

<u>Agency</u> – 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.

<u>American Red Cross (ARC)</u> – 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.

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

<u>Area Command (Unified Area Command)</u> – 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.

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

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

<u>Assistant</u> – 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.

<u>Assisting Agency</u> – An agency or organization providing personnel, services, or other resources to the agency with direct responsibility for incident management. See also "Supporting Agency".

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

<u>Avoidance</u> – 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.

В

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.

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

<u>**Census Tract</u>** - 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).</u>

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

<u>Check-In</u> – 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.

<u>Chemical Agents</u> – 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.

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

<u>**Civil Air Patrol**</u> – 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.

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

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

<u>Command Staff</u> – 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.

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

<u>Communications Unit</u> – 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.

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

<u>Congregate Care Facilities</u> – 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".

<u>Consequence Management</u> – 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).

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

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

<u>Contributions</u> – 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.

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

<u>Coordinate</u> – 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.

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

<u>Credible Threat</u> – 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.

<u>**Crisis Management**</u> – "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: <u>Severe Damage</u> – A degree of damage that precludes further use of the structure or object for its intended purposes without essentially complete reconstruction. <u>Moderate Damage</u> – 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. <u>Light Damage</u> – 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.

<u>**Dispatch**</u> – 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.

Ε

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

Emergency – Absent a Presidentially declared emergency, any incident(s), humancaused 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 an to protect property and public health and safety, or to lesson 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.

<u>Emergency Public Information</u> – 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.

<u>Emergency Response Provider</u> – 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.

<u>Event</u> – 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

<u>Federal</u> – 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

<u>**General Staff**</u> – 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.

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

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

<u>Group</u> – 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".

Η

<u>Hazards</u> – 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. <u>Chemical</u> – 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). <u>Biological</u> – 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. <u>Radiological</u> – Any radioactive substance emitting ionizing radiation at a level to produce a health hazard. <u>Explosive</u> – 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.

<u>Host Area</u> – 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 of 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.

<u>Jurisdiction</u> – 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).

Κ

<u>Key Worker</u> – 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

<u>Land Use Regulations</u> – 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.

Μ

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.

<u>Mitigation</u> – 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.

<u>Mobilization</u> – 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.

<u>Multi-Agency Coordination Entity</u> – 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.

<u>**Multi-Agency Coordination System**</u> – 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.

<u>Multi-Jurisdictional Incident</u> – 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.

<u>Mutual Aid Agreements</u> – 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.

Ν

<u>National</u> – 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.

<u>Nuclear Radiation</u> – 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.

<u>Nuclear Weapon</u> – 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.

0

<u>**On-Site Assistance**</u> – 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.

<u>Operation</u> – The process of applying resources to events to achieve specific objectives.

<u>Operational Period</u> – 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.

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

Ρ

<u>Peacetime Disaster</u> – 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.

<u>Planning Meeting</u> – 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.

<u>**Planning Section**</u> – 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.

<u>**Preparedness**</u> – 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.

<u>Preparedness Organizations</u> – 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.

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

<u>Prevention</u> – 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.

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

<u>**Processes**</u> – 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.

<u>Public Information Officer</u> – 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.

<u>Publications Management</u> – 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

<u>Qualification and Certification</u> – 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

<u>Radiation Exposure Record</u> – 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.

<u>Radiological Monitor (RM)</u> – 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.

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

<u>Reception Area</u> – 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.

<u>Recovery</u> – The development, coordination, and execution of service and siterestoration 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.

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

<u>Resources</u> – 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.

<u>Resource Management</u> – 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.

<u>Resources Unit</u> – 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.

<u>Response</u> – 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

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

<u>Section</u> – 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.

<u>Shelter Facility</u> – 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.)

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

<u>State</u> – 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).

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

<u>Strategic</u> – 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.

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

<u>Strategy</u> – The general direction selected to accomplish incident objectives set by the incident commander.

<u>Supporting Technologies</u> – 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.

Т

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 of 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).

<u>Threat</u> – An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

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

<u>Traffic Control Points</u> – 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.

<u>Tribal</u> – 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.

<u>**Type**</u> – 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

<u>Unified Area Command</u> – A unified area command is established when incidents under an area command are multi-jurisdictional. See "Area Command".

<u>Unified Command</u> – 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.

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

<u>Unity of Command</u> – 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

<u>Volunteer</u> – 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.

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

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

<u>Weapon of Mass Destruction</u> – 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

<u>Yield</u> – 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.

Ζ

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

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.

INCIDENT RADIO	COMMUNI	CATIONS 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 (Communica	itions Unit)				

Sample Incident Communications Plan, ICS Form 205

COMMUNICATIONS LIST (ICS 205A)

1. Incident Name:			2. Operational F	Period: Date From: Time From	Date To: Time To:
3. Basic Local Commu	unication	s Informati	on:		
			Ν	Aethod(s) of Contact	
Incident Assigned Po	sition	Name (/	Alphabetized)	(pl	none, pager, cell, etc.)
4. Prepared by: Name	:		Position/Title:		Signature:
ICS 205A	IAP Pag	е	Date/Time:		

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 PeriodDate and Time FromDate 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 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

Branarad but
Prepared by:
ICS 219-1 HEADER CARD (GRAY)

Prepared by:	
Date/Time:	
ICS 219-1 HEADER CARD (GRAY)	

ICS 219-1: Header Card

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

ST	/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:	
Αç	gency	Ca	 at/Kind/T	ype	Name/ID #	
			Fron	t		
	Date/T	ime Cho	ecked In	:		
	Leade	r Name:				
	Prima	ry Conta	act Infor	nation:		
	Crew/	Feam ID	#(s) or I	Name(s):		
	Manife	est:		Total We	ight:	
	🗌 Yes	[No			
	Metho	d of Tra	vel to In	cident:		
		/	V 🗌 Bu	s 🗌 Air 🗌] Other	
	Home	Base:				
	Depar	ture Poi	nt:			
	ETD:		E	TA:		
	Transp	oortatio	n Needs	at Inciden	t:	
	Uehicle Bus Air Other					
	Date/T	ime Oro	lered:			
	Remar	'ks:				
	Prepa	red by:				
	Date/Time:					
	ICS 219-2 CREW/TEAM (GREEN)					

/Unit:		LDW:	: # Pers:		Order #:	
gency	Ca	at/Kind/T	ype	pe Name/ID		D #
		Back				
Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
Status	:			_		
Assigned O/S Rest O/S Pers						
Notes.						
Incident Loca		tion:		Time:		
Status	:					
Ass	igned [O/S Re	est	0/8	S Pers	
Ava	ilable [_ O/S Me	ech	ET	R:	
Notes:						
Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
Status	:					
Assigned		O/S Rest		□ O/\$	S Pers	
🗌 Ava	ilable [] O/S Me	ech	ET	R:	
Notes:						
Incido	ntloop	tion		Time		
meide		uon.		Time	•	
Status						
	ianod F		oct.		S Pore	
	igneu [ilable [st		Pers R·	
Notos			JULI		ix	
Notes:						
Prena	red by:					
Date/Time:						
				0.0.5.5.	1)	
ICS 21	9-2 CR	EW/TEA	M (0	GREEN	1)	

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	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.		
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 □ Yes	Use this section to enter whether or not the resource or personnel has a manifest. If they do, indicate the manifest number.		
 No			
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 AOV POV Bus Air	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."		
☐ Other			
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	Check the box(es) for the appropriate method(s) of transportation at the incident.								
Vehicle									
🗌 Bus									
🗌 Air									
Other									
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	Enter the crew/team's current status:								
Assigned	Assigned – Assigned to the incident								
O/S Rest	O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to								
O/S Pers	operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft								
Available	 O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons 								
🗌 O/S Mech	 Available – Available to be assigned to the incident 								
ETR:	 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	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and								
Date/Time	time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).								
ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:					
----------	------------------------------	-------------------------	---------------	-----------	--	--	--	--	--
Agency	Ca	 at/Kind/T	уре	Name/ID #					
Date/1	Time Ch	<i>Fron</i> ecked In	<u>t</u> :						
Leade	Leader Name:								
Prima	Primary Contact Information:								
Resou	Resource ID #(s) or Name(s):								
Home	Base.								
Depar	ture Poi	nt:							
ETD:		E	TA:						
Date/	rks:	dered:							
Prepa	red by:								
ICS 2	19-3 E	NGINE (ROSE)						

5Т/	/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:		Order	#:	
Αç	gency	C	at/Kind/T	уре	•	Name/I	D #	
	Incide	nt Loca	<i>Back</i> tion:	[Time	:		
	Status						-	
		igned [est		S Pers		
	Notes:							
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:		
	Status	igned [∃O/S Re	est	□0/9	S Pers		
	Ava	ilable [O/S Me	ech		R:	_	
	Notes.							
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:		
	Status	:					-	
	🗌 Ass	igned [ilable [_ 0/S Re _ 0/S Me	est ech		S Pers R:		
	Notes:	:						
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:		
	Status	: ianed [□O/S Re	est	□ 0/5	S Pers		
		ilable [_ 0/S Me	ech		R:		
	Notes:	:						
	Prepa	red by:						
	Date/Time: ICS 219-3 ENGINE (ROSE)							

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	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.		
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.		
ΕΤΑ	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	Enter the resource's current status:		
Assigned	Assigned – Assigned to the incident		
O/S Rest O/S Pers	 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 		
 ☐ Available	O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons		
☐ O/S Mech	Available – Available to be assigned to the incident		
 ETR:	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	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and
Date/Time	time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:				
Agency	Ca	at/Kind/T	уре	Name/ID #				
	Front							
Date/T	Date/Time Checked In:							
Pilot N	Pilot Name:							
Home	Home Base:							
Depart FTD:	ture Poi	nt:						
Destin	ation P	oint:						
Desta/T	lime Or	lored						
Date/1	inne Ord	ierea:						
Prepa	red by:							
Date/T	ime:							
ICS 2	ICS 219-4 HELICOPTER (BLUE)							

т,	/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:		Order #:	
Ąę	gency	Ca	at/Kind/T	ype)	Name/II	D #
	Incide	nt Loca	<i>Back</i> tion:		Time	:	
	Status	: igned [] O/S Re	est	0/8	S Pers	
	Notes:	ilable [_] O/S Me	ech		R:	
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time:	:	
	Status	: igned [ilable [] O/S Re	est ech		6 Pers R:	
	Notes:	-					
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time:	:	
	Status	: igned [ilable [] O/S Re] O/S Me	est ech		6 Pers R:	
	Notes:	:					
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time:	:	
	Status Ass Ava Notes:	: igned [ilable [] O/S Re] O/S Me	est ech	0/5 ETI	6 Pers R:	
	Prepa Date/T	red by: ïme:					
	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.		
ЕТА	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	Enter the resource's current status:		
Assigned	Assigned – Assigned to the incident		
O/S Rest	O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to		
O/S Pers	operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft		
Available	O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons		
O/S Mech	Available – Available to be assigned to the incident		
□ ETR:	O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons		
Netes	EIK – ESUMATED TIME OF RETURN		
NO(ES	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource's current location or status.		
Date/Time	time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).		

ST/	/Unit:	Name:	Position/Title:						
		Front	t						
	Date/	Time Checked In:	:						
	NI								
	Name	Name:							
	Prima	ary Contact Inform	mation:						
		rest:	l otal Weight:						
			aidant.						
			s 🗆 Air 🗖 Other						
	Home	Base:							
	Depa	rture Point:							
	ETD.		TA.						
	Trans	nortation Needs	at Incident:						
	∏Ve	hicle Bus	Air □ Other						
	Date/	Time Ordered:							
	Rema	arks:							
	Prepa	ared by:							
	Date/	Time:							
	ICS 2 CAR	219-5 PERSONI D)	NEL (WHITE						

	Position/Title:	ST/Unit:	Name:	Position/Title
ont			Back	T
ln:		Incide	ent Location:	Time:
		Status	5:	<u> </u>
		Ass	signed O/S Rest	O/S Pers
ormat	tion:	Ava	ailable 🗌 O/S Mech	ETR:
		Notes	:	
T	otal Weight:			
Incid	ent:	Incide	ent Location:	Time:
Bus [Air 🗌 Other	Status	s:	
			signed O/S Rest	O/S Pers
			ailable	\square ETR:
		Notes	:	
ETA	.:			
ls at l	Incident:			
🗌 Ai	ir 🗌 Other			
		Incide	ent Location:	Time:
		Status	5:	
		Ass	signed 🗌 O/S Rest	O/S Pers
		🗌 Ava	ailable 🔲 O/S Mech	
		Notes	:	
		Notes	:	
		Notes Incide	: ent Location:	
		Notes Incide Status	: ent Location:	Time:
		Notes Incide Status	: ent Location: s: signed □ O/S Rest	Time:
		Notes Incide Status Ass Ava	: ent Location: s: signed □ O/S Rest ailable □ O/S Mech	Time:
		Notes Incide Status Ava Notes	: ent Location: s: signed	Time:
		Notes Incide Status Ava Notes	: ent Location: signed O/S Rest ailable O/S Mech : red by:	Time:
		Notes	: ent Location: s: signed	Time:
NNE	L (WHITE	Notes	: signed O/S Rest ailable O/S Mech : red by: Fime: 19-5 PERSONNE	Time:

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 Yes 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	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."
Bus	
□ Other	
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.
ΕΤΑ	Use this section to enter the crew's estimated time of arrival (using the 24-hour clock) at the incident.
Transportation Needs at Incident	Check the box(es) for the appropriate method(s) of transportation at the incident.
Vehicle	
🗌 Bus	
🗌 Air	
Other	
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	Enter the crew's current status:				
Assigned	Assigned – Assigned to the incident				
O/S Rest	O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to				
O/S Pers	operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft				
☐ Available	 O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons 				
 □ O/S Mech	Available – Available to be assigned to the incident				
□ ETR:	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	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and				
Date/Time	time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).				

ST/U	nit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:			
Age	ncy	C	at/Kind/1	уре	Name/ID #			
H	Front							
1	Date/Time Checked-In:							
F	Pilot Name:							
Ī	Home Base:							
ī	Depart	ture Poi	int:					
E	ETD:		E	TA:				
ī	Destin	ation P	oint:					
ī	Date/T	ime Or	dered:					
Ν	Manuf	acturer	:					
F	Remar	·ks:						
F	Prepai	red by:						
[Date/T	ime:						
1	ICS 219-6 FIXED-WING (ORANGE)							

Γ/Unit:			LDW:	# Pers:		Order #:	
Agency C			at/Kind/T	уре	•	Name/ID #	
	Incide	nt Loca	Back tion:		Time	:	
	Status Ass Ava Notes:	: igned [ilable [] O/S Re] O/S Me	est ech	0/: ET	S Pers R:	_
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status	igned [ilable [] O/S Re] O/S Me	est ech	0/: ET	S Pers R:	_
	Notes:	:					
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status Ass Ava Notes:	igned [ilable [] O/S Re] O/S Me	est ech	0/\$ ET	S Pers R:	_
	Incido	ntloco	tion		Timo		
ļ	meide				Time	•	
	Status Status Ass Ava Notes:	: igned [ilable [:] O/S Re] O/S Me	est ech	0/: ET	S Pers R:	_
	Prepa Date/T	red by: ïme:					
1	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.				
ЕТА	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	Enter the resource's current status:				
Assigned	Assigned – Assigned to the incident				
O/S Rest	O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to				
O/S Pers	operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft				
Available	O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons				
O/S Mech	Available – Available to be assigned to the incident				
□ ETR:	O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETB – Estimated time of return				
Notos	Erro - Estimated time of return				
Propared by	Enter the name of the person proparing the form. Enter the date (month/dou/user) and				
Dato/Timo	time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).				

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:		
Ą	gency	C	at/Kind/T	уре	Name/ID #	
			Fron	t		
	Date/T	ime Ch	ecked In	:		
	Leader Name:					
	Prima	ry Conta	act Infori	nation:		
	Resou	rce ID #	ŧ(s) or Na	ıme(s):		
	Home	Base:				
	Depar	ture Poi	nt:			
	ETD:		E	TA:		
	Date/T	ime Oro	dered:			
	Remar	'ks:				
	Prepa	red by:				
	Date/T	ïme:				
	ICS 219-7 EQUIPMENT (YELLOW)					

5Т/	/Unit:		LDW:	#	Pers:	Order	#:
Αç	Agency Cat/Kind/Type Name/ID #					D #	
			Back				
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status	:					
	Ass	igned	O/S Re	st	0/9	S Pers	
		ilable [_O/S Me	ech		R:	4
	Notes:						
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time		
	Status	:	-				
	Ass Ava	igned [ilable [_] O/S Re ☐ O/S Me	est ech		S Pers R:	
	Notes:	:				<u> </u>	1
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status	:					
	Ass	igned	O/S Re	st	0/9	S Pers	
	Ava	ilable	O/S Me	ech		R:	4
	Notes:						
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time		1
	monao						
	Status	:					
	Ass	igned] O/S Re	st		S Pers	
	Notes:	liable [_ 0/5 Me	ecn		K:	-
	10103.						
	Prepa	red by:					
	Date/T	ïme:					
	ICS 2	19-7 E	QUIPME	NT	(YEL	LOW)	1

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.				
ЕТА	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	Enter the resource's current status:				
Assigned	Assigned – Assigned to the incident				
O/S Rest	O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to				
O/S Pers	operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft				
Available	O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons				
O/S Mech	Available – Available to be assigned to the incident				
□ ETR:	O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETB – Estimated time of return				
Notos	Erro - Estimated time of return				
Propared by	Enter the name of the person proparing the form. Enter the date (month/dou/user) and				
Dato/Timo	time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).				

T/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:			
gency	Ca	at/Kind/1	уре	Name/ID #			
		Fron	t				
Date/T	Date/Time Checked In:						
Leade	r Name:	:					
Primar	y Conta	act Infor	mation:				
Resou	rce ID #	ŧ(s) or Na	ame(s):				
Home	Base:						
Depart	ure Poi	int:					
ETD:		E	TA:				
Date/T	ime Oro	dered:					
Prepar	red by:						
Date/T	ime:						
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;T/	/Unit:	LDW:	# Pers:		Order #:		
Αç	gency	Ca	at/Kind/T	уре	•	Name/ID #	
	Incide	nt Loca	<i>Back</i> tion:		Time	:	
	Status Ass Ava Notes:	igned [ilable [] O/S Re] O/S Me	est ech	O/S ET	S Pers R:	
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status	igned [ilable [] O/S Re] O/S Me	est ech	0/S	6 Pers R:	
	Notes:	:					
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status	igned [ilable [] O/S Re] O/S Me	est ech	0/5 ET	S Pers R:	
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status Ass Ava Notes:	: igned [ilable [] O/S Re] O/S Me	est ech	0/5	S Pers R:	
	Prepa Date/T	red by: ïme:					
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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	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.
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.
ЕТА	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	Enter the resource's current status:
Assigned	Assigned – Assigned to the incident
 O/S Rest O/S Pers 	 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
Available	O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons
O/S Mech	Available – Available to be assigned to the incident
ETR:	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	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and
Date/Time	time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:	
Agency	Ca	 at/Kind/T	уре	Name/ID	#
Date/T	ïme Che	<i>Fron</i> ecked In	t :		
Leade	r Name:				
Prima	ry Conta	act Infor	nation:		
Resou	rce ID #	(s) or Na	ame(s):		
Home Depar	Base: ture Poi	nt:			
ETD:		E	TA:		
Date/T	ime Orc	lered:			
Remai	′ks:				
Prepar Date/T	red by: 'ime:				
ICS 2 PURP	19-10 (LE)	GENERI	C (LIGHT		

ST	ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:		Order #:	
Aç	gency	at/Kind/T	ype	9	Name/ID #		
			Back				
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status:						
	🗌 Ava	ilable [] O/S Me	ech	🗌 ET	R:	
	Notes:						
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status	: igned []O/S R€	est	□0/5	S Pers	
	 Ava	ilable [_] O/S Me	ech		R:	
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status	: igned [] O/S Re	st	0/8	S Pers	
	🗌 Ava	ilable [] O/S Me	ech	🗌 ET	R:	
	Notes:						
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status	:					
	Ass	igned [] O/S Re	st	0/5	S Pers	
	Ava	ilable [] O/S Me	ech	ET	R:	
	Notes:						
	Prepar Date/T	ed by: ime:					
	ICS 2 ² PURP	19-10 (LE)	GENERI	С (LIGHT	-	

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	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.			
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	Enter the resource's current status:			
Assigned	Assigned – Assigned to the incident			
O/S Rest O/S Pers	 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 			
 ∏ Available	O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons			
O/S Mech	Available – Available to be assigned to the incident			
ETR:	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	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and
Date/Time	time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

MEDICAL PLAN (ICS 206)

1. Incident Name:2.		2. Operational P	eriod:	Date From: Time From:	D Ti	ate To: me To:		
3. Medical Aid S	tations:							
					Сс	ontact	Parar	nedics
Name Lo		Location	cation Number(s)/Frequenc		s)/Frequency	on Site?		
								3 🗌 NO
								;
								i ∐ No
								3 🗌 No
								3 🗌 No
								3 🗌 No
4. Transportatio	n (indicate	e air or ground):					T	
Ambulance S	ervice		Location		Co Number(s	ontact	Levelo	f Service
						, riequency		
5 Hospitals:								
o. noopitalo.	Δ	ddress	Contact	Tra	vel Time			
	Latitud	e & Longitude	Number(s)/			Trauma	Burn	
Hospital Name	if	Helipad	Frequency	Air	Ground	Center	Center	Helipad
						Yes Level:	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
						Yes Level:	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
						Yes Level:	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
						Yes Level:	☐ Yes □ No	☐ Yes □ No
						Yes		
6. Special Medic	al Emerge	ency Procedures:						
Check box if a	aviation as	sets are utilized fo	r rescue. If assets	s are use	ed, coordinat	e with Air Oper	ations.	
7. Prepared by (Medical U	nit Leader): Name	:		Signa	ature:		
8. Approved by	(Safety Of	ficer): Name:			Signatu	re:		
ICS 206	IAI	P 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 PeriodDate and Time FromDate 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? Yes 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 ALS 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 Trauma Level:	Indicate yes and the trauma level if the hospital has a trauma center.
	 Burn Center Yes No 	Indicate (yes or no) if the hospital has a burn center.
	Helipad	Indicate (yes or no) if the hospital has a helipad.
	☐ Yes ☐ No	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.
	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).

1. Incident Name:		2. Operational	Period: Date From: Time From:	Date To: Time To		
3. Resource Number	4. New Status (Available, Assigned, O/S)	5. From (/ and Status	Assignment s):	6. To (Assignment and Status):	7. Time and Da	ate of Change:
9 Commonte						
o. Comments						
9. Prepared h	ov: Name:		Position/Tit	le: S	ignature:	
ICS 210			Date/Time			

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 PeriodDate and Time FromDate 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,	Indicate the current status of the resource:
	Assigned, Out of Service)	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	Enter the name, ICS position/title, and signature of the person preparing
	Name	the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).
	Position/Title	
	Signature	
	• Date/Time	

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.

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 (Communica	itions Unit)		·		

Sample Incident Communications Plan, ICS Form 205

COMMUNICATIONS LIST (ICS 205A)

1. Incident Name:			2. Operational F	Period: Date Fron Time Fror	n: Date To n: Time To	
3. Basic Local Commu	unication	s Informati	on:			
					Method(s) of Contact	
Incident Assigned Po	osition	Name (/	Alphabetized)	()	ohone, pager, cell, etc.)	
<u> </u>						
4. Prepared by: Name	:		Position/Title:		Signature:	
ICS 205A	IAP Pag	e	Date/Time:			

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 PeriodDate and Time FromDate 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 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 A: DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Related Federal ESFs	ESF #5: Emergency Management		
Related State Annex	Annex A: Direction and Control		
Primary Agencies	 Wood County Office of Homeland Security-Emergency Management Potential Incident Commanders from Local Response Agencies 		
Support Agencies	 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) 		
Authorities	• West Virginia Code, Chapter 15, Article 5, as amended.		
References	 United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). National Response Framework. Washington, D.C. West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan. 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 multiagency 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 Homeland Security-Emergency Management, including 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
 - 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.
 - 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 Homeland Security-Emergency Management (WCHSEM) 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.
 - 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
 - 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.
 - 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 preemergency 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 disasterrelated 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.
 - 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)
 - The decision to activate the primary EOC, or transfer operations to an alternate EOC, can be made by the Homeland Security-Emergency Management Director, who will make a recommendation to the County Commission's President, requesting formal activation. The HSEM Director should also formally deactivate the EOC.
 - 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 Homeland Security-Emergency Management 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 WCHSEM 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 multiagency 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. WCHSEM Director,
- 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 Homeland Security-Emergency Management 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 Homeland Security-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 WCHSEM 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.
 - 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.
 - 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 WCHSEM 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 WCHSEM Director and any other EOC staff position *deemed necessary by the emergency manager*.
 - 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
 - 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 Homeland Security-Emergency Management 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
 - 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 onscene 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 Homeland Security-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
 - 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.
- 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
 - 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 Homeland Security-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 Homeland Security-Emergency Management Director within 10 days of the conclusion of major operations.
 - 4. The Homeland Security-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 WCHSEM 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 WCHSEM 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 Homeland Security-Emergency Management Director and the county PIO should be responsible for designating media briefing times and locations.
- 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 an emergency operations center per the request of the Homeland Security-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.
 - 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 Homeland Security-Emergency Management 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

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN ANNEX C: NOTIFICATION AND WARNING

Related Federal ESFs	ESF #2: CommunicationsESF #5: Emergency Management
Related State Annexes	Annex B: Notification and Warning
Primary Agencies	 Wood County Office of Homeland Security-Emergency Management
Support Agencies	 Central Telecommunications Center of Wood County (Wood County 9-1-1) Wood County Schools Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department Local Media Outlets
Authorities	• Public Law (PL) 93-288, Section 202, as amended
References	 United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). National Response Framework. Washington, D.C. West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan. 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 Homeland Security-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/WCHSEM.
 - 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 (WVVW Belpre, OH)
- 98.3 FM (WLGN 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)
- 1 04.9 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*.
- 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. Everbridge Mass Notification System
 - b. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather radio,
 - c. AM and FM commercial radio stations,
 - d. Cable television providers,
 - e. Commercial television stations,
 - f. Local newspapers,
 - g. Emergency Alert System (EAS),
 - h. Siren and Public Address (PA) system-equipped emergency vehicles.
 - i. National Weather Service (NWS)
 - j. Countywide WARN System (reverse 9-1-1)
 - k. WeatherTAP
 - 2. Wood County most usually uses Everbridge Mass Notification System, NOAA radios in schools, WeatherTAP, radio, television, newspaper, and the Emergency Alert System to disseminate warnings.
 - 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
 - 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. Everbridge Mass Notification System
 - ii. Wide Area Rapid Notification (WARN) system
 - iii. Telephone
 - iv. Email
 - v. 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 WCHSEM 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 WCHSEM 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.
 - 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 onscene 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 WCHSEM 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 Homeland Security-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 Homeland Security-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.
 - Notify the Homeland Security-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 Homeland Security-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. Everbridge Mass Notification System: Computer Based Mass Communication Program
 - b. **National Warning System (NAWAS):** Dedicated telephone circuit providing state and national information.
 - c. **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.
 - d. Wide Area Rapid Notification (WARN): Alerts/notifications can be sent out to registered persons via voice recording, email, text messages, etc.
 - e. National Weather Service (NWS) may be contacted by the WCHSEM 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 Homeland Security-Emergency Management Director and Central Telecommunications Coordinator 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

Related Federal ESFs	 ESF #5: Emergency Management ESF #15: External Affairs Public Affairs Support Annex
Related State Annexes	Annex M: Public Information
Primary Agencies	 Wood County Office of Homeland Security-Emergency Management
Support Agencies	 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)
Authorities	• WV Code, Chapter 15, Article 5
References	 West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan. Charleston, WV. United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). National Response Framework. 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 Homeland Security-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 Homeland Security-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

- 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 Homeland Security-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
 - 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 <u>not</u> 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 Homeland Security-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.

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX E EVACUATION ROUTES MAP



APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX E EVACUATION PLANNING CHECKLIST

	CONVENTIONAL MEASURES	CONTINGENT MEASURES	CONTRAPRODUCTIVE MEASURES
		(To be considered only if conventional measures prove inadequate)	(To be avoided)
	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	NEVER
ROUTE ASSIGNMENT	 Use all available outbound resources Balance flow to minimize clearance time Inspect all evacuation routes Develop contingency plans Provide clear instructions 	 Revise risk/reception assignments Redefine risk areas 	Discourage individuals with personal reception area destinations
DEPARTURE SCHEDULING	 Broadcast traffic information Encourage off-peak departures Operate support services around the clock Schedule departures of autoless and critical workers 	 Schedule departure of all risk-area residents on a geographic basis (begin with densely populated core and work outward) 	 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	 Use shoulders where feasible Adjust signal timing Post adequate signs Encourage first auto use 	 Establish wrong-way flow Adopt vehicle occupancy restrictions on separate rights-of- way 	
ENTRY CONTROL FOR OUTBOUND ROUTES	 Identify key control points Assign officers to key merging points Use barricades of heavy equipment where necessary to deny access and force geographic schedules 	 Station police officers at barricades Use police officers to meter flow of freeway entrance ramps 	 Use moveable barricades (i.e. saw horses or cones) without police presence Establish systems requiring individual vehicle inspection
PERIMETER CONTROL ON INBOUND ROUTES	 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 		 Use road shoulders for holding area parking
FLOW MAINTENANCE	 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 		Stop traffic flow to answer individual questions or redirect misrouted vehicles
DESTINATION	 Review reception area parking plans Direct vehicle flow to parking area Supervise parking activities 		 Allow parking to back up onto evacuation routes

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN ANNEX F: MASS CARE

Related Federal ESFs	• ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services	
Related State Annexes	Annex F: Mass CareAnnex X: Animal Services	
Primary Agencies	Wood County Office Homeland Security/Emergency Management	
Support Agencies	 American Red Cross, Northwest (NW) West Virginia Chapter 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	• WV Code, §15-5-12, as amended	
References	 West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan. Charleston, WV. National American Red Cross. (n.d.). American Red Cross Program Guidance. Washington, D.C. United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). National Response Framework. Washington, D.C. United States Department of Homeland Security. (November, 2010). Guide to Developing Emergency Operations Plans: Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101. 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 Homeland Security/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

- 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 support 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 Northwest West Virginia Chapter's territory.
 - 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 Northwest West Virginia Chapter at 304-485-7311 or the Disaster Action Team at 304-494-7428. 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 functional and access needs populations may be impacted, the Wood County Office Homeland Security/Emergency Management and ARC should plan to open shelters that we can accommodate people with functional needs. If a functional and access needs individual needs to be evacuated, field responders can coordinate with EOC personnel to arrange for recovery and transport to a shelter facility. NOTE: All ARC Shelters are ADA Compliant.

- 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 "Workforce Engagement Manager", 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.
- 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 ongoing coordination with ARC resources at the ARC Disaster Relief Operation (DRO) Headquarters, Northwest West Virginia 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.
 - iii. Location may change due to size and scope of the ARC Operation
- 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. 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 Disaster Relief Operation Headquarters at it's Northwest West Virginia Chapter at 220 8th St. Parkersburg, WV office or at a central location based on the size and scope of ARC operation during large scale incidents to manager ARC resources.
- C. If the ARC's Disaster Relief Operation Headquarters 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 National level during largescale emergencies.
- 1. The ARC government liaison will coordinate resource requests with the local ARC Disaster Relief Operation Headquarters and the Wood County EOC.
- 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 Wood County Homeland Security/Emergency Management is the primary agency for sheltering in Wood County.
 - 2. The Wood County Office Homeland Security/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:** Wood County Office Homeland Security/Emergency Management
 - 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.
 - a. Provide liaison between the affected jurisdictions and state resources
 - 2. Support Agencies: The Northwest West Virginia Chapter of the ARC
 - 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 local Disaster Relief Operations Headquarters in Parkersburg to support the needs of ARC resources and to maintain liaison with the county EOC.

Closes shelter facilities when appropriate

- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- c. 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
 - 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 Homeland Security/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 Homeland Security/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 Disaster Relief Headquarters.
 - 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 Functional and Access needs populations may include (but not be limited to) the following:
 - i. Acquisition and delivery of supplies such as cots and blankets,
 - ii. Delivery of basic medial 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 fixedfacility and temporary companion animal and livestock shelters, and

- iii. Assist local jurisdictions in developing guidelines for returning pets to owners.
- 2. Federal
 - 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 Functional and Access 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 Homeland Security/Emergency Management and the Northwest West Virginia 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

Related Federal ESFs	ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services	
Related State Annexes	Annex G: Emergency Health and Medical Services	
Primary Agencies	Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department (MOVHD)	
Support Agencies	 Wood County Office Homeland Security-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) 	
Authorities	 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 	
References	 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (April, 2011). <i>Public Health Preparedness Capabilities: National Standards</i> <i>for State and Local Planning</i>. Atlanta, GA. West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). <i>West Virginia Emergency Operations</i> <i>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 Homeland Security-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.
- 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.
- 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 preemergency 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

- 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 Homeland Security-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
 - 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-today 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;
 - 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;
 - 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
 - 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;
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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
 - 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.
 - 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)
 - 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 Homeland Security-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 preexisting 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 Homeland Security-Emergency Management (WCHSEM), 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 DEVELPOMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The Wood County Office Homeland Security-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 Homeland Security-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

Related Federal ESFs	ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services				
Related State Annexes	Annex G: Emergency Health and Medical Services				
Primary Agencies	 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 				
Support Agencies	 Wood County Office of Homeland Security-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) 				
Authorities	 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 				
References	 West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan. Charleston, WV. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (April, 2011). Public Health Preparedness Capabilities: National Standards for State and Local Planning. 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 Homeland Security-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 Medical Center 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,
- 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.
- 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

- 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
 - 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
 - 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.
 - 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
 - Westbrook Health Care is the primary provider of behavioral health services including Mental health, substance abuse and other addictions, and intellectual and developmental services in Wood County including:
 - a. Mental Health Services
 - b. <u>Substance Abuse Individual</u> Outpatient Groups
 - c. Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Services
 - d. Residential Program
 - e. Genesis Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program for Women
 - f. AMITY Residential Treatment Center
 - g. Employee Assistance Programs
 - h. New <u>Day Crisis Stabilization Unit</u> (including mental health crisis, addiction crisis, and detox)
 - i. Crisis Care Coordination
 - j. <u>Group Therapy</u>
- E. Mortuary Considerations
 - 1. The Camden Clark Medical Center has capability of holding six (6) bodies.
 - 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 Center 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 and Camden Clark Medical Center (CCMC) Ambulance Service
 - 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 Homeland Security-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 my 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 Homeland Security-Emergency Management (WCHSEM), 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
 - 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 DEVELPOMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The Wood County Office of Homeland Security-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		2. Operational Period:		Date From:		ate To: ïme To:			
3. Medical Aid S	tations:								
				C		ontact	Paramedics		
Name			Location		Number(s	Number(s)/Frequency		on Site?	
								S 🗌 NO	
								s ∐ No	
								s 🗌 No	
								s 🗌 No	
								S 🗌 No	
								s 🗌 No	
4. Transportatio	n (indicate	e air or ground):			-		T		
Ambulance Service			Location		Contact Number(s)/Frequency		Level of Service		
5 Hospitals:									
Address Contact Travel Time									
	Latitud	e & Longitude	Number(s)/			Trauma	Burn		
Hospital Name	if	Helipad	Frequency	Air	Ground	Center	Center	Helipad	
						Yes Level:	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
						Yes Level:	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
						Yes Level:	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
						□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
						Level:	🗍 No	🗍 No	
						Yes Level:	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
6. Special Medical Emergency Procedures:									
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:					re:				
ICS 206	IAI	P Page	Date/Time:		<u> </u>				

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 PeriodDate and Time FromDate 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? Yes 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 ALS 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 Trauma Level:	Indicate yes and the trauma level if the hospital has a trauma center.				
	 Burn Center Yes No 	Indicate (yes or no) if the hospital has a burn center.				
	Helipad	Indicate (yes or no) if the hospital has a helipad.				
	☐ Yes ☐ No	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.				
	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)NameSignature	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

Related Federal ESFs	 ESF #7: Logistics Management and Resource Support Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex 						
Related State Annexes	Annex Q: Resource ManagementAnnex GG: Donations Management						
Primary Agencies	 Wood County Office of Homeland Security-Emergency Management 						
Support Agencies	 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) 						
Authorities	• WV Code, Chapter 15, Article 5						
References	 Wood County Resource and Contact Manual, WCHSEM, as amended. West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan. Charleston, WV. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). National Response Framework. Washington, D.C. FEMA National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative. (2009). National Incident Management System Resource Definitions: 120 Resources. 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 Homeland Security-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.

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II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

- 1. Available resource inventories should include the anticipated needs for all types of emergencies.
- 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
 - 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.
 - 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.

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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.
- In the event that all local resources have been expended or committed, assistance can be sought from outside the jurisdiction. The Homeland Security-Emergency Management Director should coordinate first with neighboring county jurisdictions for the procurement of resources or donations management.
- 3. The Wood County Office of Homeland Security-Emergency Management (WCHSEM) 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
 - Resource inventorying includes categorizing available resources by NIMS types, when applicable (i.e., many resources have corresponding NIMS categories while some do not).

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- 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.
- 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 WCHSEM should identify and inventory available resources during predisaster periods. Other partner agencies, such as the Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department may also compile and maintain resource inventories.
 - 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

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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).
 - Support may include establishing volunteer and donations coordination centers (including hotlines), managing large corporate offers or large collection drives, expedited training of volunteers, etc.

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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 Homeland Security-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 Homeland Security-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.

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VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Organization
 - The day-to-day operations of the Wood County Office of Homeland Security-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 Homeland Security-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
 - 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
 - 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 Homeland Security-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.

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- c. Requests for resources from governmental and NGOs in neighboring counties should be made through the WCHSEM (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).

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IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The WCHSEM 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 WCHSEM 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*.



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 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 *Resource Definitions*, dated September 2004

Changes Document is reformatted. Content is unchanged.



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RESOURCE:			Animal Protection: La	rge Animal Rescue St	trike Team	
CATEGORY:	Animals and	Agriculture Issues		KIND: Te	am	
	PABILITIES:					
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	I YPE II	I YPE III	ITPEIV	OTHER
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: La	irge Animal Rescue S	trike Team	
CATEGORY:	Animals and	Agriculture Issues		KIND: Te	am	
	PABILITIES:		Type II			Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET			ITPEIV	OTHER
		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: La	rge Animal Rescue Str	rike Team	
CATEGORY:	Animals and	Agriculture Issues		KIND: Tea	m	
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:					
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI			IYPEIV	OTHER
		(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: Tea	ım			
	PABILITIES:							
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET			ITPEIV	OTHER		
Personnel	Team member training	Swift Water Rescue Basic Course						
	requirements	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: Tea	am				
	PABILITIES:								
COMPONENT	METRIC				ITPEIV	UTHER			
		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 scrat								



RESOURCE:	Animal Protection: Large Animal Sheltering Team							
CATEGORY:	Animals and	Agriculture Issues		KIND:	Tea	ım		
Мінімим Са	PABILITIES:						Отнер	
COMPONENT	METRIC			1175.00		ITFEIV	Unien	
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 i support local efforts to se a small animal shelter	to et up			
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 (ce phones) equipment; Lap Forms; SOPs	ell itop;			



RESOURCE:	Animal Protection: Large Animal Sheltering Team							
CATEGORY:	Animals and	Agriculture Issues		KIND:	Tea	am		
	PABILITIES:						Отнер	
COMPONENT	METRIC			I TPE III		ITPEIV	UTTER	
		Portable pens and corrals for livestock	equipment and supplies (ropes, halters, leads)					
Vehicle		1 1-ton, 4x4 pickup with goose neck and other hitches	2 large vehicles with four- wheel-drive for supplies	1 vehicle for transport				
		1 box trailer (10,000 lbs GVW)						
		1 SUV for personnel						
		Plus other four-wheel-drive vehicles						
Personnel	Training and Experience	FEMA EMI/IS classes in Emergency Preparedness; Basic ICS; Animals in Disaster; Module A & B; Livestock in Disasters	Same as Type I	Same as Type II				
		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						
Personnel	Lead Time to Deploy	Minimum 72 hours	Minimum 24 hours	Maximum 24 hours				
COMMENTS:	"Large animal" re	efers to horses and livestock.						
	Local volunteers	can support all types for shelter	teams.					
	No sheltering for	exotic animals.						



RESOURCE:			Animal Protection:	Large Animal Transpo	rt Team	
CATEGORY:	Animals and	Agriculture Issues		KIND: Tea	ım	
	PABILITIES:					Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI	ITPEN		ITPEIV	OTHER
Personnel	Number of People Per	5-person, consisting of:				
	Response					
		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: Sr	mall Animal Rescue St	trike Team	
CATEGORY:	Animals and	d Agriculture Issues		KIND: Te	am	
	PABILITIES:	Type I				OTUER
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	I YPE II	I YPE III	ITPEIV	OTHER
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	Small and large live traps (1 each)				
	equipped with	2 catch poles				
	capture	Leashes (slip leads and clip)				
	equipment,	Stretcher				
	not limited to:	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				
	PABILITIES:	Түре І					
COMPONENT	METRIC			I TPE III	ITPEIV	OTHER	
		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			
	PABILITIES:	Type I			TYPE IV	
COMPONENT	METRIC	IYPEI		I YPE III		OTHER
		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				
		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:	E: Animal Protection: Small Animal Rescue Strike Team					
CATEGORY:	Animals and	Agriculture Issues	KIND: Team			
			Турс Ш			OTUER
COMPONENT	METRIC	IYPEI	ITPEN		ITPEIV	UTHER
		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				
		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 A	Agriculture Issues	KIND: Team				
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:							
COMPONENT	METRIC			TTFEIN	ITPETV	Omen	
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 	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:	Te	am	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		Type I	Type II				OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC			I YPE III		IYPEIV	
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 (c phones) equipment; Lap Forms; SOPs	cell ptop;		
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 Tran	nsport Team	
CATEGORY:	Animals and	Agriculture Issues		KIND:	Team	
						Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI		I TPE III	ITPEIV	Onen
Personnel Number of People Pr Response	Number of People Per	5-person response team consisting of:				
	Response	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 Managem	ent Team	Animal	Prote	ection	
CATEGORY:	Animals and	Agriculture Issues			KIND:	Tea	am	
	PABILITIES:	Турс І		т				
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET			IPE III		ITPEIV	UTHER
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 deploy persons for a surveillance. 2 to 4 hours	rment of 10- assessment , action with	30 ,, in		
Personnel	Lead Time to Deploy	Deploy within 12 to 24 hours	Up to 100 persons deploy within 4 to 12 hours	10-200 perse response wi	ons for disa thin 24 hour	ster s		
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 fo	r up to 5 day	ys		
Personnel	Incident Commander Training	Should complete ICS 100-, 200-, and 300-level course work.						



RESOURCE:			Incident Managem	ent Team Animal Prote	ection		
CATEGORY:	Animals and	Agriculture Issues		KIND: Tea	am		
	PABILITIES:	Type I				OTHER	
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	ITPEN		ITPEIV		
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

Emergency Medical Services Resources



FEMA 508-3 (March 2009)



- 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 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 *Resource Definitions*, dated May 2005.
- Changes Document is reformatted. The document has been modified to include definitions and provide clarification on expectations regarding deployment. The description for a "Multi-Patient Medical Transport Vehicle" has been added.



Definitions **Actively involved-** Ongoing, active participation with an air medical or EMS-providing entity, organization, or agency.

AEMT- Advanced Emergency Medical Technician

ALS- Advanced Life Support

Ambulance Strike Team- a group of 5 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 team may be all ALS or all BLS.

Ambulance Task Force- Any combination of 5 ambulances of different types (can be ALS and BLS), with common communications and a task force leader. This resource typing is used to distinguish between a Task Force of Ambulances and an Emergency Medical Task Force.

BLS- Basic Life Support

EMR- Emergency Medical Responder

EMS Practitioner An individual who is provided the legal authority to function as a certified or licensed EMR, EMT, AEMT, paramedic, nurse or physician by a state or territory

EMT – Emergency Medical Technician

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).

EVO- Emergency Vehicle Operator

IFR (Instrument Flight Rules) IFR exists when the pilot, due to meteorological conditions or darkness, is utilizing instrumentation as the sole reference for maintaining flight.

Licensed EMS service—an agency or service that has been inspected and/or verified by the state and granted the legal authority to function as a licensed service providing emergency medical and/or transportation services.

LZ- Landing Zone

NVG- Night Vision Goggles

PPE-Personal Protective Equipment

OSHA 1910.1030- Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard on Blood Borne Pathogens. The requesting entity should verify potentially hazardous conditions that exist and the responding agency shall provide PPE which are applicable and suitable for the anticipated purpose.

OSHA 1910.134- Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard on Respiratory



Protection. The requesting entity should verify potentially hazardous conditions that exist and the responding agency shall provide respiratory PPE which are applicable and suitable for the anticipated purpose.

(Single) Resource— Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained.

VFR—Visual Flight Rules



6
8
10
13
17
19



RESOURCE:	JRCE: Air Ambulance (Fixed-Wing)								
CATEGORY:	Health & Medica	I (ESF #8)		KIND: Air	craft/Team				
	CAPABILITIES:					Отнер			
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITFET	ITFEII		TIFEIV	OTHER			
Overall Function	Provides emergency medical care, evacuation, and transportation services via fixed wing aircraft. May also be utilized to import personnel and or equipment/supplies into the area of need.	Capable of providing clinical and transportation services to a range of patient conditions, includes aircraft, staff, equipment, and supplies.	Capable of providing clinical and transportation services to a range of patient conditions, includes aircraft, staff, equipment, and supplies.	Capable of providing clinical and transportation services to a range of patient conditions, includes aircraft, staff, equipment, and supplies.	Capable of providing clinical and transportation services in the range of basic life support patient conditions, includes aircraft, staff, equipment, and supplies.	Capable of transporting a patient who needs unique, specialty care support enroute, e.g. neonatal intensive care, heart-lung bypass support, critical/intensive care (usually one patient is transported but can be more depending upon support capabilities and lift of aircraft)			
Team Request for Mutual Aid should specify specialty care services as needed.	Team experienced and actively involved in the care and transportation of air medical patients.	Advanced Life Support	Advanced Life Support	Advanced Life Support	Basic Life Support	Specialty transport trained and qualified to care for the specific patient and associated supporting equipment			
Personnel	Minimum Staff	3 (pilot and 2 paramedics or 1 paramedic and 1 nurse or physician)	3 (pilot and 2 paramedics or 1 paramedic and 1 nurse or physician)	3 (pilot and 2 paramedics or 1 paramedic and 1 nurse or physician)	2 (pilot and 1 paramedic)	As required for the mission and to meet the standards of care for the specific patient			
Capability	Patient Care and Transport	2 or more litter patients	1 litter patient	2 or more litter patients	1 litter patient	Inverter for specialized medical equipment (such as intra-aortic balloon pump or neonatal isolette)			
Aircraft	Fixed-wing capabilities	Day and night operations plus IFR	Day and night operations plus IFR	Day and night operations VFR only	Day and night operations VFR only	As required by mission			



RESOURCE:			Air Ambu	llance (Fixed-Wing	J)		
CATEGORY:	Health & Medica	(ESF #8)		KIND:	Airc	craft/Team	
	CAPABILITIES:						
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	ITPEII			ITPEIV	OTHER
Equipment and Supplies	Equipment and supplies needed to meet mission objectives	Range of equipment and supplies commensurate with the mission assignment	Range of equipment and supplies commensurate with the mission assignment	Range of equipment and supplies commensurate with the mission assignment		Range of equipment and supplies commensurate with the mission assignment	Range of equipment and supplies commensurate with the mission assignment
		PPE consistent with OSHA 1910.134 and 1910.1030 requirements	PPE consistent with OSHA 1910.134 and 1910.1030 requirements	PPE consistent with OSI 1910.134 and 1910.1030 requirements	HA D	PPE consistent with OSHA 1910.134 and 1910.1030 requirements	PPE consistent with OSHA 1910.134 and 1910.1030 requirements
Comments:	Fixed-Wing service in service providers may and access to a suffici and type of event. 1. Security, transportat jurisdiction unless othe 2. In complex air opera mission assignment. 3. Ground safety assur location of the incident 4. Each team/unit can 5. The estimation of the activity, and allowance 6. Aircraft maintenance 7. Aircraft communicat allow Fixed-Wing aircra 8. A minimum of Td too refer to immunization of	a disaster is primarily for movia also be utilized to import perso ent quantity of proper fuel type ion (including patient care crew r arrangements have been ma tions with multiple aircraft, add ance and traffic control are imp work a maximum of 12-hour sh e quantity of air ambulance res for rest periods. e requirements may occur durin on equipment may be program aft to communicate with air oper coid or Tdap (receipt of primary ecommendations for emergend	ng injured or sick people loca innel and or equipment/suppl for the type of aircraft reques v to and from LZ for the send de litional staff are recommende portant support requirements hifts, depending upon individu cources needed is based on r ing deployment. Aviation main mable for interoperability but erations coordination center. v series and booster within the cy responders by Centers for	ted in the disaster area to i les into the area of need. I ited. Backup supplies and ing and receiving medical f d to ensure the ongoing av for injury and crash prever al policies and procedures nany factors such as the na- ntenance must be planned. It his capability must be ver Coordination with ground a e past 10 years) and a com Disease Control for additic	medica Fixed-V some facilitie: vailabili ntion s. ature o . Hang rified. ambula nplete I onal qu	al facilities located outside the dis Ning services require the use of a equipment may be required dependent s), food, and/or rest facilities will ty of resources required to safely This support may be significant d of the mission, logistics, intensity of gar facilities should be planned for Plan for augmenting existing con ince service required. Hepatitis B Vaccination Series Oli idance for specific responses.	aster area. Fixed-Wing an airport of sufficient length ending upon number of patients be provided by the requesting and effectively support the epending upon the size and of demand, duration of service or all extended operations. numunication equipment to R a waiver of liability. Also



RESOURCE:			Air Ambular	nce (Rotary-Wing)		
CATEGORY:	Health & Medical	l (ESF #8)		KIND: Aircra	aft/Team	
	CAPABILITIES:					Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI			ITPEIV	OTHER
Overall Function	Provides emergency medical care, evacuation, and transportation services via rotary wing aircraft. May also be utilized to import personnel and or equipment/supplies into the area of need.	Capable of providing clinical and transportation services to a range of patient conditions, includes aircraft, staff, equipment, and supplies.	Capable of providing clinical and transportation services to a range of patient conditions, includes aircraft, staff, equipment, and supplies.	Capable of providing clinical and transportation services to a range of patient conditions, includes aircraft, staff, equipment, and supplies.	Capable of providing clinical and transportation services to a range of patient conditions, includes aircraft, staff, equipment, and supplies.	Capable of transporting a patient who needs unique, specialty care support enroute, e.g. neonatal intensive care, heart-lung bypass support, critical/intensive care (usually one patient is transported but can be more depending upon support capabilities and lift of aircraft)
Team Request for Mutual Aid should specify care specialty services as needed.	Team experienced and actively involved in the care and transportation of air medical patients.	Advanced Life Support	Advanced Life Support	Advanced Life Support	Advanced Life Support	Specialty transport trained and qualified to care for the specific patient and associated supporting equipment
Personnel	Minimum staff	3 (pilot and 2 paramedics or 1 paramedic and 1 nurse or physician)	3 (pilot and 2 paramedics or 1 paramedic and 1 nurse or physician)	3 (pilot and 2 paramedics or 1 paramedic and 1 nurse or physician)	2 (pilot and 1 paramedic)	Appropriate level and number of staff/specialists required for the mission and to meet the standards of care for the specific patient
Capability	Patient Care and Transport	2 or more litter patients	2 or more litter patients	1 litter patient	1 litter patient	Unique to the patient(s) being transported



RESOURCE:			Air Ambular	nce (Rot	ary-Wing	g)		
CATEGORY:	Health & Medical	(ESF #8)			KIND:	Aircra	aft/Team	
	CAPABILITIES:							Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET					ITPEIV	OTHER
Aircraft	Rotary-wing with these capabilities	Day and night operations IFR and Full SAR including hoist capabilities NOTE: NVG capability must be requested specifically	Day and night operations Plus IFR NOTE: NVG capability must be requested specifically	Day and VFR only NOTE: N be reque	night operat , VG capabili sted specific	tions ity must cally	Day and night operations VFR only NOTE: NVG capability must be requested specifically	Tailored to fit the mission
Equipment and Supplies	Equipment needed to meet mission objectives	Range of equipment and supplies commensurate with the mission assignment PPE consistent with OSHA 1910.134 and 1910.1030 requirements	Range of equipment and supplies commensurate with the mission assignment PPE consistent with OSHA 1910.134 and 1910.1030 requirements	Range of supplies with the r PPE con 1910.134 requirem	equipment commensur nission assi sistent with and 1910.1 ents	and ate gnment OSHA 1030		
Comments:	 Security, transportat requesting jurisdiction of 2. Additional staff, e.g., mission assignment. Ground safety assur and location of the incid 4. Each team/unit can of 5. The estimation of the service activity, and all 6. Aircraft maintenance Fuel tankers or other so 7. Aircraft communicati command and air oper 8. Landing zones (space 9. A minimum of Td tox refer to immunization or parts) 	ion (including patient care crew unless other arrangements hav administrative, logistics, main ance and traffic control are imp dent. work a maximum of 12-hour sh e quantity of air ambulance res owance for rest periods. requirements may occur durir upply points must be identified. on equipment may be program ations coordination center. Pla e, clearance, and weight restri- cod or Tdap (receipt of primary ecommendations for emergence	vito and from LZ of the sending ve been made tenance, is recommended to e portant support requirements for lifts, depending upon individua ources needed is based on ma ng deployment. Aviation mainte Backup supplies and some e imable for interoperability but t an for augmenting existing com- ictions) must be considered. To verses and booster within the aviresponders by Centers for D	and receive nsure the c pr injury and policies and any factors enance must equipment r his capabil imunication The typical of past 10 year	ving medical ongoing avai d crash prev nd procedur such as the such as the nay be requ ity must be v equipment. civilian air ar ars) and a co otrol for add	I facilities ilability of vention. T es. a nature o d. Hanga ired depe verified. I mbulance omplete H), food, and/or rest facilities will resources required to safely ar "his support may be significant f the mission, logistics, intensity ar facilities should be planned fi- ending upon number of patients Provide communication frequer requires an LZ of 150' x 150'. Hepatitis B Vaccination Series (dance for specific responses	be provided by the nd effectively support the depending upon the size y of demand, duration of or all extended operations. and type of event. ncies of ground incident



RESOURCE:			Ambulan	ces (Ground)		
CATEGORY:	Health & Medical (ESF #8)		KIND: Vehic	le/Team	
Мілімим	I CAPABILITIES:					
COMPONENT	METRIC	IYPEI			ITPEIV	OTHER
Overall Function	Provides out-of-hospital emergency medical care, evacuation, and transportation services via licensed EMS service	Capable of providing clinical and transportation services in hazardous material environments to a range of patient conditions, includes vehicle, staff, equipment, and supplies.	Capable of providing clinical and transportation services to a range of patient conditions, includes vehicle, staff, equipment, and supplies.	Capable of providing clinical and transportation services in hazardous material environments to a range of patient conditions, includes vehicle, staff, equipment, and supplies.	Capable of providing clinical and transportation services to a range of patient conditions, includes vehicle, staff, equipment, and supplies.	
Team Request for Mutual Aid should specify specialty services as needed.	Team experienced and actively involved in the care and transportation of EMS patients. Specialty care provided based on assessment of patient needs by the requesting state	Advanced Life Support	Advanced Life Support	Basic Life Support	Basic Life Support	
Personnel	Minimum staff See Notes 3, 4. One of the ambulance staff may also meet the requirements as a qualified EVO but the highest level of credentialed caregiver MUST be physically located in the patient compartment	1 ALS practitioner and 1 EMT 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 commensurate with the mission assignment.	1 ALS practitioner and 1 EMT	2 (1 EMT and 1 EMR) 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 commensurate with the mission assignment.	2 (1 EMT and 1 EMR)	

FEMA 508-3 Typed Resource Definitions - Emergency Medical Services Resources



RESOURCE:			Ambulano	ces (Ground)			
CATEGORY:	Health & Medical (ESF #8)		KIND:	Vehic	le/Team	
Μινιμομ	CAPABILITIES:						Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC		ITPEII			ITPEIV	OTHER
Capability	Patient Care and Transport	2-litter patients	2-litter patients	2-litter patients		2-litter patients	
Equipment and supplies	Equipment needed to meet mission objectives	Range of equipment and supplies commensurate with the mission assignment including personnel protective equipment appropriate to the hazardous material threat. 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	Range of equipment and supplies commensurate with the mission assignment PPE consistent with OSHA 1910.134 and 1910.1030 requirements	Range of equipme supplies commens with the mission assignment includi personnel protectiv equipment approp the hazardous mat threat. Meets or exceeds standards as addre by EPA, OSHA and 471, 472, 473 and 1910, 120 ETA 3-11 to w HazMat Level B ar specific threat com	nt and surate ing ve riate to terial essed d NFPA 29 CFR vork in nd ditions	Range of equipment and supplies commensurate with the mission assignment PPE consistent with OSHA 1910.134 and 1910.1030 requirements	



RESOURCE:			Ambuland	es (Ground)					
CATEGORY:	Health & Medical (ESF #8)		KIND:	Vehicl	e/Team			
Μινιμο	CAPABILITIES:						OTUER		
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	ITPEII			ITPEIV	OTHER		
COMMENTS:	Emergency medical services team with equipment, supplies, and vehicle for patient transport (Type I-IV) and out-of-hospital emergency medical care.								
	 Security, housing, and food will be provided by the requesting jurisdiction unless other arrangements have been made Recommend additional staff to ensure the ongoing availability of resources required to safely and effectively support the mission assignment. 								
	3. Each team unit can work 12-hour shifts. If the ambulance is to be operational 24/7 for >5 days, a minimum of 6 persons will be required for staffing to meet 2 personnel minimum and to provide for crew rest. Backup supply and some equipment required according to number of patients and type of event.								
	4. The estimation of the q service activity, and allow	uantity of ground ambulance res ance for rest periods.	sources needed is based on m	any factors such as	the nature	of the mission, logistics, inter	nsity of demand, duration of		
	5. Ambulance communica	ation equipment may be program	mable for interoperability but t	his capability must b	e verified.	Plan for augmenting existing	g communication equipment.		
	6. Any person driving mus	st be qualified to operate an eme	ergency vehicle.						
	 Environmental conside temperature. 	rations related to temperature co	ontrol in patient care compartm	nent and pharmaceut	tical storag	e may be necessary for locat	ions with excessive ranges in		
	8. Security of vehicle sup	port required for periods of stand	dby without crew in attendance	. Fuel supply and m	aintenance	e support must be available.			
	9. Decontamination suppl	ies and support required for res	ponses to incidents with poten	tial threat to respond	ing service	es or transport of infectious pa	atients.		
	10. A minimum of Td toxo refer to immunization reco	id or Tdap (receipt of primary se ommendations for emergency re	eries and booster within the pa sponders by Centers for Disea	st 10 years) and a co ase Control for additi	omplete He onal guida	epatitis B Vaccination Series (nce for specific responses.	OR a waiver of liability. Also		



RESOURCE:	: Ambulance Strike Team								
CATEGORY:	Health and Medical (E	ESF #8)		KIND:	Vehicles/T	eam			
Μινιμυ	M CAPABILITIES:			Тур	ле III		Отнер		
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET		116	°C 111	ITPEIV	OTHER		
Overall Function	An operational grouping of 5 ambulances of the <u>same</u> <u>type</u> (ALS or BLS) with common communications and a leader, in a separate command vehicle, capable of out-of-hospital emergency medical care, evacuation, and transportation services	Capable of providing clinical and transportation services to a range of patient conditions, includes vehicles, staff, equipment, and supplies.	Capable of providing clinical and transportation services to a range of patient conditions, includes vehicle, staff, equipment, and supplies.	Capable of pro and transporta a range of pati- includes vehicl equipment, and	viding clinical tion services to ent conditions, es, staff, d supplies.	Capable of providing clinical and transportation services to a range of patient conditions, includes vehicles, staff, equipment, and supplies.			
Team	Team experienced and actively involved in the care and transportation of EMS patients.	Advanced Life Support	Advanced Life Support	Basic Life Sup	oport	Basic Life Support			
Personnel	Minimum staff One of the ambulance staff may also meet the requirements as a qualified EVO but the highest level of credentialed caregiver MUST be physically located in the patient compartment	2 (minimum of 1 paramedic and 1 EMT) per ambulance/per shift 1 Strike Team Leader per team (5 ambulances), in a separate command vehicle.	2 (minimum of 1 paramedic and 1 EMT) per ambulance/per shift 1 Strike Team Leader per team (5 ambulances), in a separate command vehicle.	2 (1 EMT and ambulance/per 1 Strike Team team (5 ambul separate comm	I 1 EMR) per shift Leader per ances) in a nand vehicle.	 2 (1 EMT and 1 EMR) per ambulance/per shift 1 Strike Team Leader per team (5 ambulances) in a separate command vehicle. 			
Capability		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 Amb Minimum capa 10 litter patient	ulances; bility of s	5 Type IV Ambulances; Minimum capability of 10 litter patients			
Equipment and Supplies	Equipment needed to meet mission objectives	Range of equipment and supplies commensurate with the mission assignment including personnel protective equipment appropriate to the	Range of equipment and supplies commensurate with the mission assignment PPE consistent with OSHA 1910.134 and 1910.1030	Range of equip supplies comm the mission as including perso protective equi appropriate to	oment and nensurate with signment onnel pment the hazardous	Range of equipment and supplies commensurate with the mission assignment PPE consistent with OSHA			



Resource:			Ambulance St	rike Team						
CATEGORY:	Health and Medical (E	ESF #8)		KIND:	Vehicles/T	eam				
Μινιμα	M CAPABILITIES:			Тур						
COMPONENT	METRIC		I YPE II	IYP	'E 111	ITPEIV	OTHER			
		hazardous material threat.	requirements	material threat		1910.134 and 1910.1030 requirements				
		Meets or exceeds		Meets or excee	eds standards					
		EPA OSHA and NEPA 471		as addressed t	0y EPA, USHA 472 473 and					
		472, 473 and 29 CFR 1910,		29 CFR 1910,	, 472, 470 and					
		120 ETA 3-11 to work in		120 ETA 3-11	to work in					
		HazMat Level B and		HazMat Level	B and specific					
_		specific threat conditions		threat condition	าร					
COMMENTS:	An Ambulance Strike Team is a group of five ambulances of the same type with common communications and a leader, in a separate command vehicle. 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.									
	 Security, housing, and food Support elements needed for lead responsibilities) or 17 provide for crew rest. See AL supplies in some environmen Additional staff, e.g., admir 	d will be provided by the request include fuel, security, resupply o ' (e.g. if 3 crew per ambulance a S and BLS Air or Ground Ambul ts. Vehicle maintenance suppor	ing jurisdiction unless other arra f medical supplies, and support nd 2 personnel for lead respons ance resources for staffing of ir t required.	angements have la t for a minimum of sibilities for 24 ho ndividual ambulan	been made f 11 personnel (e ur shift). If assig ices. Temperatu	e.g., if 2 crew per ambulance and ned for > 5 days, additional staff re control support may be require	d only 1 personnel f will be needed to ed for medical			
	assignment.		, may be needed to ensure the			equired to salely and enectively	support the mission			
	4. Can be deployed to cover	12-hour periods or 24-hour ops of	depending on number of ambul	ances needed at	one time. Shoul	d be self-sufficient for 72 hours.				
	5. The estimation of the quan service activity, and allowanc	tity of ground ambulance resour e for rest periods.	ces needed is based on many f	factors such as th	e nature of the r	nission, logistics, intensity of den	nand, duration of			
	6. Any person driving must be	e qualified to operate an emerge	ncy vehicle.							
	7. Equipment and supplies to	Equipment and supplies to address out-of-hospital patient needs as defined by the deploying State agency that provides regulation.								
	8. Supervisor/leader must me all other units under the leade	et or exceed criteria for Ambula er's supervision. Mobility and coo	nce Strike Team Leader. Comm ordination of tactical support of t	nunications capat the Ambulance Ta	pilities must supp ask Force neces	ort communications, both enrout sitates a separate command veh	te and at scene, with hicle for the leader.			
	9. A minimum of Td toxoid or refer to immunization recomm	Tdap (receipt of primary series a nendations for emergency respo	and booster within the past 10 y nders by Centers for Disease C	vears) and a comp Control for additior	plete Hepatitis B nal guidance for	Vaccination Series OR a waiver specific responses.	of liability. Also			



Resource:)				
CATEGORY:	Health and Medical	(ESF #8)		KIND:	Vehi	cles/Teams	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:							
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI	ITPEII	ITPEII	1	ITPEIV	OTHER
Overall Function	Any combination of 5 ambulances of <u>different</u> <u>types</u> (ALS and BLS) with common communications and a leader, in a separate command vehicle. This resource typing is used to distinguish between a Task Force of Ambulances and an Emergency Medical Task Force (any combination of resources).	Capable of providing clinical and transportation services to a range of patient conditions, includes vehicles, staff, equipment, and supplies.					
Personnel	Team experienced and actively involved in the care and transportation of EMS patients.	EMS Staff (2 per vehicle) AND Supervisor/ Leader, in a separate command vehicle. (1 per 5 ambulances) See Note 6					
Vehicle	5 Ambulances See Note 8	Any combination of 5 ambulances					



RESOURCE:			Ambuland	ce Ta	sk Force)				
CATEGORY:	Health and Medical	(ESF #8)			KIND:	Vehic	/ehicles/Teams			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:						1				
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITFEI	TIFEII				ITPEIV	OTHER		
Comments:	 Security, housing, and fc Support elements needed for lead responsibilities) or needed to provide for crew for medical supplies in som Additional staff, e.g., administration assignment. Can be deployed to cover 5. The estimation of the quart of service activity, and allow 6. Supervisor/leader must riscene, with all other units unvehicle for the leader. Any person driving must 8. A minimum of Td toxoid Also refer to immunization in the set of the set of the leader. 	and will be provided by the required include fuel, security, resupp 17 (e.g., if 3 crew per ambulan rest. See ALS and BLS Air or e environments. Vehicle main ninistrative, maintenance, logis er 12-hour periods or 24-hour of antity of ground ambulance rest vance for rest periods. neet or exceed criteria for Ambulance inder the leader's supervision. be qualified to operate an eme or Tdap (receipt of primary ser recommendations for emergen	uesting jurisdiction unless of oly of medical supplies, and ice and 2 personnel for lea Ground Ambulance resour itenance support required. tic, may be needed to ens obs depending on number of sources needed is based of bulance Task Force Leade Mobility and coordination of ergency vehicle. ies and booster within the cy responders by Centers	other an d suppo ad respo rces for sure the of ambu on many r. Comn of tactica past 10 for Dise	rangements rt for a minir nsibilities foi staffing of in ongoing ava lances need factors such nunications al support of years) and ease Control	have been num of 11 r 24 hour adividual a ailability of ded at one h as the n capabilitie f the Amb a complet <u>I for additi</u>	en made I personnel (e.g., if 2 crew pe shift). If assigned for > 5 day ambulances. Temperature cor f resources required to safely e time. Should be self-sufficie lature of the mission, logistics es must support communication ulance Task Force necessitat the Hepatitis B Vaccination Sel onal guidance for specific res	r ambulance only 1 personnel rs, additional staff will be ntrol support may be required and effectively support the ent for 72 hours. a, intensity of demand, duration ons, both enroute and at tes a separate command ries OR a waiver of liability. sponses.		



RESOURCE:			Emergenc	y Medical Task	For	се		
CATEGORY:	Health and Medical (ESF #8)		KIN	D:	Veł	hicles/Team	
Μινιμυ	M CAPABILITIES:				1			
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI	I TPE II	I TPE III			ITPEIV	OTHER
Overall Function	An operational grouping of 5 different EMS resource teams for a medical mission with common communications and a leader	Capable of providing a range of EMS services, includes vehicles, staff, equipment, and supplies.						
Personnel	Supervisor See Note 2	1 Supervisor/leader per 5 teams Emergency medical services staff specific to the mission/commensurate with the mission assignment						
Vehicle	Supervisor/Leader	Supervisor/Task Force Leader must have separate vehicle with enroute and at scene communications capabilities with all other units under the leader's supervision.						
Equipment	Resources	Range of equipment and supplies commensurate with the mission assignment						



RESOURCE:			Emergency	Medical Task	k Fo	rce					
CATEGORY:	Health and Medical (ESF #8)		KIN	ID:	Veh	icles/Team				
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:											
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	I TPE II	ITPEI			ITPEIV	OTHER			
COMMENTS:	1. Examples of resources in	clude: ALS Ambulances, BLS	Ambulances, Air Ambula	inces, or other EMS	respo	onse ve	hicles or teams.				
	2. Supervisor/leader must meet or exceed criteria for an Ambulance Task Force Leader. Communications capabilities must support communications, both enroute and at scene, with all other units under the leader's supervision.										
	3. Self-sufficient for 12-hour operational periods, although may be deployed longer, depending on need.										
	4. Support elements needed include fuel, security, resupply of medical supplies, and support for a minimum of all personnel (depending on staffing of individual units). If assigned for > 5 days, additional staff will be needed to provide for crew rest. See ALS and BLS Air or Ground Ambulance resources for staffing of individual ambulances.										
	5. Temperature control supp	port may be required for medic	cal supplies in some envir	onments.							
	6. Vehicle maintenance sup	port required.									
	7. The estimation of the qua and allowance for rest period	ntity of EMS resources neede ds.	d is based on many facto	ors such as the natur	re of tl	he miss	sion, logistics, intensity of deman	d, duration of service activity,			
	8. Any person driving must t	be qualified to operate an eme	ergency vehicle.								
	9. A minimum of Td toxoid o refer to immunization recom	imum of Td toxoid or Tdap (receipt of primary series and booster within the past 10 years) and a complete Hepatitis B Vaccination Series OR a waiver of liability. Also immunization recommendations for emergency responders by Centers for Disease Control for additional guidance for specific responses.									



RESOURCE			Mass Casual	y Support Vehicle		
CATEGORY:	lealth and Medica	I ESF #8		KIND: Veh	icle/Team	
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Personnel deemed capable by the AHJ to perform medical supply support	4 (includes one designated lead)	Same as Type 1	2 (includes one designated lead)		
Equipment to treat/triage patients	Number of patients	100	50	25		
COMMENTS:	1. Recommended s Chiefs Mass Casua	tandard for equipment inventory lty Support Unit inventory list.	is the Washington Metropolitan	Council of Governments Mass Ca	sualty Support Unit inventory lis	t or the Baltimore Metro Fire
	 Self-sufficient for Support elements additional staff will I 	12-nour operational periods, altr s needed include fuel, security, r be needed to provide for crew readed.	rougn may be deployed longer, d e-supply of medical supplies, an st.	depending on need. d support for personnel (dependir	g on staffing of individual units).	If assigned for > 5 days,
	4. Temperature con	trol support may be required for	medical supplies in some enviro	nments.		
	5. Vehicle maintena	ance support required.				
	6. Any person drivir	ng must be qualified to operate th	ne vehicle.			
	7. A minimum of Td refer to immunization	l toxoid or Tdap (receipt of prima on recommendations for emerger	ry series and booster within the ncy responders by Centers for D	past 10 years) and a complete He isease Control for additional guida	patitis B Vaccination Series OR ance for specific responses.	a waiver of liability. Also



RESOURCE:			Multi-Patient Medical Transport Vehicle							
CATEGORY:	Health & Medical (E	ESF #8)		KIND: Vehicles/Team						
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		Type I					07.1150			
COMPONENT	METRIC		ITPEII	ITPE	111	ITPEIV	OTHER			
Overall Function	Provides basic medical support, evacuation, and transportation services via multi-passenger vehicle. May also be utilized to import personnel and or equipment/supplies into the area of need.	Capable of providing basic medical transportation services during large scale evacuation.	Capable of providing basic medical transportation services during large scale evacuation.	Capable of prov medical transpo services during evacuation.	iding basic rtation large scale					
Team	Team experienced in the care and transportation of ambulatory patients.	Basic Life Support	Basic Life Support	Basic Life Supp	ort					
Personnel	Minimum Staff	Driver (licensed and able to operate vehicle) and certified as an EMT Emergency medical staff specific to the mission/commensurate with the mission assignment	Driver (licensed and able to operate vehicle) and certified as an EMT Emergency medical staff specific to the mission/commensurate with the mission assignment	Driver (licensed to operate vehic certified as an E Emergency mer specific to the mission/comme with the missior assignment	and able cle) and :MT dical staff nsurate					
Capacity	Patient Transport	Climate controlled Minimum of 10 seated patients AND 1 wheeled ambulance cot	Climate controlled Minimum of 10 seated patients	Climate controll Minimum of 6 se patients	ed eated					



RESOURCE:			Multi-Patient Medica	I Transport	Vehicle					
CATEGORY:	Health & Medical (E	SF #8)		KIND:	Vehicles	s/Team				
Μινιμον	I CAPABILITIES:			Туре			Отнер			
COMPONENT	METRIC		ITPEII	117210		ITPEIV	OTHER			
Equipment	Equipment and supplies	Oxygen	Oxygen	Oxygen						
and	needed to meet mission	Compressed air Minimum of	Compressed air Minimum of	Compressed air	r Minimum					
Supplies	00,000,000	equipment and supplies	equipment and supplies	of equipment ar	nd supplies					
		mission assignment	mission assignment	mission assignr	ment					
		PPE consistent with OSHA	PPE consistent with OSHA	PPE consistent with OSHA						
		1910.134 and 1910.1030	1910.134 and 1910.1030	1910.134 and 1	910.1030					
0.000				requirements						
COMMENTS:	 Security, fuel, vehicle m Additional staff e.g. additional sta	aintenance support, transportation	on, food, and/or rest facilities will	l be provided by t le ongoing availat	he requesting	g jurisdiction unless other a rces required to safely and	rrangements have been made.			
	assignment.						chectively support the mission			
	3. Ground safety assuranc	e and traffic control are importar	nt support requirements. This su	ipport may be sig	nificant depe	nding upon the size and loc	cation of the incident.			
	4. Each team/unit can work a maximum of 12-hour shifts, depending upon individual policies and procedures. If assigned for > 5 days, additional staff will be needed to provide for crew rest. See ALS and BLS Air or Ground Ambulance resources for staffing of individual ambulances.									
	5. The estimation of the quantity of medical transportation resources needed is based on many factors such as the nature of the mission, logistics, intensity of demand, duration of service activity, and allowance for rest periods.									
	6. A minimum of Td toxoid refer to immunization reco	or Tdap (receipt of primary serie mmendations for emergency res	es and booster within the past 10 ponders by Centers for Disease) years) and a cor Control for additi	mplete Hepat onal guidanc	itis B Vaccination Series Ol e for specific responses.	R a waiver of liability. Also			



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 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 *Typed Resource Definitions, Fire and Hazardous Materials Resources*, 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 Comma	and Team, Firefigh	nting				
CATEGORY:	Firefighting ((ESF #4)		KIND:	Team				
	PABILITIES:						Отиср		
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET				ITPEIV	VINER		
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							
	To become eligit Assistant Area C	ble for participating on a National commander Logistics, or Area Co	Area Command Team, any personand Aviation Coordinator mu	son filling a team position ist complete the Area Con	as the Area Com nmand (S-620) ti	nmander, Assistant Are raining course.	ea Commander Planning,		
	Type I Positions:								
	Area Commande Area Commande	er: Prerequisite experience inclu er on a wildland fire incident. Re	des satisfactory performance as quired Training: Area Command	an Assistant Area Comma (S-620).	ander Planning c	or Logistics; satisfactor	y position performance as an		
	Assistant Area C Management Te	commander Planning: Prerequis am. Required Training: Area Co	ite experience include satisfactor ommand (S-620).	y performance as an Incid	dent Commande	r or General Staff on a	National Type I Incident		
	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).								
	Area Command Team. Required	Aviation Coordinator: Prerequisi I Training: Air Operations Branc	te experience include satisfactor n Director.	y performance as an Air C	Operations Brand	ch Director on a Nation	al Type I Incident Management		
	Source: Nationa Guide, January 2	al Wildfire Coordination Group (N 2000 (PMS 310-1, NFES 1414).	WCG) Publication, National Inter	ragency Incident Manager	ment System, Wi	ildland and Prescribed	Fire Qualifications System		



RESOURCE:		Brush Patrol, Firefighting (Type VI Engine)									
CATEGORY:	Firefighting	(ESF #4) KIND: Equipment									
	PABILITIES:										
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI	ITPEN	I TPE III	ITPEIV	OTHER					
Equipment	Pump					15 GPM					
Equipment	Hose					1 inch; 150 feet					
Equipment	Tank					75 Gallons					
Personnel	Number					1					
COMMENTS:	Brush Patrols ap	Brush Patrols apply to all vehicles equipped as described.									



RESOURCE:		Crew Transport (Firefighting Crew)									
CATEGORY:	Firefighting	irefighting (ESF #4) KIND: Equipment									
	PABILITIES:										
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI				ITPEIV	OTHER				
Personnel	Passengers	30 20 10									
COMMENTS:	Vehicles may be	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					
	PABILITIES:					Отнер				
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITFEI			ITEIV	OTHER				
Equipment	Pump	1,000	500	120	70	50				
	Capacity	GPM	GPM	GPM	GPM	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		KIND:	Equipment							
	PABILITIES: Type I Type II							Отиср			
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI		•			ITPEIV	OTHER			
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 Re	sponse		KIND: Equipment						
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:				т				OTUER			
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI	ITPEN	I I			ITPEIV	OTHER			
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	e "L" for Ladder, or "P" for Platforr	n.					·			



RESOURCE:	Foam Tender, Firefighting									
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (ESF #4); Hazardous Materials Response (ESF #10) KIND: Equipment									
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:				т. Т						
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET					ITPEIV	OTHER		
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									
	PABILITIES:									
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET		I TPE III			ITPEIV	UTHER		
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	nting (ESF #4)					Other - Crew			
	PABILITIES:			Түре III						
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI					ITPEIV	OTHER		
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 constructior burnout	a, fireline n, firing to inc	clude	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 seas	on or more		20% 1 season or more			
Personnel	Full-Time Organized Crew	Yes	No	No			No			
COMMENTS:	Crews need to b	be listed as Type I, Type II with Ir	nitial Attack Capability, Type II, T	ype III.						


RESOURCE:			HazM	lat Entry Team		
CATEGORY:	Hazardous I	Vaterials Response (ES	F #10)	KIND: Te	eam	
	PABILITIES:				Type IV	Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITEI		ITEIV	OTHER	
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 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 gase: 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)	S e e,	



RESOURCE:			HazM	Mat Entry Team		
CATEGORY:	Hazardous	Materials Response (ES	F #10)	KIND: Tea	am	
	PABILITIES:					Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITEI			ITFEIV	OTHER
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:			HazM	Aat Entry Team			
CATEGORY:	Hazardous	Materials Response (ES	F #10)	KIND:	Теа	am	
	PABILITIES:						
COMPONENT	METRIC		11751	1172.00			UTHER
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, 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-Protectiv CPC) Chemical Protective Clc (CPC), which includes complete ensembles (si boots, gloves) and may incorporate various configurations (encapsu non-encapsulating, jum multi-piece) depending the level of protection needed. Level of CPC liquid prot is: Liquid Splash-Protective which must be compliar NFPA Standard # 1992 "Standard on Liquid Spl Protective Ensembles a Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies, current edition	ve othing uit, ulating, psuit, upon tection e, nt with , ash- ind		
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:			HazM	lat Entry Tear	m			
CATEGORY:	Hazardous I	Vaterials Response (ES	F #10)	Kı	ND:	Tea	m	
	PABILITIES:		Type II	TVDE I				Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC		1176.0	11761			ITEIV	OTHER
				devices and chem procedures	nical testi	ing		
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 Othe Specialized Equip on Local Risk Ass Additional resource augment the capa the team	er pment Ba sessmeni ces that abilities o	ised t) f		
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 decontaminants				



RESOURCE:			Haz	Mat Entry Team		
CATEGORY:	Hazardous I	Materials Response (ES	SF #10)	KIND: Tea	m	
	PABILITIES:			Type III		Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	IIFEI			ITEIV	UTHER
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	Firefighting (ESF #4) KIND: Aircraft									
	PABILITIES:										
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITFEI		I TPE III	ITPEIV	UTHER					
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 Helio	copters may be equipped with re-	scue, medical, or other equipme	ent.							



RESOURCE:		Helitanker (firefighting helicopter)									
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (ESF #4)					Aircraft					
	PABILITIES:										
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET		•			ITPEIV	UTHER			
Equipment	Fixed Tank										
Equipment	1100 gal/min										
COMMENTS:	Helitankers are I	Helitankers are large capacity helicopters (e.g., Sikorsky model) certified by the Air Tanker Board.									



RESOURCE:			Incident Manag	gement Team, Firefigh	ting		
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (E	SF #4)		KIND: Te	am		
	APABILITIES:						
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI	ITPEII			OTHER	
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 Mana	gement Team, Firefigh	ting	
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (E	SF #4)		KIND: Te	am	
	APABILITIES:	Turnel	T		T	0
COMPONENT	METRIC			I YPE III	I YPE IV	OTHER
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 Manag	ement Team, Firefi	ghting		
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (E	SF #4)		KIND:	Team		
	APABILITIES:					IV.	Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITEI			ITPEI	v	OTHER
COMMENTS:	Type I Incident Ma	nagement Team					
	To become eligible must complete the	e for participating on a Nationa Advanced Incident Managem	Type I team, any person filling a ent (S-520) training course.	a team position as the Incide	ent Commander, Safety	Officer, Infor	mation Officer, or general staff
	Type II Incident Ma	anagement Team					
	To become eligible complete the Com	e for participation on a Type II t mand and General Staff (S-42	eam, any person filling a team p 0) training course.	osition as the Incident Com	mander, Safety Officer, I	Information C	Officer, or general staff must
	Type I Positions						
	Incident Command Commander Type	ler Type I: Prerequisite experi I on a wildland fire incident. R	ence includes satisfactory perfor equired Training: Advanced Incl	mance as an Incident Comr ident Management (S-520).	mander Type II; satisfact	tory position	performance as an Incident
	Type II Positions						
	Incident Command Chief Type II; satis Additional Training	ler Type II: Prerequisite exper factory position performance a : Advanced ICS (I-400), Incid	ience includes satisfactory perfo is an Incident Commander Type ent Commander (S-400), Advanc	rmance as an Incident Com II on a wildland fire incident ced Management Concepts	mander Type III; satisfac . Required Training: Cc (S-481).	ctory perform ommand and	nance as an Operations Section I General Staff (S-420).
	Type III Positions						
	Incident Command satisfactory positio Additional Training	ler Type III: Prerequisite expe n performance as an Incident : Incident Commander Extend	rience includes satisfactory perfo Commander Type III on a wildlar Ied Attack (S-300).	ormance as an Incident Com nd fire incident. Required Tr	nmander Type IV; satisfa raining: Introduction to V	actory perforr Nildland Fire	mance as a Task Force Leader; Behavior Calculations (S-390).
	Type IV Positions						
	Incident Command performance as an Attack Incident Cor	ler Type IV: Prerequisite expe I Incident Commander Type IV mmander (S-200), and Ignitior	rience includes satisfactory perfo on a wildland fire incident. Req Operations (S-234).	ormance as a Single Resou uired Training: Fire Operati	rce Boss (Crew, Dozer, I ons in the Urban Interfac	Engine, Trac ce (S-215). 7	tor/Plow); satisfactory position Additional Training: Initial
	Type V Positions						
	Incident Command Incident Command Behavior (S-290).	ler Type V: Prerequisite expender Type V on a wildland fire in	ience includes satisfactory perfo cident. Required Training: Look	rmance as an Advanced Fir s Up, Look Down, Look Arou	refighter/Squad Boss; sa Ind (S-133). Additional	atisfactory po Training: Inte	sition performance as an ermediate Wildland Fire
	Source: National V Guide, January 20	Nildfire Coordination Group (N 00 (PMS 310-1, NFES 1414).	WCG) Publication, National Inter	ragency Incident Manageme	ent System, Wildland and	d Prescribed	I Fire Qualifications System



RESOURCE:			Interagency B	uying Team, Firef	ighting	
CATEGORY:	Firefighting	(ESF #4), Resource Mar	nagement (ESF #7)	KIND:	Team	
	PABILITIES:					Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI		I TPE III		UTHER
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				
Personnel	Training (Recommended)	 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 B	uying Tea	m, Firefi	ightiı	ng			
CATEGORY:	Firefighting	(ESF #4), Resource Mar	nagement (ESF #7)		KIND:	Tea	am			
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:			т						
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI	ITPEII		IPE III		ITPEIV	OTHER		
Equipment	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) 								
COMMENTS:	The Buying Tear local policies and	Team works through the local administrative staff to support procurement activities. Therefore, Buying Teams should be sensitive to and strive to operate within es and procedures. The members of the Buying Teams follow:								
	The Buyir	ng Team Leader (BUYL) (1)	g Team Leader (BUYL) (1)							
	The Assis	tant or Deputy Buying Team Lea	der (BUYL-D) (1)							
	 Buying Te 	eam Members (BUYM) (4)								
	General Roles o	f the Buying Team include the fol	lowing:							
	 Support ir 	ncident procurement through the	administrative staff.							
	 Transition for the ha 	with the incident agency upon a ndling of new orders by the Buyir	rrival. This includes obtaining st ig Team.	atus of all reso	ource orders	s comp	leted and outstanding to date, as	s well as initiating procedures		
	 Fill resour dispatch of 	ce orders for services, supplies, community or the administrative u	and equipment from established init's procurement activity. Revi	sources (NFE ews resource	S Caches, orders for co	GSA) a omplet	and the open market and, for tho eness.	se which are not filled, by the		
	Check on	estimated times of departure and	d estimated times of arrival for p	ending resour	ce orders.					
	 Obtain ap 	proval from the administrative sta	aff or the IBA before purchasing	any sensitive	or questiona	able pro	operty.			
	 Provide the 	ne incident base (Finance Sectior	h Chief, Procurement Unit Leade	r, Logistics Se	ection Chief,	, and G	Ground Support Unit Leader) an ι	updated equipment log.		
	 Establish 	and maintain good working relati	onships and lines of communica	tion.						
	 Update th 	e incident service and supply pla	n with new sources and other in	formation.						
	Buying Team Kit	: Each Buying Team should hav	e a kit containing the following it	ems to take al	long when d	lispatch	hed to an incident:			
	Reference Mater	rials								



RESOURCE:			Interagency B	uying Team	n, Firefigh	nting			
CATEGORY:	Firefighting ((ESF #4), Resource Ma	nagement (ESF #7)		KIND: T	「eam			
	PABILITIES:			Тур				Отиср	
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI	ITPEN	ITP	'E III		TTPETV	UTHER	
	 Interagend 	cy Incident Business Manageme	nt Handbook, NWCG Handbook	2, NFES 1139					
	National Ir	nteragency Mobilization Guide, N	IFES 2091 (NFES 2092 for half-	size)					
	 Activity Ca 	alendar (Optional Form 67 or sim	ilar)						
	 NWCG Na 	ational Fire Equipment System C	atalog, Part I, Fire Supplies & Ec	quipment (NFES	0362, Part I	& Part II when	using order #0362)		
	 NWCG Na 	ational Fire Equipment System C	atalog, Part II, Publications (NFE	ES 3362)					
	Internet/Intranet	Web site References							
	 NWCG Inf 	ternet homepage: http://www.nv	<u>rcg.gov</u>						
	Forest Service Fire & Aviation Internet homepage: <u>http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/</u>								
	Forest Service Acquisition Management Intranet homepage: http://fsweb.wo.fs.fed.us/aqm/								
	BLM Intra	net: <u>http://webtst.nifc.blm.gov/S</u>	ascher/blmintranet/Index.htm						
	 NIFC and 	related governmental agency lin	ks (BLM, BIA, FWS, NPS, NWS)): <u>http://www.nif</u>	<u>c.gov</u>				
	Supplies								
	 Battery po 	wered or solar powered handhe	d calculator						
	 Spare bat 	teries							
	 Highlighte 	rs							
	 Stapler an 	id staple remover							
	 Other sup 	plies as needed							
	 (Optional) 	First Aid kit and a bloodborne p	athogens barrier kit						
	Forms, See exhi	bits to the National Interagency I	Buying Team Guide and the Inter	ragency Incident	t Business Ma	anagement Ha	ndbook for sample for	orms.	
	Sample of Log S	heets	~						
	Resource	Order Log (Leader and Deputy	Uniy)						
	Purchase	Card Log Sheets							
	Convenier	nce Check Log Sheets			- 0 · ·				
	Source: Nationa	I Wildfire Coordinating Group (N	WCG) Publication, National Inter	ragency Buying	Team Guide,	, December 19	99 (PMS 315).		



RESOURCE:		Mobile Communications Unit (Law/Fire)									
CATEGORY:	Communica	tions		KIND:	Vehicle						
	PABILITIES:					Отнер					
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET		I TPE III		OTHER					
Equipment	Console/	2	2								
	Workstation										
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	D-174 MHz, 450-470 MHz, 800 N	IHz (Simplex or Repeated), Sino	gle Range: 150-174 MHz o	nly						



RESOURCE:		Portable Pump									
CATEGORY:	Firefighting			KIND:	Equipment						
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:			Type I Type II					Отиср			
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET					ITPEIV	UTHER			
Equipment	Pumping Capacity (GPM)	500	250		50						
COMMENTS:	These are norma	These are normally trailer mounted units.									



RESOURCE:		Strike Team, Engine (Fire)									
CATEGORY:	Firefighting ((ESF #4); Search & Res	cue (ESF #9)	KIND: Tea	KIND: Team						
	PABILITIES:				Type IV	Отнер					
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET			ITPEIV	UTHER					
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 defi	ned as like number of resources,	with common communications, a	and a leader. Engine Strike Tear	m Typing is based on individual	Engine Typing.					



RESOURCE:			U.S. Coast Gu	ard National Stri	ke Force		
CATEGORY:	Hazardous N	Materials Response (ES	F #10)	KIND	Team		
	PABILITIES:						
COMPONENT See Note 1	METRIC	Түре І	TYPE II	Type III		TYPE IV	OTHER
Equipment	Chemical Release						Chemical Response Trailers; Level A, B, and C PPE suits
Equipment	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 Chlorine kits
Equipment	Small Boats						 32-foot and 24-foot Munsons 15-foot Inflatable boats 18-foot John boats
Equipment	Lighting/ Pumping Equipment						 Ready Pump Loads High-capacity, hydraulically driven, centrifugal submersible pumps capable of transferring oil and



RESOURCE:			U.S. Coast Gua	rd National Stri	ke Force		
CATEGORY:	Hazardous N	Materials Response (ES	F #10)	KIND	: Team		
	PABILITIES:						
COMPONENT See Note 1	METRIC	Түре І	ΤΥΡΕ ΙΙ	Type III		ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	OTHER
							 chemicals or dewatering 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						 Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System (VOSS) Inflatable (45-inch) boom (6,000 feet) Temporary Storage Devices
Equipment	Damage Control and Support						 Oil/water interface meter Plugging and patching equipment Generators (3.0 KW to 10 KW)
Equipment	Special Monitoring Equipment						 Radiological detection capabilities Dispersant operations



RESOURCE:			U.S. Coast Gua	ard National Strike Fo	rce	
CATEGORY:	Hazardous N	laterials Response (ESI	⁼ #10)	KIND: Te	am	
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:					
Component See Note 1	METRIC	ΤΥΡΕ Ι	ΤΥΡΕ ΙΙ	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
Equipment	Photographic Equipment					 35 mm and digital cameras Video cameras and players
Equipment	Vehicle Command Post					 Tractor/trailer units Mobile Incident Command Posts All-terrain vehicles
Comments:	 Note 1: NSF Spetthere are only the Mutual Aid definite U.S. Coast Guard to oil and hazard which manages, and the NSF is recognant support USC environment. Alter capable of provide NSF Qualification The NSF Qualification The NSF Qualification and the perform a network of the Response Methology and REsponse Terman and the Response Terman and the Response Support and Support and Support and Support and Support Support and Support Support Support and Support Su	ecialized Response Equipment ree National Strike Force teams ion of a Type I Hazardous Mater d National Strike Force (NSF) wa bus chemical incidents. The Nat supports, and set standards for t am in Novato, CA. gnized worldwide as an expert in G and EPA Federal On-Scene C hough its three primary missions ing public affairs support as well n Program: ation Program includes four leve (20 (g) (6). mber (RM): Is trained in more th number of vital functions in a polli- chnician (RT): Is a significant leve attended pollution response sp pervisor (RS): Is a level beyond and operation of all NSF equipme cal problems.	in the Nation. All three National ials Entry Team. However, beca is created in 1973 as a Coast Gu ional Strike Force is comprised of he three teams. The three team preparedness and response to r coordinators (FOSCs) with their r are pollution response, training, as crisis communication and Joi ls. Although these levels are uni- tan 50 areas of oil and HazMat re- ution response, primarily assistin rel beyond the RM and is the pos- pocialist courses and obtained sig RT and supervises the technical ent. The RS helps a response in	Strike Force teams have the sa ause of their deployment capab iard special force under the Na of three 40-member Strike Tear s are: the Atlantic Strike Team nitigate the effects of oil discha esponse and preparedness ac and planning, the NSFCC also nt Information Center (JIC) exp ique to the NSF, our personnel esponse operations and attains g the RT. sition reached by most Strike Te gnificant field experience on oil aspects of NSF response oper many areas, including directing	ame level of capability, which exce ilities and versatility, they are simp tional Contingency Plan (NCP/see ns and the National Strike Force C in Fort Dix, NJ; the Gulf Strike Tea rges and hazardous substance rel ivities to protect the public health a houses a Public Information Assis ertise to FOSCs during a response meet training and skill requirement an awareness level of all NSF Eq eam members. An RT is qualified and HazMat incidents. rations at oil or HazMat incidents.	eeds the standards set in the bly classified as "Other." The e 40 CFR 300.145) to respond coordination Center (NSFCC), am in Mobile, AL; and the leases. Its mandate is to assist and welfare and the st Team (PIAT), which is e. hts similar to those established uppment. This allows the RM to operate all NSF equipment. This includes the preparation, esolving site safety issues, and



RESOURCE:			U.S. Coast Gua	ard Nation	al Strike	For	се			
CATEGORY:	Hazardous N	us Materials Response (ESF #10)				Tea	Team			
	PABILITIES:									
COMPONENT	METRIC	Τ ΥΡΕ Ι	ΤΥΡΕ ΙΙ	TYPE III			ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	OTHER		
See Note 1										
	 Response Off planning, mol direct operation 	 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	Firefighting (ESF #4)					Equipment				
	PABILITIES:			Type III				Отиср			
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI					ITPEIV	OTHER			
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

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 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 *Emergency Management Resources*, 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 Communica	ations Relay Team (Fix	ed-Wing)			
CATEGORY:	Resource M	anagement		KIND: Air	craft			
	PABILITIES:					Отнер		
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITEI				OTHER		
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:	Team provides a but can also be a included in team Source: Washin	airborne communications relay us accomplished through electronic structures. Notes: Airborne rep aton State Civil Air Patrol	ing fixed-wing platforms to suppo repeaters carried aboard CAP air eaters and crossband repeaters i	ort Federal, State, and local eme craft. Varying levels of speciali must be provided by the reques	rgency needs. Relays are primar zed management support and con ting agency, but team will install.	ily conducted through aircrews, nmand/control capabilities are		
	Note 1: Crew m communications	pembers capable of at least 8 hou platform depending on size and	rs of flying per day and 14-hour c capability of aircraft.	duty day. Number of certified pi	ots, equipment operators, and tec	chnicians needed to maintain		
	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.							
	Note 3: Airborne impossible.	3: Airborne platform for (voice, data, images) communications relay and airborne repeater traffic. Enables VHF/UHF communications where ground-to-ground contact is ssible.						
	Note 4: Fixed-W facilities and sup	Ving single-engine or twin-engine oplies for extended deployments.	aircraft (i.e., Cessna C182, C182	2RG, C206, TU206). Requires a	access to fuel supply and fueling p	points, and routine maintenance		



RESOURCE:			Airborne Communica	ations Relay (Fixed-Wir	ng) (CAP)			
CATEGORY:	Resource M	anagement		KIND: Airc	eraft			
	PABILITIES:							
COMPONENT	METRIC		ITPEII		ITPEIV	OTHER		
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:	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. Aircraft will be maintained in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration Regulations.							
	Aircrews will indi	cate fueling and runway requiren	nents for the aircraft provided.					



RESOURCE:	Airborne Transport Team (Fixed-Wing)									
CATEGORY:	Transportati	on (ESF #1)		KIND: Airc	craft					
	PABILITIES:									
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITEI			ITPEIV	OTHER				
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:	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. Source: Washington State Civil Air Patrol 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. 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									
	Note 3: Require	es access to fuel supply and fuelir	ng points, and routine maintenan	ce facilities and supplies for exte	nded deployments.					



RESOURCE:	OURCE: Communications Support Team (CAP)									
CATEGORY:	Resource Ma	anagement	KIND: Team							
	PABILITIES:									
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET			ITPEIV	OTHER				
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 team positions.	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 support local level incident operations. Type II teams are expected to support local level incident operations. Type II teams are expected to support national incident operations with multiple agencies.								



RESOURCE:	RESOURCE: Critical Incident Stress Management Team							
CATEGORY:	Health and M	Medical (ESF #8)	KIND: Team					
	PABILITIES:					Отнер		
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET		I TPE III	ITPEIV	OTHER		
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 I	Medical (ESF #8)		KIND:	KIND: Team						
	CAPABILITIES:			T)/7= 111							
COMPONENT	METRIC		Түреп	I YPE III		ITPEIV	UTHER				
Equipment		Laptop with wireless Internet capabilities	Laptop with Internet capabilities								
		Satellite/cell phone	Cell phone								
COMMENTS:	Note 1: Numbe	r of team members based on size	of incident and effects on emerg	ency responders; experi	ence, tra	aining, and comprehension					
	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 compositi	on, management, membership ar	d governance varies, but can inc	lude psychologists, psyc	hiatrists,	, social workers, and licensed pro	fessional counselors.				
	Source: Interna	tional Critical Incident Stress Fou	ndation								



RESOURCE:	ESOURCE: Donations Coordinator								
CATEGORY:	Volunteers a	nd Donations (ESF #15)), Mass Care (ESF #6)		KIND:	Per	sonnel		
	PABILITIES:	TVDE I		Т	/DE III			OTHER	
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITFEI					ITFEIV	UTIEN	
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 i federally dec donation coo Active in VO	n working w clared disas ordination ef AD meeting	vith a ter ffort. gs.	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 trai managemen coordination	ning in dona It and volunt	ations teer	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 p requesting S	brovided by State		Equipment provided by requesting State		



RESOURCE:		Donations Coordinator									
CATEGORY:	Volunteers a	Volunteers and Donations (ESF #15), Mass Care (ESF #6) KIND: Personnel									
	PABILITIES:					Отнер					
COMPONENT	METRIC			I TPE III	ITPEIV	OTHER					
COMMENTS:	Note: 1 Numbe	r based on size and scope of eve	ent and public reaction to event.								
	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 C	Coordination/Management Team	Leader determines number of dor	nations coordinators per i	ncident.						
	Note: Donation: FEMA/State agr	s Coordinator is a subsection of a eement. Has working knowledge	a Donations Management Team. of establishing long-term recover	Has working knowledge y committees on local le	of the Individual Assistance and Publi- vels following events.	c Assistance functions under					



RESOURCE:	Donations Management Personnel/Team								
CATEGORY:	Volunteers a	Ind Donations (ESF #15)			KIND:	Теа	am		
	PABILITIES:			т				Отись	
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI	ITPEII	•			ITPEIV	OTHER	
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:	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. 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. 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 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								



RESOURCE:	EOC Finance/Administration Section Chief/Coordinator							
CATEGORY:	Resource M	anagement			KIND:	Per	rsonnel	
	PABILITIES:			Т	VDE III			Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITFEI		•			TIFEIV	Offich
Personnel	Experience, Training, and Comprehension	Supervisory role in Finance/Admin in 3 or more federally declared disaster situations in different States.	Supervisory role in Finance/Admin in a federally declared disaster situation in home and/or other State.	Training and Finance/Adr federally dee situations in	l/or experier nin for non- clared disas home State	nce in ster e.		
		Has organized and supervised subunits of Section in a federally and/or non-federally declared disaster.	Has organized and supervised subunits of Section in a non-federally declared disaster in home State.	Has training	in IC syster	m		
		Has extensive experience and training in IC system	Has experience and 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 p requesting S comm., and forms comm execution of	brovided by State: Lapto standardize conly used ir this function	op, ed n the n		
COMMENTS:	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 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 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 chief may have a deputy. Source: National Incident Management System, March 2004							







RESOURCE:	SOURCE: EOC Management Support Team							
CATEGORY:	Resource M	anagement	KIND: Team					
	PABILITIES:					Отыср		
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI	I TPE II	I TPE III	ITPETV	OTHER		
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 be optional.	to an Incident Commander. Typ	ically comprised of an Information	n Officer, Liaison Officer, Safe	ty Officer, and Administrative Aide,	although some functions may		
	Note 1: An Incid functions will ope	lent Commander is an optional merate. Refer also to "Incident Mar	nember of the team, since it is ass nagement Team."	sumed that an Incident Comma	and/lead has already been establish	ned under which these support		
	Information Offi appropriate agen multijurisdictiona	icer: The Information Officer is re- icies and organizations. Only on- I incidents. The Information Offic	esponsible for developing and rele e Information Officer will be assig er may have assistants as neces	easing information about the in ned for each incident, includin sary, and the assistants may a	ncident to the news media, to incide g incidents operating under Unified also represent assisting agencies o	ent personnel, and to other Command and r jurisdictions.		
	Liaison Officer: Only one Liaison assistants as neo assisting or coop	Incidents that are multijurisdiction Officer will be assigned for each cessary, and the assistants may a rerating agencies. These are per	onal, or have several agencies inv incident, including incidents oper also represent assisting agencies sonnel other than those on direct	volved, may require the establi rating under Unified Command or jurisdictions. The Liaison (tactical assignments or those	shment of the Liaison Officer positi and multijurisdictional incidents. T Officer is the contact for the personn involved in a Unified Command.	on on the Command Staff. The Liaison Officer may have nel assigned to the incident by		
	Safety Officer: situations. Only agencies or jurise	The Safety Officer's function is to one Safety Officer will be assigned dictions. Safety assistants may h	o develop and recommend measu ed for each incident. The Safety (nave specific responsibilities such	res for assuring personnel saf Officer may have assistants as as air operations, hazardous	ety, and to assess and/or anticipate s necessary, and the assistants may materials, etc.	e hazardous and unsafe y also represent assisting		
	Administrative a official minutes of	Aide: The Administrative Aide's f team meetings, receiving phone	function is to provide administrative calls to the EOC, making meetir	ve/secretarial support to the E ng arrangements, and other du	OC Management Support Team. F ities as needed.	Responsibilities include keeping		
	Source: FIRESC	OPE, California Department of E	mergency Services, 2001; Phoen	ix Fireground, City of Phoenix	Fire Department, 2002			


RESOURCE:			EOC Oper	ations Section Ch	ief		
CATEGORY:	Resource M	anagement		KIND:	Per	sonnel	
	PABILITIES:			Type III		TYPE IV	Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	TIFET		1 17 - 111		TIFEIV	OTTIER
Personnel	Experience, Training, and Comprehension	Supervisory role in Operations Section in 3 or more federally declared disaster situations in different States.	Supervisory role in Operations Section in a federally declared disaster situation in home and/or other State.	Training and/or experier Operations for non-fede declared disaster situation in home State. Has training in IC syster	nce in erally ons m		
		Has organized and supervised subunits of Section in a federally and/or non-federally declared disaster.	Has organized and supervised subunits of Section in a non-federally declared disaster in home State.				
		Has extensive experience and training in IC system	Has experience and 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: Lapto comm., and standardize forms commonly used in execution of this function	op, ed n the n		
COMMENTS:	execution of this functionexecution of this functionexecution of this functionIndividual 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.Source: National Incident Management System, March 2004						







RESOURCE:			EOC Plai	nning Section Chi	ef		
CATEGORY:	Resource Ma	anagement		KIND:	Per	rsonnel	
	PABILITIES:						Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	TIFET		117610		TTPETV	OTTER
Personnel	Experience, Training, and Comprehension	Supervisory role in Planning Section in 3 or more federally declared disaster situations in different States.	Supervisory role in Planning Section in a federally declared disaster situation in home and/or other State.	Training and/or experie Planning for non-federa declared disaster situat in home State.	ence in ally tions		
		Has organized and supervised subunits of Section in a federally and/or non-federally declared disaster.	Has organized and supervised subunits of Section in a non-federally declared disaster in home State.	Has training in IC syste	m		
		Has extensive experience and training in IC system	Has experience and training in IC system				
Equipment		Laptop with wireless Internet capabilities	Laptop with Internet capabilities	Equipment provided by requesting State:	,		
		Satellite/cell phone	Satellite/cell phone	Laptop, communication	IS,		
		Standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function	Standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function	and standardized forms commonly used in the execution of this function			
COMMENTS:	execution of this function execution of this function execution of this runction 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. Source: National Incident Management System, March 2004						







RESOURCE:			Evacuatio	n Coordination Team			
CATEGORY:	Transportati	on (ESF #1)		KIND: Tea	am		
	PABILITIES:						
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	ITPEII		ITPEIV	UTHER	
Personnel	Number based on size and	1 Evacuation Coordination Team leader	Same as Type III, plus:	1 Evacuation Coordination Team leader			
scope of evacuation	scope of evacuation	2 emergency management specialists	specialist	1 information technology specialist			
	activities	2 information technology specialists		1 transportation specialist			
		2 transportation specialists					
Equipment	Scalable based on number of	7 laptop computers with wireless/satellite Internet access	4 laptop computers with wireless/satellite Internet access	Equipment provided by requesting State			
	specialists	See Note 1	See Note 1				
	neeueu	See Note 2	See Note 2				
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.						
	Note 1: HURRE	VAC pre-loaded with requesting	community clearance times in E	VACDATA folder in HURREVAC			
	Note 2: Access	to ETIS (obtain appropriate State	e password upon arrival from the	local EOC); 2 satellite/cell phone	es.		
	See also Evacua	ation Liaison Team					



RESOURCE:			Evacuation I	_iaison Team (ELT)		
CATEGORY:	Transportation	(ESF #1)		KIND: Team		
Мілімим С	APABILITIES:					Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET			ITEIV	OTHER
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:	Provides support in S efficient, and safe eva	State and local emergency respo acuation of threatened populatio	nse efforts by compiling, analyz ns. Primarily operates in the Sta	ing, and disseminating traffic-rel ate or local EOC as an extensior	ated information that can be un of ESF #1—Transportation.	sed to facilitate the rapid,
	Variations may exist	according to level of experience	among team members.			
	Note 1: Training, Ce	rtification (where available), and	Experience; Scalable based or	n number of specialists needed		
	Note 2: HURREVAC appropriate state pas	Cloaded (with requesting commu sword upon arrival from the loca	unity clearance times in EVACD al EOC).	ATA folder in HURREVAC); Inte	rnet browser (Explorer preferm	ed); access to ETIS (obtain
	Source: ELT draft pr	ofile, submitted by State of Flori	da, Division of Emergency Mana	agement, April 2003		



RESOURCE:			Incident	Management Tea	am			
CATEGORY:	Resource M	anagement		KIND	Те	am		
	PABILITIES:						Отнер	
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET		I TPE III			Omen	
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	Yes	Optional	Optional		Optional		
	(i.e., HazMat, Insurance, etc.)							
COMMENTS:	A command tean	m comprised of the Incident Com	mander, appropriate command a	nd general staff personr	nel assig	ned to an incident. (Source: FIRE	ESCOPE)	
	Components and	d Capabilities: Variations may als	so be based on level and type of	disaster experience. (i.e	., local e	event experience vs. national ever	nt 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 Se Information is ne incident. This se	ection Chief is responsible for the eded to: (1) understand the curre ection serves as the Incident Corr	collection, evaluation, dissemina ent situation, (2) predict probable mander's "clearing house" for inf	tion, and use of informa course of incident even formation. The Section	tion abo ts, and (<u>Chief's</u> g	ut the development of the incident 3) prepare alternative strategies a goal is to plan ahead of current ev	t and status of resources. Ind control operations for the ents and to identify the need	



RESOURCE:			Incident	Management Tea	m			
CATEGORY:	Resource M	anagement		KIND:	Tea	m		
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:								
COMPONENT	METRIC			I TPE III		ITEIV	OTHER	
	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.							
	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.							
	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.							
	Source: FIRESC	COPE, California Department of E	mergency Services, 2001					



RESOURCE:			Individual Assistance	ce Disaster Assessmer	nt Team		
CATEGORY:	Resource M	anagement		KIND: Tea	am		
	PABILITIES:					Отнер	
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET			ITPEIV	OTHER	
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:	Note 1: Number	based on size and scope of disa	aster and estimated assistance ne	eeds; knowledge.			
	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 mu	st possess the ability to work with	the public and understand disas	ter clients' dynamics in helping t	hem achieve adequate service de	elivery.	
	This team is not	part of the Incident Command Sy	stem, but rather is a specialty tea	am that may be called on during	times of need.		



RESOURCE:		li	ndividual Assistance D	isaster As	sessme	ent Te	eam Leader	
CATEGORY:	Resource M	anagement			KIND:	Per	sonnel	
				Ти	DE III			Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	TIFET					TIFEIV	OTTER
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 mi lead team me federally decla Working know programs (see specifics), cor in EM in Hum position	ission as I/ omber on ared disast vledge on a e comment mpleted 3 y an Service	A ters. all ts for years es	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 pro	ovided by ate			
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. Note 1: Completed Following Trainings: FEMA IA, Vol. Management, Donation Management 							



RESOURCE:		Mobil	e Communications Cer	nter (Also referred to	as "Mobile EOC")	
CATEGORY:	Communica	tion (ESF #2)		KIND: V	ehicle	
	PABILITIES:					OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITEI	ITFEII		TIPEIV	UTIEN
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 are 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	e Communications Cer	nter (Also referred to as	s "Mobile EOC")				
CATEGORY:	Communica	tion (ESF #2)		KIND: Ver	KIND: Vehicle				
	PABILITIES:					Отнер			
COMPONENT	METRIC				TIFEIV	Office			
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.	Basic computer systems only (power source must be provided from outside vehicle)				
				packages pre-installed					
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:	Radio Frequency adjoining agency radios and progr addition to the ce	/ Transceivers—Every agency ha / transceivers. A central Commu ammable radios, giving the unit the entral rack. This module will allow	as their assigned RF equipment in nications rack should be built nea he ability to communicate with as of or different frequency transceiv	n use. These frequencies should ar the Communications Officer po many agencies as possible. Type ers to communicate commonly.	I be distributed throughout the un sition. This rack should contain l se I & II units should have an Inte	it along with the most used less used adjoining agency roperability Module installed in			
	Satellite Systems Useful for video- allow large down to an EOC or oth	s—NMARSAT system can be util teleconferencing, high quality voi loads of bandwidth. This bandw ter location. The FCC continues	ized for telecommunications and ce transmission, faxing, and dial- idth can be managed to provide I to approve new technology for th	DOD secure data transfer. For a up Internet access. V-Sat system nternet access, voice communica is system. Iridium, Global Star, o	a MCC the unit should be roof mo ns use roof-mounted auto-deploy ations, and video transfer for sen r other Sat-phones are ideal for in	ounted and auto-tracking. , auto-tracking dishes, and ding live on-scene video back n-the-field communications.			
	Microwave Units	-Some States and jurisdictions	have microwave-capable facilitie	s and equipment installed for qua	ility video transfer.				
	Server Compute EOC. A hard-wite	rs—A rack-mounted Server shou red LAN and a wireless LAN sho	ld be installed in Type I, II, and II uld also be installed to enable all	I units. This Server can be desig workstations access to the Serve	ned to mimic many of the operati er.	ons and software in use at the			
	Telephone Syste Each workstatior	em—An office-style PBX system s n should have a telephone unit as	should be installed in Type I, II, a swell as units on-hand for exteric	nd III units. This system can be i or operations.	integrated with landlines, cell line	s, and satellite telephones.			
	Cellular PBX Sys sensors that che	stem (ML500 or similar)—This un ck for landline first and then swite	it is used for multiple cell lines (s ch to cell if landline is not availabl	uggest 5). It is tied into the main le.	PBX for distribution throughout u	nit. The unit has auto-detect			
	Camera and Vide communications Computer progra	eo Systems—The unit should ha area. The video system controls ams, helicopter downlink, DSS, a	ve an installed mast (no taller tha the multiple inputs and distribute nd have the capability to receive	n 30' without exterior supports) a s them to the monitors. The syste signals from additional units by p	nd camera system with monitors em should support the mast and lugging into exterior console.	in both the conference and camera, display Server			



RESOURCE:		Mobil	e Communications Cer	nter (Also referred to	as "Mobile EOC")				
CATEGORY:	Communicat	tion (ESF #2)		KIND: Ve	ehicle				
						Отнер			
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITEI	ITPEII	I TPE III	ITPETV	OTHER			
	Video Teleconferencing N/A								
	Note 1: Voice Communi-cations through Landlines, Cell Lines, and Satellite.								
	Note 2: All types should be capable of:								
	Operating in environment with little to no basic services, including no electrical service, no phone lines, and no cell towers								
	 Providing owr 	n power generation and fuel sup	ply to operate a minimum of 3-4 d	ays without refueling					
	 Sustaining lor 	ng term deployment as well as s	hort-term responses						
	Facilitating co	ommunications between multiple	agencies (Federal, State, county	, and municipal agencies)					
	Operating as	forward EOC							
	Minimal set u	p time							
	Serving basic personnel needs such as a bathroom, mini-refrigerator, microwave, and coffee maker where space is available								
	Source: North Ar	merican Catastrophe Service, In	c., 2003.						



RESOURCE:			Mobile Feeding K	itchen (Mobile Field Ki	itchen)		
CATEGORY:	Food & Wat	er (ESF #11)		KIND: Eq	luipment		
	PABILITIES:						
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	ITFEN	I TPE III	ITPEIV	OTHER	
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 Feed used to support t emergency respo	ling Kitchen (Mobile Field Kitcher feeding operations at emergency onse or those displaced by the di	n or Rapid Deployment Kitchen) i incidents. It should be capable saster.	is a containerized kitchen that ca of providing hot meals twice dail	an be positioned forward in fulfillm ly to 650 to 1,000 individuals, eithe	ent of ESF #11. The units are r those providing the	
	Note 1: 2 1/2-To	on 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 preparat in approximately	ion equipment, the electrical supp 45 minutes.	oly, the environmental control sy	stem, and all related controls sh	ould be included. Setup and tear	down should be accomplished	



RESOURCE:			Public Ass	sistance Coordinator			
CATEGORY:	Information	& Planning (ESF #5)		KIND: P	ersonnel		
	PABILITIES:					Отнер	
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITEI			ITPEIV	OTHER	
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:	 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. 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. Note 1: Basic Required Training: Recovery Operation I and II; Debris Management and Technology Security Continuing Education (CE) as example Environmental and Historical Preservation 						



RESOURCE:		Public Assistance Coordinator								
CATEGORY:	Information a	& Planning (ESF #5)	Planning (ESF #5) KIND: Personnel							
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:				т						
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET					ITPEIV	OTHER		
	PA Cost Estimating Format									
	On-the-Job T	On-the-Job Training								



RESOURCE:			Rapid Need	s Assessment Team				
CATEGORY:	Resource M	anagement		KIND: Tea	am			
	PABILITIES:	Турс І				OTUER		
COMPONENT	METRIC		I YPE II	I YPE III	ITPEIV	OTHER		
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:	Number Determi Determined by N There is only one Provides a rapid critical resources Federal immedia • Management • State Team L	Number Determined by Size of Event. Determined by Number of Personnel Deployed with Team 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. 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. • Management Element–supervises and coordinates the assessment process and team logistical support.						



RESOURCE:			Rapid Nee	ds Assessment Te	am			
CATEGORY:	Resource Ma	anagement		KIND:	Tea	am		
	PABILITIES:			Type III				
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET				ITPEIV	Omen	
	response plar	ns and procedures, State assets,	response philosophies, etc.					
	 FEMA Representation requirements 	sentative Assessment Element–r in more than one functional area	nembers of the assessment elen	nent are cross-trained in m	ore tha	an one ESF, enabling them to as	sess immediate needs and	
	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 Sp first aid needs 	pecialist (representing ESF #6, 1 s, potential secondary disaster ef	1)–assesses the status of needs fects, and State and local goverr	for mass feeding and emenmental volunteer capability	ergency y.	mass shelters, bulk distribution	of relief supplies, emergency	
	Infrastructure	Specialist (representing ESF #3)	-assesses the status of transpo	rtation.				
	 Fire/Urban Se aid agreemen 	earch & Rescue (representing ES its. Also identifies immediate nee	F #4, 9)–assesses the status of ds for fire and/or search and res	fire and search and rescue cue services.	e servic	ces including capabilities and limi	tations of any existing mutual	
	Support Elem	ent (QRS)-provides documentat	ion, logistics, and communication	ns support for the Manager	ment a	nd Assessment elements.		
	Telecommuni	cations Specialists-installs, oper	ates, and maintains the commur	nications support package a	and pro	ovides technical support to the te	am during deployment.	
	 Logistics Spe 	cialist–provides logistical suppor	and services for the team during	g all phases of team activit	y.			
	 Operations S organizations 	pecialist–collects assessment da	ta from the Assessment Element	t, compiles data into report	format	ts, and transmits reports to requir	red individuals and	
	Source: FEMA R	apid Needs Assessment Team C	Operations Manual, April 2001					



RESOURCE:			Shelter	Management Team				
CATEGORY:	Mass Care ((ESF #6)		KIND: Te	am			
	APABILITIES:					Отнер		
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITEI	ITFEN	TTFEIM	ITFEIV	OTTER		
Personnel	Shelter Supervisor	Х	Х	Х				
Personnel	Medical Services Manager	Х						
Equipment	Operations Manager (water, sanitation, power, structural)	X	Х					
Vehicle	Food Services Manager	Х						
Supply	Exposure Control Monitor (depends on type of event)	Optional	Optional	Optional				
COMMENTS:	Number Determined by Size of Shelter Operations 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, capitation, and first aid, selecting and training personnel to perform operational tasks; monitoring contamination; performing							
	decontamination	; establishing exposure control ar	nd monitoring; monitoring overp	ressure and filtration systems; pe	erforming post-event reconnaissar	nce; and directing egress.		



RESOURCE:			Volunte	er Agency Liaison				
CATEGORY:	Volunteers &	& Donations		KIND: Tea	am			
	PABILITIES:					Отнер		
COMPONENT	METRIC					Omen		
Personnel	Experience, Training, Knowledge	Has TTT-Training and has trained donations management and volunteer coordination. Has extensive experience in working with NVOAD agencies and MOUs. Experience in supervisory role as a VAL in 3 or more federally declared disaster situations in different States. Has complete working knowledge of IA & PA and VAL functions under FEMA/State agreement Broad understanding and great flexibility in possible models of LTRC that could	Has had training in donations management and volunteer coordination. Has worked with a State VOAD on organizing donation management on non-federally declared disaster. Experience in supervisory role as a VAL in a federally declared disaster. Aware of IA and VAL functions under FEMA/State Agreement	Has had training in donations management and volunteer coordination Active in VOAD meetings. Experience in working with a VAL in a federally declared disaster.	Has had training in donations management and volunteer coordination. Has attended State VOAD meetings			
COMMENTS	Sonvos as the co	be used.	entities and volunteer organization	here in the coordination of information	tion and activition of VOADs (Val	unteer Organizations Active in		
	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 of the disaster and continued scheduling of meetings to transition to the LTRC.							



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 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 FEMA 508-6, Law Enforcement and Security Resources, 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 Enforc	ement/Security		KIND: Tea	am						
	PABILITIES:					Отнер					
COMPONENT	METRIC	11751				OTHER					
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 Squ	ad/Explo	sives Te	eam			
CATEGORY:	Law Enforce	ement/Security	/			KIND:	Tea	m		
	PABILITIES:	Турс			т	VDE III		Турс	W	
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITE	1		•			ITFE	IV	OTHER
Equipment	Explosive Transport	Same as Type II		Explosive Transport Vessel	No Explosiv Vessel	/e Transpor	t			
Equipment	Communication	Radio, cellular tel data transmissior	ephone and capability	Radio and cellular telephone capability	Radio comi capability	munication				
Vehicles		Same as Type II		Same as Type III	Bomb Resp	onse Vehic	le(s)			
Personnel	Training	Same as Type II		Same as Type III	Hazardous (including V Hazardous Training) gr Recertificat	Devices sch VMD and Materials aduate ion every 3	nool 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.									
	be capable of ha	ndling vehicle born	e IED. Team	s trained and equipped to work in	a CBRN env	ironment.				
	Type III is a NBS Teams may be tr	CAB accredited bo rained, but not equi	mb squad, ca pped to work	pable of handling a single incider in a CBRN environment.	nt. Teams mu	st have bas	ic IED r	ender safe capabili	ties without a	remote (robotic) vehicle.
	Note 1: There is	s no technology at t	his time that p	rovides both level A PPE, and bl	ast and fragm	entation pro	otection			
	Definitions								1	
	Bomb Respons	se Team	A sub-unit w set of equip	ithin a bomb squad, consisting o ment meeting minimum standard	f at least two s for bomb so	certified bor uad operati	nb tech ons.	nicians and a full		
	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, B	nical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear						
	Diagnostic Equ	lipment	Equipment optics came	used to characterize specific com ra)	ponents and	device type	by func	tion (ex. fiber		
	General Disrup	tion Tools	Explosive to disrupt devi	ols such as Mineral Water Bottle ces without requiring specific diag	Disruptors (N nostic inform	IWB) or Hyd ation.	dra-Jet o	designed to		



RESOURCE:		Bomb Squad/Explosives Team								
CATEGORY:	Law Enforc	cement/Security								
					Ту					
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	ITPEII		I T		OTHER			
	IED	Impro	ovised Explosive Device							
	Level A PPE	Total (SCB	ly encapsulated chemical resistant va A)							
	Level B PPE	Non-	encapsulated or encapsulated chemic	cal resistant suit with SCBA						
	Level C PPE	Non-	encapsulated chemical resistant suit	with Air Purifying Respirator	· (APR)					
	PPE	Perso	onal Protective Equipment							
	Specific Disrup	otion Tools Explo	osive tools designed to disrupt or disa fic expected resultant outcome.							
	VBIED	Vehic	cle-Borne Improvised Explosive Devic							
	WMD	Weap	oon(s) of Mass Destruction							



RESOURCE:	E: Law Enforcement Aviation-Helicopters-Patrol & Surveillance									
CATEGORY:	Law Enford	cement/Security		KIND:	Aircı	raft				
	ABILITIES:						Отнер			
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITEI		1176.00		ITEIV	OTHER			
Aircraft	Helicopters	4 or more seats incl. Pilot 12K ft or < ceiling	e seats incl. Pilot Same as Type I except Same as Type II except 2 or < ceiling Military Surplus more seats incl. Pilot		2 or	Same as Type II except 2 or more seats incl. Pilot				
		Certified aircraft Jet turbine		Certificated aircraft or Military Surplus but would meet Certified		Certificated aircraft or Military Surplus but would meet Certified				
				Turbine, or reciprocating engine		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	GPS								
	Equipment	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:		La	w Enforcement Aviation	on-Helicopters–Patrol	& Surveillance	
CATEGORY:	Law Enford	cement/Security		Kind: Ai	rcraft	
	ABILITIES:					OTUER
COMPONENT	METRIC				ITPEIV	UTHER
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 asignment to unit Maint. Staff—Full-time asignment, 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 proceedures 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 Enford	cement/Security		KIND: Airc	craft						
	ABILITIES:					Отнер					
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITEI			ITEIV	OTHER					
Comments:	Type I—Day/ni	patrol helicopters, infrared and visible light, searchlight, jet turbine powered, GPS, microwave or similar downlink, tracking devices									
	Type II—Same	ie II—Same as Type I except military surplus									
	Type III—Same	Type III—Same as Type II except: jet turbine or reciprocating engines									
	Type IV—Wate	er landing/surveillance/patrol capa	bilities								
	Definitions										
	A&P	Airframe and Powerplant me	echanic								
	FAA	Federal Aviation Administra	ion								
	FLIR	Forward Looking Infrared									
	GPS	Global Positioning System									
	IA	Inspection Authorization									
	IFR/VFR	Instrument Flight Rules/Visu	al Flight Rules								
	PA	Public Address (speaker)									
	PPE	Personnel Protective Equipr of the IHOG details appropr	nent consists of clothing and eq ate equipment requirements for	uipment that provides protection t various aerial missions and grour	o an individual in a hazardous en nd helicopter operations.	vironment. Chapter 9					
	VHF/UHF Very High Frequency/Ultra High Frequency TFO Tactical Flight Officer										



RESOURCE:	URCE: Law Enforcement Observation Aircraft (Fixed-Wing)							
CATEGORY:	Law Enford	cement/Security		KIND:	Aircraf	ít		
	ABILITIES:							
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	ITPEII	I TPE III		ITPEIV	OTHER	
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 Enford	ement/Security Kind: Aircraft								
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:				Т	YPE III		TYPE IV			
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI						UTHER		
COMMENTS:	Type I–Fixed-V Low and slow (pe I-Fixed-Wing Aircraft with advanced observation capabilities for extended operations and nighttime use. Capable of sending video images to ground location (downlinking). w and slow observation ability. General law enforcement type of fixed-wing.								
	Type II–Fixed-	Wing Aircraft with observation ca	pabilities for extended operations	, low and slow	observation	n ability	y. General law enforcement type	or fixed	l-wing.	
	Definitions								_	
	AOT	Advanced Officer Trainin	g							
	FAA Federal Aviation Administration									
	TFO	Tactical Flight Officer								
	VHF Very High Frequency									
									'	



RESOURCE:	DURCE: Mobile Field Force Law Enforcement (Crowd Control Teams)									
CATEGORY:	Law Enford	cement/Security		KIND: Team						
	ABILITIES:					Отиср				
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI	ITPEII		ITPEIV	OTHER				
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:	CE: Mobile Field Force Law Enforcement (Crowd Control Teams)								
CATEGORY:	Law Enford	cement/Security		KIND: Te	am				
	ABILITIES:	Type I	Турс Ш	Турс Ш		OTUED			
COMPONENT	METRIC		IYPEII	I YPE III	ITPEIV	OTHER			
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 Enford	cement/Security		KIND: Team						
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:						Отнер				
COMPONENT	METRIC	IYPEI	ITEN		ITFEIV	OTHER				
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-e	encapsulated chemical resistant s	uit with APR					
	SWAT	Special Weapons As	sault Team							
	Platoon	Consists of (4) 12-pe Total minimum perso	rson squads with an OIC (minim nnel is 52, with a minimum total	num rank of lieutenant) and Depu I of 14 vehicles	ty OIC (minimum rank of sergear	nt), each with a driver.				
	Squad	An organized eleme	nt of a platoon consisting of 11 o	fficers and a supervisor (sergean	t). 12 total personnel in a minimu	um 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:	SOURCE: Public Safety Dive Team							
CATEGORY:	Law Enford	cement/Security			KIND:	Tea	am	
	PABILITIES:			т				
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET		•			ITPEIV	OTHER
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 Ty 1 additional diver	rpe I, plus at air bottle per	least r	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 Ty	pe I		Same as Type I	



RESOURCE:	E: Public Safety Dive Team								
CATEGORY:	Law Enford	cement/Security		Kin	ND: T	Feam			
	PABILITIES:		Type II						
COMPONENT	METRIC		11751	1175.0			UTHER		
Equipment	Electronic Communicati ons Systems	Each diver equipped with underwater communications system	Recommended same as Type I	Recommended sar Type I	me as	Same as Type I			
Equipment	Portable Sonar	Aides in locating objects from surface, allowing diver to be directed by support team							
Equipment	Drysuits/Wet suits	Drysuits: Vulcanized-Rubber, 1 for each diver, necessary to have available for potential biological or HazMat diving	Same as Type I	Wetsuit, recommend drysuit		it 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/S earch 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)		e) 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 train Aid/CPR and hyper recognition (recom	ned in Fir erbaric imended)	rst 1 rescue diver trained in First Aid/CPR and hyperbaric) recognition (recommended)			


RESOURCE:	Public Safety Dive Team										
CATEGORY:	Law Enford	cement/Security		KIND	с: Те	eam					
	ABILITIES:						Отиср				
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET				ITPEIV	UTHER				
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; F Safety Certification** – 60 hours minimum including the use of f masks and lift bags; Certification of 6 train dives per year	Public * full face ining	Same as Type I, plus explosives training					
COMMENTS:	All teams are c compliant with	lescribed for law enforcement pur current NFPA. 1670 and 1006 gu	rposes. Many of these teams will uidelines.	be trained and prepar	red for se	earch and rescue as well. All divers	s and dive operations will be				
	** A national tr	aining standard needs to be deve -	eloped.								
	Description of	Туре									
	I ype I – A tear equipment to h analysis shoul	m of divers and a support team w nandle evidence recovery and dee d be assigned to each dive team.	of the necessary diving experience a proper water diving. Team should be Capable of conducting rescue d	as well as law enforcen self-contained for 24 h ives.	ment exp hours. A	erience. I eams should be able to dive team leader with experience a	respond with all outlined and training in risk/benefit				
	Type II – A tea	m capable of responding with all	outlined equipment to handle evi	dence recovery.							
	Type III – A tea	am with Scuba certification and P	ublic Safety Diving Certification.								



RESOURCE:		Public Safety Dive Team										
CATEGORY:	Law Enford	forcement/Security KIND: Team										
	ABILITIES:			т								
COMPONENT	METRIC		ITPEII				ITPEIV	OTHER				
	Type IV – A te outlined equip risk/benefit and Definitions of A	am of divers and support team wi ment to handle evidence recovery alysis should be assigned to each Acronyms	th necessary diving experience a / and deep water diving. Team s n dive team.	s well as explo hould be self-c	osive/underv contained for	water d r 24 ho	emolition experience. Teams sho urs. A dive team leader with exp	ould be able to respond with all erience and training in				
	NFPA	Nation	al Fire Protection Agency									
	Scuba	Scuba Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus										
	Sonar	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 Enfor	cement and Security		KIND: Te	am							
	PABILITIES:	Түре І			TYPE IV	OTHER						
COMPONENT	METRIC					•••••						
<u>Team</u>	Tactical Unit See Note 1 and Note 7	Type I Teams and Elements	Type II Teams and Elements	<u>Type III Teams and</u> <u>Elements</u>	None							
<u>Team</u>	Tactical Team See Note 2 and Note 7	<u>One Type I tactical element</u> <u>One other Type I or Type II</u> <u>tactical element</u>	One Type II tactical element One other Type II or III tactical element	Multiple Type III elements	None							
<u>Team</u>	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	<u>2 - 5 Personnel</u> <u>Vehicle</u> <u>Basic entry capability</u>	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	<u>Same as Type II</u>	Same as Type III	Night vision goggles Weapons optics IR Illuminators Lighted Weapons System	None							
<u>Equipment</u>	Ballistic Protection	<u>Same as Type II</u>	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:			SWA	T/Tactical	Teams			
CATEGORY:	Law Enfor	cement and Security			KIND:	Теа	ım	
	PABILITIES:				/PE III			OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC			•			ITEIV	OTHER
<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Chemical</u> <u>Protective</u> <u>Clothing</u>	<u>Same as Type II</u>	Level B and C PPE suitable for SWAT operations	Level C PPE SWAT opera	Level C PPE suitable for SWAT operations		None	
Equipment	Insertion Equipment	<u>Same as Type II plus:</u> <u>FAST ROPE</u>	Same as Type III	<u>Rappel</u> Portable lade	Rappel Portable ladders		None	
<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Negotiation</u> Equipment	Same as Type II plus: Remote/mobile capabilities	Same as Type III	Transmitting includes wire line	Transmitting equipment that includes wireless and hard- line		Mutual aid for pre-planned events.	
<u>Special</u> <u>Tactical</u> <u>Capability</u>	Breaching	Same as Type II plus: Explosives breaching charges	Same as Type III plus: Exothermic breaching equipment	Mechanical a breaching ec	Mechanical and shotgun breaching equipment		Mutual aid for pre-planned events.	
<u>Special</u> <u>Tactical</u> <u>Capability</u>	<u>Observer /</u> <u>Marksman</u> <u>Capability</u>	<u>Same as Type II plus:</u> IR optics	Same as Type III plus: Night operations capability	Long range, equipped we	optically- eapons.		Mutual aid for pre-planned events.	
<u>Special</u> <u>Tactical</u> <u>Capability</u>	Robotic Equipment	Same as Type II	Robot System with operator, communications, delivery capabilities and tactical weapons platform options	Employment bomb squad	t of available robotic ass	<u>ets</u>	Mutual aid for pre-planned events	
<u>Special</u> <u>Tactical</u> <u>Capability</u>	<u>Surveillance</u> Equipment	Same as Type II plus: fiber optics	Same as Type III plus: <u>video</u>	Listening eq	Listening equipment		Mutual aid for pre-planned events	
<u>Special</u> <u>Tactical</u> Capability	Bomb Technician Support	Embedded Type I bomb team See Note 4	Embedded or mutual aid Type II bomb team See Note 4	Embedded o Type III bom 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 ag Lethal weap systems.	ents and Le	<u>ess</u> ivery	Mutual aid for pre-planned events	



RESOURCE:			SWA	T/Tactical	Teams				
CATEGORY:	Law Enfor	cement and Security			KIND:	Теа	am		
	PABILITIES:			т	VDE III			Отнер	
COMPONENT	METRIC	11751	11751	•				UTHER	
<u>Special</u> <u>Tactical</u> <u>Capability</u>	<u>Negotiation</u>	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	<u>Negotiator</u>		Mutual aid for pre-planned events			
<u>Special</u> <u>Tactical</u> <u>Capability</u>	<u>Maritime</u> <u>Boarding</u> <u>See Note 9</u>	Underway boarding via air insertion and watercraft	<u>Underway boarding via air or</u> watercraft	Pier-side boarding via air and ladder climb		None			
<u>Special</u> <u>Tactical</u> <u>Capability</u>	<u>Tactical</u> <u>Medic</u> <u>See Note 5</u>	Paramedics with advanced life support capabilities/ equipment	Same as Type III	EMTs (Recommend Paramedics)		None			
<u>Special</u> <u>Tactical</u> <u>Capability</u>	Insertion	Air mobile capabilities including FAST ROPE and rappel	Air mobile capabilities including FAST ROPE and rappel See Note 8	Rappel from structures only		only	None		
<u>Special</u> <u>Tactical</u> <u>Capability</u>	<u>Specialty</u> <u>Vehicles</u>	Command Post Vehicle, APC, ATV, Boats, Armored Response Vehicle See Note 9	None	<u>None</u>			None		
Comments:	See Note 9 Note 1: The Tactical Unit within a department is comprised of multiple officers, teams or elements and led by a commander and/or supervisor. 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. 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: Protective Clothing: Tactical Body Armor (helmet, eye and ear protection, fire resistant gloves & hood) suitable for SWAT operations Weapons: Handguns and shoulder fired weapon suitable for SWAT operations Respiratory Protection: Protective mask with spare filters suitable for SWAT operations Breaching Equipment: Mechanical Breaching Equipment								



RESOURCE:			SWA	T/Tactical Teams						
CATEGORY:	Law Enford	cement and Security		KIND	Tea	am				
	ABILITIES:						Отнер			
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITEI	ITEN			ITFEIV	OTHER			
	Note 5: Traini	ing includes Tactical Emergency	Medic Support (TEMS).							
	Note 6: Minim	num amount of breathing apparate	ises to outfit an entry team (see	SCBA below)						
	Note 7: Tactio	cal Unit, Teams and Elements as	defined in NIMS must be qualifie	ed within their departmen	t in the	stated special tactics capabilities	and equipment used to			
	CONC	Duct tactical operations in high risi	<u>(situation.</u> - liter (unbergerene en inviedietiere	e with evelleble einmehi	14. I					
	Note 8: FAST	ROPE may only apply to metrop	bilitan/urban areas or jurisdictions	s with available air mobi	<u>ity.</u>					
	Note 9: May only apply to areas with critical waterway or coastal areas.									
	Definitions:									
	APC Armo	ored Personnel Carrier								
	<u>APR Air F</u>	Puritying Respirator								
	<u>ATV All T</u>	errain Vehicle								
	EMT Eme	ergency Medical Technician								
	Level B PPE	Non-encapsulated or encapsula	ted chemical resistant suit with S	<u>SCBA</u>						
	Level C PPE	Non-encapsulated chemical res	stant suit with APR							
	PPE Pers	sonal Protective Equipment								
	SCBA Self	Contained Breathing Apparatus (may include re-breathers and or	other hybrid type SCBA	<u>s suitabl</u>	le for SWAT operations)				
	Special Tactics	s Capabilities Tactical Units,	teams or elements with an assig	ned specialty mission s	<u>ich as o</u>	bbserver / marksman, breaching, b	comb technician support,			
		operators. Sp	ations. Special ractics Capabilit ecial Capabilities can also be gai	ties can exist within an e	<u>iement,</u> other iur	, team or unit pased on the specifi risdictions or agencies with the ca	<u>c skills and qualifications of</u> pability to provide assistance in			
		reasonable tim	<u>e.</u>		<u></u>		<u>parting to provide decidance in</u>			
	SWAT Spec	cial Weapons and Tactics								
	Tactical Officer	r Sworn officers qualified wi	thin their department to conduct	tactical operations in hi	<u>h risk si</u>	ituations.				



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 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 *Resource Definitions*, dated September 2004

Changes Document is reformatted. Content is unchanged.



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RESOURCE:	: Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT)—Basic										
CATEGORY:	Health & Me	dical (ESF #8)		KIND: Tea	am						
	PABILITIES:					Отнер					
COMPONENT	METRIC				ITEIV	UTIEN					
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	90 or more deployable team personnel on NDMS roster	50 or more deployable team personnel on NDMS roster	Less than Type III						
		12 or more physicians; 3 or more of each of PA or NP, RN, RPh, and paramedic	9 or more physicians; 3 or more of each of PA or NP, RN, RPh, and paramedic	6 or more physicians; 2 or more of each of PA or NP, RN, RPh, and paramedic							
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 & Me	Health & Medical (ESF #8)					eam				
	PABILITIES:			Т				Отнер			
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET		I YPE III			ITPEIV	OTHER			
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 DN guidance of the I	IAT is a volunteer group of medic National Disaster Medical Systen	cal and nonmedical individuals, u n, or under similar State or local a	sually from the auspices.	e same State	e or re	gion of a State, who have formed	a response team under the			
	Note 1: Type I = fully operational; Type II = operational; Type III = augmentation/local team; Type IV = developmental.										
	Note 2: Standar pharmacists (RP	d DMAT deploys with 35 person h), emergency medical technicia	nel for all missions. Personnel in ns (EMT), other allied health pro	iclude a mix of fessionals, and	f physicians, d support sta	, nurse aff.	es (RN), nurse practitioners (NP),	physicians' assistants (PA),			



RESOURCE:		Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT)—Burn Specialty								
CATEGORY:	Health & Me	dical (ESF #8)			KIND:	Теа	ım			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:				Тур	c III			Отнер		
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITEI		116	°C 111		ITPEIV	OTHER		
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 rost be less than fu	ter only; Ma Ill complem	ay nent				
Equipment	Logistics Status	Full complement	Limited to specialized items for burns	None						
Comments:	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 Medicial System (or state or local auspices), and whose personnel have specific training/skills in the management of burn trauma patients. 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 technicans, other allied health professionals and support staff. Deployment rosters are usually constituted on an ad hoc basis, depending on situational need. 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 hum casualties.									



RESOURCE:		Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT)—Crush Injury Specialty										
CATEGORY:	Health & Me	dical (ESF #8)			KIND:	Tea	ım					
	PABILITIES:							Отнер				
COMPONENT	METRIC	TTPET			FC 111		TTFETV	OTTIER				
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 ro be less than	ster only; N full comple	<i>l</i> ay ment						
Equipment	Logistics status	Full complement	Limited or none	None								
COMMENTS:	A Crush Injury S under the guidar patients. Note 1: Variable nurse practitione constituted on ar	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 nder 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 atients. Iote 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.										



RESOURCE:		Disaste	er Medical Assistance	Team (DMA	T)—Me	ental	Health Specialty	
CATEGORY:	Health & Me	dical (ESF #8)			KIND:	Теа	ım	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:				Тур)=			OTUER
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET		116	°C 111		ITPEIV	OTHER
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 rost May be less th complement	ter only an full			
Equipment	Logistics Status	Full complement	Limited or none	None				
Comments:	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. 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 constitute	ed on an ad hoc basis, depending	g on situational need.					
	Note 2. Current	NDIVIS mental nealth teams are	і уре п.					



RESOURCE:		Disa	ster Medical Assistance	e Team (DMAT)—F	Pediatric Specialty	
CATEGORY:	Health & Me	dical (ESF #8)		KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:						0
COMPONENT	METRIC	IYPEI	ITPEII		ITPEIV	UTHER
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:	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. 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 usual Note 2: Current	ly constituted on an ad hoc basis NDMS pediatric teams are Type	s, depending on situational need. II; they do not deploy as a fully f	unctioning team but genera	ally codeploy and augment another tea	am.



RESOURCE:		C	isaster Mortuary Oper	ational Respo	onse	Tea	m (DMORT)	
CATEGORY:	Health & Me	edical (ESF #8)		Kı	ND:	Теа	am	
	PABILITIES:	Турс І						
COMPONENT	METRIC		I YPE II	ITPEI			ITPEIV	OTHER
Standard Team See Note 1	Deployment Readiness, Patient	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification						
	Treatment Capacity	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:	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.							
	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 odentologists, dental assistants, radiologists, funeral directors, mental health professionals, and support personnel.							
	Note 2: DMOR	Ts are mission tailored on an ad I	noc basis, and usually deploy on	ly with personnel an	nd equi	pment	specifically required for current r	nission.
	Note 3: There a	are currently two Portable Morgue	Units within NDMS.					



RESOURCE:		I	nternational Medical Su	urgical Response	Team	(IMSuRT)	
CATEGORY:	Health & Me	dical (ESF #8)		KIND:	Tear	n	
	PABILITIES:						OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET				ITPEIV	
Team See Note 1	Team Deployment See Note 1 Readiness; Staffing; Patient Treatment Capacity	Able to begin deployment to OCONUS location within 3 hrs. of notification	Some mix of capabilities less than Type I				
		Staff 2 OR suites providing emergency surgery, treatment, and stabilization					
		Usually deploys with all necessary equipment					
		See Note 2					
Equipment	Logistics	Fully equipped to provide free-standing surgical capability, etc.	Limited to none				
		See Note 2					
COMMENTS:	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.						
	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.						
	Note 2: IMSuRT	Γ does not usually function in an	austere environment without add	tional support.			



R ESOURCE:			NDMS Managem	nent Supp	oort Tea	m (l	MST)	
CATEGORY:	Health & Me	edical (ESF #8)		KIND:	Т	eam		
	PABILITIES:			т				Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	ITPEN	1			ITPEIV	OTHER
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 con	nmand and control team that prov	vides support and liaison functions	s for other NI	OMS teams	in the	e field.	
	Note 1: Supervisory, Logistics, Communi-cations, 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 a	are mission-tailored on an ad hoc	basis, and usually deploy only wi	th personnel	and equipm	nent s	specifically required for current supp	port mission.



RESOURCE:			Veterinary Medica	al Assista	nce Tea	m (VI	ЛАТ)	
CATEGORY:	Animals and	Agriculture Issues			KIND:	Tea	m	
	PABILITIES:	S: Type I Type		т				Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	ITEN	I			ITPEIV	OTHER
Team See Note 1	Deployment Staffing	Deploy to site within 24 hrs. of notification	Some mix of capabilities less than Type I					
	Treatment Capacity	Provide animal care, treatment, and shelter						
	- · F · · · 7	Food and water testing						
		Basic epidemiologic capabilities						
		See Note 2						
Equipment	Logistics Status	Full complement	Limited or none					
COMMENTS:	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.							
	Note 1: 60 personnel plus equipment. Usually includes a mix of veterinarians, veterinary technicians, support personnel, microbiologists, epidemiologists, and veterinary pathologists.							
	Note 2: VMATs within NDMS are	are usually mission tailored on a considered Type 1. Epidemiolo	n ad hoc basis, and usually deplo gic capabilities are limited.	by only with p	ersonnel and	id equip	ment specifically required for the	e current mission. All VMATs



Typed Resource Definitions

Public Works Resources



FEMA 508-7

May 2005 (updated 2008)



- 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 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, and 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 *Resource Definitions*, dated September 2004.
- Changes Document is reformatted. Content is unchanged.



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Resource: Aerial Lift – Articulating Boom										
CATEGORY:	CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3) KIND: Equipment									
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPF III	TYPE IV	OTHER				
COMPONENT	METRIC					OTHER				
Horizontal	Ft	60' +	36'-59'	25'-35'	10'-24'					
Reach				20 00	10 24					
Equipment	Example									
COMMENTS:	Please note v	whether the boom is self-propelle	ed or trailer mounted.							



	Resource: Aerial Lift, Self Propelled, Scissor, Rough Terrain										
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	ks and Engineering (ESF #3	3)	KIND: Equ	ipment						
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES: COMPONENT METRIC		ΤΥΡΕΙ	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER					
Raised Platform Height	Ft	50' +	40'-49'	30'-39'	23'-29'						
Equipment	Example										
COMMENTS:											



	Resource: Aerial Lift – Telescopic Boom									
CATEGORY:	CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3) KIND: Equipment									
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:			TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER				
COMPONENT	METRIC	ב.				OTHER				
Platform	Ft	120' +	81'–119'	60'-80'	25'–59'					
Height										
Equipment	Example				*					
COMMENTS:	Please note v	whether the boom is self-propelled	l or trailer mounted.							



		Re	esource: Aerial Li	ift - Truck Mounted			
CATEGORY:	Public Works and E	ingineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Eq	uipment		
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:					OTHER	
COMPONENT	METRIC	IIFEI			ITFEIV	OTHER	
Equipment	Description	Derrick Truck	Under Bridge Aerial	Boom	Bucket		
Equipment	Boom (FT)	95	60	36	30		
Equipment	GVW (LB)	50,000	60,000	20,000	15,000		
Equipment	Lift Capability	Yes	No	No	No		
Equipment	Bucket	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Personnel	Trained Operator	2	2	1	1		
Equipment	Example						
COMMENTS:	Manual telescoping boom capable of rotating 360 degrees. Equipped with agency specific communications devices dash or console mounted. Typically carries specialized tools,						
	hardware, and equipme	nt necessary to perform as	signed functions.				



	Resource: Air Compressor								
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3) KIND: Equipment								
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:								
COMPONENT	METRIC			111 - 111		UTIER			
Equipment	Description	Self-contained, gasoline or diesel powered, portable trailer mounted with truck hitch	Self-contained, gasoline or diesel powered, portable trailer mounted with truck hitch	Self-contained, gasoline or diesel powered, portable trailer mounted with truck hitch	Self-contained, gasoline or diesel powered, portable trailer mounted with truck hitch				
Equipment	Capacity (CFM)	Over 900	600-900	300-600	Under 300				
Personnel	Trained Operator	2	2	1	1				
Equipment	Example								
COMMENTS:	Includes hoses & fittings	3.							



Resource: Air Conditioner/Heater								
CATEGORY:	Public Work	s and Engineering (ESF #3	3)	KIND: Equ	ipment			
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	TYPEI						
COMPONENT	METRIC	TIFET	11760	1176.00	TIFEIV	OTHER		
Equipment	Ton	90 Ton air conditioner/heater	60 Ton air conditioner/heater	25 Ton air conditioner/heater	10 Ton air conditioner/heater			
		90 Ton air cooled direct expansion portable A/C unit w/ heat	60 Ton air cooled direct expansion portable A/C unit w/ heat	25 Ton air cooled direct expansion portable A/C unit w/ heat	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:	CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3) KIND: Equipment							
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:							
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITFEI			TIFEIV	OTHER		
Equipment	Set up and connect	Setup time varies depending on duct installation, fabricating, wiring, etc2+ hours	Setup time varies depending on duct installation, fabricating, wiring, etc2+ hours	Setup time varies depending on duct installation, fabricating, wiring, etc2+ hours	Setup time varies depending on duct installation, fabricating, wiring, etc2+ hours			
		4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source	4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source	4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source	4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source			
Equipment	Example	Pre	A1	PIE PIE	PPT territ			
COMMENTS:		•	•		·			



Resource: Air Curtain Burners (Fire Box-Above Ground, Refractory Walled)									
CATEGORY:	Public Work	s and Engineering (ES	SF #3)		KIND:	Equipment			
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	ΤΥΡΕΙ	TYPE II	TYPE III			TYPE V		
COMPONENT	METRIC								
Equipment	Tons/Hr	Weight: 50,000 lbs	Weight: 46,000 lbs	Weight: 33,500 lbs	Weig 30,0	ıht: 00 lbs	Weight: 26,000 lbs	Weight: 21,300 lbs	
		Avg. Thru-put: 6-10 tons/hr	Avg. Thru-put: 5-8 tons/hr	Avg. Thru-put: 3-6 tons/hr	Avg. 2-5 t	Thru-put: ons/hr	Avg. Thru-put: 1-4 tons/hr	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	Ove 27'× Firel	all L×W×H: 8'6"×8'6" box: 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	Perk	ins 404C	Perkins 404C	Perkins 404C	
Equipment	Fuel	Diesel, ≈ 3 gal/hr	Diesel, ≈ 3 gal/hr	Diesel, ≈ 2.5 gal/hr	Dies	el, ≈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 com d trans or til	is shipped bletely assembled portable by flatbed 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)	Woo Red Caro (nee supp com	d Waste uction & Animal ass Disposal ds wood waste to ort carcass pustion)	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 (SSA Schedule	On GSA Schedule	On GSA Schedule	
Equipment	Example	S-327	S-321	S-220		S-217	S-116	S-111	
Equipment	Example								
COMMENTS	Reviewed N	S-300 Series	s (Type I & II)	S-200 Serie	es (Type	II & III)	S-100 Series	(Type IV & V)	



Resource: Air Curtain Burners (Trench Burner, In-Ground)							
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3	3)	KIND: Equ	ipment		
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	ΤΥΡΕΙ	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER	
COMPONENT	METRIC					OTTIER	
Equipment	Overall dimensions L×W×H	28'×8'1"×6'10"	O18'9"×8'2"×8'7"	28'×8'1"×6'10"			
Equipment	Pit or Trench dimensions	40'×10'×12"	35'×12'×12"	20'×10'×10"			
Equipment	Weight	6,900 lbs	7,000 lbs	4,900 lbs			
		Tongue: 1,400 lbs	Tongue: 1,200 lbs	Tongue: 890 lbs			
Equipment	Avg. Thru- put	5-8 tons/hr	4-7 tons/hr	1-4 tons/hr			
Equipment	Engine	Kubota V3300E	Perkins 1004.42	Perkins 404C			
Equipment	Fuel	Diesel, ≈ 3 gal/hr	Diesel, ≈ 3 gal/hr	Diesel, ≈ 2.5 gal/hr			
Equipment	Trailer	Unit is dual-axle trailer- mounted	Unit is dual-axle trailer- mounted	Unit is dual-axle trailer- mounted			
		2 5/8" ball hitch or pintle hitch	2 5/8" ball hitch or pintle hitch	2 5/8" ball hitch or pintle hitch			
		electric brakes	electric brakes	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-350	T-200			



	Resource: Air Curtain Burners (Trench Burner, In-Ground)								
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3	3)		KIND:	Equi	ipment		
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	TYDE I	ТҮРЕІ ТҮРЕІІ Т	тур					
COMPONENT	METRIC						ITPEIV	UTHER	
Equipment	Example	T-400 & T200 (Type I & II)		T-350 ((Type III)				
COMMENTS:									



Resource: Buses									
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3) KIND: Equipment								
MINIMUM CAPA COMPONENT	METRIC	ΤΥΡΕΙ	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER			
Capacity	Adult Seating	40 or more	30 to 40	20 to 30	Under 20				
Fuel		Gasoline/Natural Gas/Diesel/Electric	Gasoline/Natural Gas/Diesel/Electric	Gasoline/Natural Gas/Diesel/Electric	Gasoline/Natural Gas/Diesel/Electric				
Equipment	Example								
COMMENTS:									



	Resource: Chillers & Air Handlers (500 Ton to 50 Ton)								
CATEGORY:	Public Work	s and Engineering (ESF #3	ipment						
MINIMUM CAPA COMPONENT	ABILITIES: Metric	ΤΥΡΕΙ	ΤΥΡΕ ΙΙ	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER (TYPE V)			
Equipment	Ton	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; 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	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	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	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	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			



Resource: Chillers & Air Handlers (500 Ton to 50 Ton)								
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3) KIND: Equipment							
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	TYPEI				OTHER		
COMPONENT	METRIC	TYPEI			ITFEIV	(TYPE V)		
Equipment	Setup	Setup time varies depending on hose installation, water filling, fabricating, etc4+ hours	Setup time varies depending on hose installation, water filling, fabricating, etc3+ hours	Setup time varies depending on hose installation, water filling, fabricating, etc2+ hours	Setup time varies depending on hose installation, water filling, fabricating, etc2+ hours			
		4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source	4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source	4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source	4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source			
Equipment	Example	500/450 Ton	CAT PENTAL 300 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 & moni	toring available. Low Temp Chille	ers and Cooling Towers available	9.				
	Air handlers re	equire use of chillers or chilled wa	ter supply to operate.					


		Resource	: Concrete Cutter/I	Multi-Processor f	or Hydrau	Ilic Excavator	
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	ks and Engineering (ESF #3)	KIND:	Equipment		
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:						OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC	111					UTIER
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-Pro	cessor	for Hydra	ulic Excavator	
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	ks and Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equipmen	t	
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:			T	/DE III			OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC	111161	111 6 11	•				OTTLER
For Use on		375, 375 L	345B L Series II	322C	L, 325C L	3	321 B LCR, 322C L	
Models		Hydraulic	Hydraulic	H	draulic		Hydraulic	
		Excavators	Excavators	Ex	cavators		Excavators	
Equipment	Example							
COMMENTS:	Multiprocesso of specialized	ors do the work of many types of de cutting tasks, such as cutting steel	molition tools by use of interchar rebar and tanks. Check with (angeable jaw Cat dealer/owi	sets. Chang her to match	ging jaws allow Multiprocesso	rs a single unit to crush, p or model attachment to Hy	oulverize, and perform a variety ydraulic Excavator.



			Resource: Cranes	, All Ter	rain & R	oug	h Terrain	
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	ks and Engineering (ESF #	3)		KIND:	Equ	ipment; Personnel; Vehicle	•
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:							
COMPONENT	METRIC		11761	1			ITPEIV	UTHER
Equipment	Tons	210-175	90-110	50-100	with he area		30	
		reaches of 170 feet	reaches of 192 feet	crane type reaches of ?	150 feet		reaches of 90 feet	
		With jib reaches to approx. 280 feet	With jib, add approx. 30 feet Self-propelled/driven over	With jib read 250 feet	ches to appro	OX.	With jib, add approx. 30 feet Self-propelled/driven over	
		Self-propelled/driven over the road	the road Operator furnished	Self-propelletter	ed/driven ove	er	the road	
		Operator furnished	Setup time minimal	Operator fu	rnished		Setup time minimal	
		Setup time minimal	Jib and counter-weight are	Setup time minimal Jib and counter-weight are transported by two tractor- trailers				
		Jib and counter-weight are transported by two tractor- trailers	transported by two tractor- trailers			are or-		
Equipment	Example					10		
COMMENTS:	Check with yo	our local/State transportation and	law enforcement organizations to	o determine m	nobilization re	equirer	nents	



	Resource: Cranes, Crawler (Lattice)									
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	ks and Engineering (ESF #	3)		KIND:	Equ	ipment			
MINIMUM CAPA			T	VPF III			OTHER			
COMPONENT	METRIC	111	1115 - 11	•				OTTER		
Equipment	Tons	200 (Manitowoc 777) with a boom reach of 300 feet	100 (Manitowoc 222) with a boom reach of 300 feet	80 (Manitowoc reach of 300	111) with a l	boom				
Equipment	Mobilize & demobilize	Requires nine (9) tractor- trailers to mobilize & demobilize	Requires four (4) tractor- trailers to mobilize & demobilize	Requires for trailers to modemobilize	ur (4) tractor obilize &	-				
Equipment	Setup time	Six (6) hours	Four (4) hours	Two (2) hou	rs					
Personnel		Operator with one (1) oiler/rigger	Operator with one (1) oiler/rigger	Operator wit oiler/rigger	th one (1)					
Equipment	Example									
COMMENTS:	Check with ye	our local/state transportation and	law enforcement organization to	determine mo	bilization rec	luireme	ents.			



	Resource: Electronic Boards, Arrow Boards									
CATEGORY:	Public Work	s and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Equipment						
	BILITIES:			TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕΙν	OTHER				
COMPONENT	METRIC	SOLAR POWERED	GASOLINE, DIESEL							
Equipment	Display	15 or 25 lamps	15 or 25 lamps	15 or 25 lamps	15 or 25 lamps					
		Height: 36"-48"	Height: 36"-48"	Height: 30"-48"	Height: 30"-48"					
		Width: 72"-96""	Width: 72"-96""	Width: 74"-98"	Width: 74"-98"					
		Legibility up to 1 mile	Legibility up to 1 mile							
Equipment	Weight	950 lbs1200 lbs.	950 lbs1200 lbs.	300 lbs500 lbs.	530 lbs750 lbs.					
Equipment	Transport &	Trailer mounted	Trailer mounted	Vehicle mounted	Vehicle mounted					
	Dimensions	Transport height: 90"-100"	Transport height: 90"-100"	Over cab/roof mounting	Skid mounted					
		Operating height: 134"	Operating height: 134"	(Height of arrowboard varies	(Height of arrowboard varies					
		Width: 72"-74"	Width: 72"-74"	with vehicle height and	with vehicle height and					
		Length: 100"-118"	Length: 100"-118"	mounting configuration.)	mounting configuration.)					
		Ground Clearance: 10.5"-13.5"	Ground Clearance: 10.5"-13.5"							
Equipment	Power	Various configurations of solar	Diesel engine	12 volt DC	12 volt DC					
	Requirements	panels	(Air-cooled, electric start)	(Optional 100 Watt solar	(Optional 100 Watt solar					
		6 Volt deep cycle batteries, and/or minimum of 4hp diesel generator	20-40 gal. fuel tank	configuration)	configuration)					
Equipment	Controller	Weatherproof & lockable	Weatherproof & lockable	Weatherproof	Weatherproof					
Equipment	Description	Self-contained, solar powered, portable trailer mounted with truck hitch and switchable four mode display	Self-contained, gasoline, diesel, portable trailer mounted with truck hitch and switchable four mode display	Vehicle mounted, switchable four mode display with hydraulic lift to raise and lower	Vehicle mounted, switchable four mode display with hydraulic lift to raise and lower					



U.S. Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency

	Resource: Electronic Boards, Arrow Boards									
CATEGORY:	Public Work	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3) KIND: Equipment								
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPEI			ш				
COMPONENT	METRIC	SOLAR POWERED	GASOLINE, DIESEL		FE		TIFEIV	OTHER		
Equipment	Example									
COMMENTS:	Deployed struct double pointed Manual on Uni	ture shall adequately support raise arrow configuration capable of disp form Traffic Control Devices (MUTC	d sign to allow complete operations olaying a left arrow, right arrow, dou CD).	during maximur ble arrow, and a	n sus four	stained wind sp r-corner cautior	needs of 85 mph. Arrow boards sh n mode conforming to applicable m	ould be arranged with equirements of the		



	Resource: Electronic Boards, Variable Message Signs (VMS)									
CATEGORY:	Public Work	s and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equipment					
MINIMUM CAPA COMPONENT	BILITIES:	TYPE I SOLAR POWERED	TYPE I GASOLINE, DIESEL, OR SOLAR POWERED	ТҮІ	PE III	ΤΥΡΕΙν	OTHER			
Equipment	Display	8-12 characters per line Up to 3 lines of text. Height: 45"-80" Width: 88"-126" Legibility: 1000'-1300'	8-12 characters per line Up to 3 lines of text. Height: 45"-80" Width: 88"-126" Legibility: 1000'-1300'	8-10 characters 3 lines @ 6"-12 Height: 30"-48" LED legible fror	; per line " tall Width: 74"-98" n 400'-650'	6-8 characters per line 3 lines @ 10"-18" tall Height: 30"-48" Width: 74" - 98" LED legible from 500'-950'				
Equipment	Weight	1150-3000 lbs.	1150-3000 lbs	800 lbs. – 1000	lbs.	800 lbs. – 1000 lbs.				
Equipment	Transport & Dimensions	Trailer mounted Transport height: 105"-110" Operating height: 158"-167" Width: 80" Length: 180"-208" Weight: 2675 lbs3000 lbs. Ground Clearance: 10.5'-13"	Trailer mounted Transport height: 105"-110" Operating height: 158"-167" Width: 80" Length: 180"-208" Weight: 2675 lbs3000 lbs. Ground Clearance: 10.5'-13"	Vehicle mounte Height varies w mounting config (Over cab moun mount in bed)	d ith vehicle and guration nting, or skid	Vehicle mounted Height varies with vehicle and mounting configuration (Over cab mounting, or skid mount in bed)				
Equipment	Power Requirements	Solar Panels 360 ⁰ ⁽ w/tilt from 0 to 35 ⁰ and batteries) and/or: Lead acid batteries. (Deep cycle)	Min. 4 hp diesel/gasoline generator and/or: Lead acid batteries. (deep cycle)	12 volt DC (Optional 100 V configuration av	Vatt solar /ailable)	12 volt DC (Optional 100-Watt solar configuration available)				
Equipment	Controller	Hand-held Backlit LCD Stores up to 300 Messages Weatherproof	Hand-held Backlit LCD Stores up to 300 Messages Weatherproof	Hand-held Backlit LCD Stores from 80-	100 Messages	Hand-held Backlit LCD Stores from 80-100 Messages				



		Resourc	ce: Electronic Boards,	Variable M	lessage Sigi	ns (VMS)	
CATEGORY:	Public Work	s and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equipment		
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:	TYPEI	TYPEI	TYPE III			
COMPONENT	METRIC	SOLAR POWERED	GASOLINE, DIESEL, OR SOLAR POWERED			TYPE IV	OTHER
Equipment	Description	Self-contained solar powered, portable trailer mounted with truck hitch Programmable display	Self-contained, gasoline, diesel, or solar powered, portable trailer mounted with truck hitch Programmable display	Vehicle mounte multi-line displa to raise and low	d, programmable y with hydraulic lift /er	Vehicle mounted, programmable single-line display with hydraulic lift to raise and lower	
Equipment	Example	BRIDGE WORK 1/2 MILE		RI RI	RGE	STOP STOP	
COMMENTS:	Deployed struc displaying thre conform to app	cture shall adequately support raised s e lines of text, eight characters per lin plicable requirements of the Manual or	sign to allow complete operations du le, minimum character height 10 inch n Uniform Traffic Control Devices (M	ning maximum su nes, and have all IUTCD).	ustained wind spee standard ASCII ch	ds of 85 mph. The message sign sh aracters and symbols. Message boa	all be capable of ards should



	Resource: Floodlights										
CATEGORY:	Public Works an	d Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Eq	KIND: Equipment						
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER					
Equipment	Description	Self-contained, gasoline, diesel, or solar powered, portable trailer mounted with truck hitch									
Equipment	Lights Each - Watts	4 -1,000	6 -500	3 -500							
Personnel	Generator Watts	6,000	5,000	3,000							
Equipment	Example										
COMMENTS:	Manual telescoping	tower, minimum height 25 feet,	capable of rotating 360 degrees	and operating on a single tank of	of fuel continuously for 80 hours.						



	Resource: Generators									
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	ks and Engineering (ESF #	3)	KIND: Equipment						
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:	TYDE I								
COMPONENT	METRIC	IIFEI	11761		ITFEIV	OTHER (TTPE V)				
Equipment	KW	2000 kW Generator	1500 kW Generator	600 kW Generator;	400 kW Generator	125 kW Generator				
		Sound attenuated	Sound attenuated	Sound attenuated	Sound attenuated	Sound attenuated				
		Trailer mounted (semi tractor)	Trailer mounted (semi tractor)	Trailer mounted (semi tractor)	Trailer mounted (pull behind)	Trailer mounted (pull behind)				
		Up to 3015 Amps@ 480	Up to 2260 Amps@ 480	Up to 2080 Amps@ 208	panel	panel				
		Dry weight 89,000 lbs	Dry weight 59,000 lbs	902 Amps@ 480 Volts 3 Phase, 60 Hz	Up to 1390 Amps @ 208 Volts, 3 Phase, 60 Hz/up to 602 Amps@ 480 Volts 3	Up to 433 Amps@ 208 Volts, 3 Phase, 60 Hz / up to 188 Amps @ 480 Volts 3 Phase,				
				Dry weight 37,000 lbs	Phase, 60 Hz	60 Hz				
					Dry weight 16,800 lbs	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	KALING THE	XQ600	CAT CAT I CAT CAT I C	A contract of the second secon				



Resource: Generators								
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3) KIND: Equipment							
MINIMUM CAPA								
COMPONENT	METRIC						ITPEIV	OTHER (TTPE V)
COMMENTS:	2500-gallon e	xternal fuel tanks available.						
	Fuel consump	otion is estimated at 7% of the kW	/ usage. (Example: Fuel consum	nption on a 10	0 kW Gener	ator op	erating at full load is approximate	ly 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, a	and/or fuel vendors available. Po	wer distribution equipment availa	able. Transfor	mers & Load	d Banks	s are available.	



Resources: Grader										
CATEGORY: P	ublic Works and	Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Equ	ipment					
MINIMUM CAPAB	ILITIES:	TYPE I		TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER				
COMPONENT	METRIC					OTTER				
Equipment	Description	Large rubber tired self	Medium rubber tired self	Small rubber tired self						
		propelled grader with	propelled grader with	propelled grader with						
		articulated blade	articulated blade	articulated blade						
Equipment	Blade (FT)	Over12	12	10						
Equipment	HP	Over 220	165 to 200	Under 150						
Operating Weight	Kg/lb	24,740/54,350	15,270/34,560	14,200/31,320						
Number Cylinders		6	6	6						
Blade Length	M/ft	4.88/16	4.27/14	3.66/12						
Blade Height	M/ft	787/2'7"	686/2'3"	610/2'						
Fuel Tank	L/gal	102/130	307/105	378/100						
Capacity		492/100	397/103	378/100						
Personnel	Trained Operator	1	1	1						
Equipment	Example		CECE CE							
COMMENTS:	Accessories vary, equipped with age	such as a front mounted V-Plow ency specific communications de	and wing for winter storm operavices dash or console mounted.	tions, laser leveling equipment, a All-wheel drive units also availab	nd ripper attachments to the fro	ont or rear. May be				



Resource: Hydraulic Excavator (Large Mass Excavation 13 cy to 3 cy buckets)									
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	ks and Engineering (ESF #	£3)	KIND: Equ	ipment				
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:								
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITFET	11760		ITFEIV	UTHER			
Personnel	Cubic Yard	Net HP (800)	Net HP (513)	In respective order of size:					
		Operating Weight-Std.	Operating Weight-Std.	Net HP (428-404)					
	(399000 lb) (183940 Bucket Capacity-HDR (13.7 yd3) Undercar Max. Digging Depth (27.6 ft) Bucket C yd3) - Ge (48.9 ft) Max. Dump Height (29.8 ft) Max. Dra Fuel Tar	Operating Weight-Long (L) Undercarriage (189770 lb)	Operating Weight-Std. (173100 lb-149000 lb)						
		Max. Digging Depth (27.6 ft)	Bucket Capacities-HDR (2.5	Undercarriage (179800 lb-					
		yd3) - General Purpose GP	150200 lb)						
		Max. Drawbar Pull (132810)	Bucket Capacities-HDR (2.5 yd3-1.6 yd3) - General Purpose GP (5 yd3)						
		Max. Drawbar Pull (196000) Fuel Tank (987 gal)	Max. Digging Depth (38.7 ft)	Max. Drawbar Pull (126300 - 103820)					
		Overall Width (21.7 ft)	Max. Reach at Ground Level (56.11 ft)	Fuel Tank (261gal-211 gal)					
		Height To Top Of Cab (21.4 ft)	Max. Dump Height (37.11 ft) Minimum Loading Height (11.1 ft) Overall Width (12 7 ft)	Max. Digging Depth (37.7ft- 31 ft)					
		Track Length-Std. (23.8 ft) Mining Machine		Max. Reach at Ground Level (52ft-46 ft)					
		Height To Top Of Cab (12 ft)	Max. Dump Height (33.11ft- 30 ft)						
		Track Length-Std. (19.2 ft)	Overall Width (13.6ft-11.6ft)						
				Height To Top Of Cab (12.2ft-11.11ft)					
				Track Length-Std. (20.10 ft- 19.3ft)					



	Resource: Hydraulic Excavator (Large Mass Excavation 13 cy to 3 cy buckets)									
CATEGORY:	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3) KIND: Equipment									
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:		ΤΥΡΕ ΙΙ		TYPE IV	OTHER				
COMPONENT	METRIC	IIFEI								
Equipment	Example	5130B ME	385B-L	375-L	365B—L Series II					
COMMENTS:	To better mat truck-trailer.	tch bucket needs to material conc	ditions, contact dealer and/or own	er. The reference to "L" means I	ong Undercarriage. Mobilization	may require more than one				



Resource: Hydraulic Excavator (Medium Mass Excavation 4 cy to 1.75 cy buckets)										
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #	ŧ3)	KIND: Equ	ipment					
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:	ΤΥΡΕΙ	TYPE II			OTHER				
COMPONENT	METRIC					Officia				
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 (yd³)	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. digging depth (24.3 ft - 23.3 ft)	Max. digging depth (22 ft -22 ft)						
		(37.2 ft)	(35.10 ft 34.6 ft)	(32.10 ft -32.4 ft)						
		Max loading height (22.6 ft)	Max. loading height (23.7 ft- 23.4 ft)	Max. loading height (22.1ft - 21.4 ft)						
		Overall width (11.5 ft)	Minimum loading height	Overall width (11.6ft-9.6 ft)						
		Height to top of cab (15.1 ft)	(8.11 ft-8 ft) Overall width (11.3 ft-11.1 ft)	Height to top of cab (10.9 - 9.11ft)						
		Track length-std. (17.7 ft)	Height to top of cab (11 ft - 10.11 ft)	Track length-std. (15.3 ft - 13.4ft)						
			Track Length- Std. (16.6 ft - 15.3 ft)							



		Resource: Hyd	Iraulic Excavator (Me	dium Mass Excava	tion 4 cy to 1.75 cy bu	ckets)		
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #	3)	KIND: Ed	quipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:						OTHER		
COMPONENT	METRIC	111 E 1	1115 - 11	111		OTTER		
Equipment	Example	345B L Series II UHD 345B L Series II UHD	330C 325C L	222C 320C L	321B 320C L Utility			
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 1: In respective order of size							
	Note 2: 320C L	has two versions for differenc	e applications. Utility model has	smaller radius.				



	Resource: Hydraulic Excavator (Compact – Short Radius 1.75 cy to 0.62 cy Buckets)									
CATEGORY:	Public Wo	rks and Engineering (ESF #	ŧ3)	KIND: Equ	ipment					
MINIMUM CAPA	ABILITIES:					OTHER				
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET			ITPEIV	UTHER				
Equipment	kW/HP	41.9/56.8	37.5/50.8	19.9/27	13.5/18.3					
Operating Weight		8200/11680	5468/12056	3400/7561	2800/6219					
Bucket Capacity		103/3.6 265/9.4	70/2.5 235/9.4	37/1.3 153/5.4	35/1.2 119/4.2					
Max Drawbar Pull		5450/12252	4600/10341	3050/6857	2200/4946					
Fuel Tank Capacity		110/29.1	65/17.2	49/12.9	49/12.9					
Max Digging Depth		4170/13'8"	3600/11'10"	2740/9'0"	2380/7'10"					
Max Reach at Ground Level		6860/22'6"	5940/19'6"	4810/15'10"	4330/14'3"					
Max Loading Height		4860/15'11"	5610/18'5"	3190/10'6"	2840/9'4"					
Overall Width		2300/7'7"	2000/6'7"	1620/5'4"	1500/4'11"					
Height to Top of Cab		2680/8'8"	2580/8'5"	2440/96.1"	2440/96.1"					
Equipment	Example									
COMMENTS:										



		Resource	: Hydraulic Excavator Tr	uck Mo	unted				
CATEGORY:	Public Works an	nd Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equipment				
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:							OTHER		
COMPONENT	METRIC	111161	111 - 2 11				OTTLER		
Equipment	Description	Large Gradall (example)	Medium Gradall (example)						
Equipment	Bucket Capacity (CY)	1.0 to 3.0 CY	To 1.5 CY						
Equipment	HP	Over 250	Under 250						
Personnel	Trained Operator	1	1						
Equipment	Example								
COMMENTS:	Operator mobilizat Comes 4x2 or 4x4	Operator mobilization and able to travel significant distances. Ability to reach out along with containing a reduced turn radius. Great for highway and off-road applications. Comes 4x2 or 4x4. May be equipped with agency specific communications devices dash or console mounted.							



	Resource: Road Sweeper										
CATEGORY:	Public Works a	and Engineering (ESF #	3)	KIND:	Equipment						
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:					OTUER					
COMPONENT	METRIC		ITPEII	I TPE III	ITPEIV	OTHER					
Equipment	Description	Self propelled truck & cab with road sweeper	Self Propelled truck & cab with vacuum road sweeper	Self Propelled, mechanica type road sweeper	I Rubber tired tractor mounted sweeper broom						
Equipment	Capacity (GAL)	To 500	Over 5 cu. yds	Over 3 yards	N/A						
Equipment	HP	Over 150	80 to 99	Over 75	Under 100						
Personnel	Trained Operator	1	1	1	1						
Equipment	Example										
COMMENTS:	Available types	include, vacuum, multi-broom	, water applied, waterless, med	chanical, and regenerated a	ir.						



	Resource: Scraper, Earth Moving										
CATEGORY:	Public Work	s and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Equ	uipment						
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:										
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI	ITPEII		ITPEIV	OTHER					
Operating Power	kW/hp	410/550	335/450	246/330							
Rated Load	Kg/lb	47,175/104,500	37,285/82,200	23,950/52,800							
Haul Capacity (Heaped)	m³/yd³	33.6/44	26/34	17/22							
Width of Cut	m/ft	3.85/12'8"	3.51/11'6"	3.02/9'11"							
Depth of Cut	mm/in	440/17.3	437/17	333/13.1							
Operating Weight	kg/lb	69,078/152,290	52,047/114,744	38,149/84,105							
Fuel Tank Capacity	L/gal	1,597/424	1,268/335	1,105/292							
	Example										
COMMENTS:											



	Resource: Snow Blower (Chassis Mounted)									
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	rks and Engineering (ESF	#3)		KIND:	Equipment				
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:				TYPE III						
COMPONENT	METRIC						•••••			
Capacity (max)	Tons/hour	5,000 +	2,501 to 4,999	Up to 2,500						
Equipment	Example									
COMMENTS:										



U.S. Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency

	Resource: Snow Blower (Loader Mounted)									
CATEGORY:	Public Work	s and Engineering (ESF	#3)		KIND:	Equipment				
MINIMUM CAPA	ABILITIES:			т	/DE 111					
COMPONENT	METRIC			1		ITEIV	UTHER			
Capacity (max)	Tons/hour	2,500 +	1,101 to 2,499	601	to 1,100	Up to 600				
Equipment	Example									
COMMENTS:										



	Resource: Snow Cat									
CATEGORY:	Public Work	s and Engineering (ESF #3	3)	KIND: Eq	uipment					
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:									
COMPONENT	METRIC	11761		11761	TIFEIV	UTHER				
Passenger Capacity		10 +	6-9	3-5	1-2					
Equipment	Example									
COMMENTS:	Passenger ca	apacity includes driver. For the p	ourposes of this typing, Snow C	ats are assumed to be used for s	earch and rescue purposes only.					



			Resource: Tra	ack Dozer		
CATEGORY:	Public Work	s and Engineering (ESF #3	3)	KIND: E	quipment	
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:					
COMPONENT	METRIC	11761	11760			UTHER
Equipment	Example	D10N – Cat C27 ACERT Turbo Charged Diesel	D8T – Cat C15 ACERT Turbo Charged Diesel	D6N – Cat C6.6 ACERT	D3G – Cat 3046 Diesel	D10R WHA (Waste Handling) – Cat 3412E Turbo Charged Diesel
Gross Power	RPM	1,800	1,850	2,100	2,200	1,900
Gross Power	kw/hp	482/646	259/347	111.8/150	57/77	457/613
Operating Weight (w/single shank & blade)	lbs	147,625	86,093	34,209	16,227	144,986
Blade Capacity	yd ³	24.2	11.4	5.6	1.88	63.9
Digging Depth	in	26.5	22.6	20.5	21.8	26.5
Height	ft/in	6'9"	5'5"	4'1"	3'.8"	10'5"
Ground Clearance	ft/in	4'11"	4'2"	3'2.7"		4'10"
Total Tilt	ft/in	3'5"	3'.6"	2'2.2"	1'2.5"	3'6.3"
Width Over End Bits	ft/in	17'25"	14'	10'6"	8'.9"	17'3"
Multishanks Arrangements		1-3	1	3		1 to 3
Ground Clearance Under Tip	in	35	29	19.9	16.2	35"
Machine Ground Clearance	in	24	27		14.7	
Max Shank Penetration	in	58.8	44.4	14.2	13'3"	3'1"



			Resource: Tra	ack Dozer		
CATEGORY:	Public Work	s and Engineering (ESF #3)	KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	TYPEI	ΤΥΡΕ ΙΙ	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					Officia
Width	ft/in	10'4"	10	7'2.7"	8'.9"	9'7"
Length (basic/blade & shank)	ft/in	30'4"	21'	21'	19'	
Winch-Drum Capacity	ft	226	276	371	371	226
Fuel Capacity	gal	293	170	79	43.6	293
Equipment	Example	D10T	D8T	D6N	Bage Bage Bage Bage Bage Bage Bage Bage	D10R WH
Equipment	Example	General Example				
	Caterpillar is t	used as an example only.				



	Resource: Track Loader										
CATEGORY:	Public Work	s and Engineering (ESF	#3)	KIND: Equ	ipment						
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	TYPE I		TYPF III		OTHER					
COMPONENT	METRIC					Officia					
Operating Power	kW/HP	172/225	118/158	95/127	67.1/90						
Operating Weight	Kg/lb	26,731/58,941	19,589/43,194	15,145/33,395	9480/20,900						
Bucket Capacity	m ³ /yd ³	2.8/3.66	2.3/3	1.72/2.25	1.15/1.5						
Dump Clearance at Full Lift	mm/t	3358/11'	3148/10'4"	2903/9'6"	2667/8'9"						
Number of Cylinders		6	6	6	6						
Fuel Tank Capacity	L/gal	430/113	315/83.2	241/63.8	157/41.4						
Equipment	Example										
COMMENTS:											



		Resource: Traile	er, Equipment Ta	ag-Trail	er			
CATEGORY:	Public Works a	nd Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:			TVPF II					
COMPONENT	METRIC						OTTER	
Equipment	Description	Large tri-axle tag trailer hitch mounted	Medium dual-axle tag tr mounted	railer hitch	Small tag trailer hitch mounted			
Equipment	Capacity (Ton)	Over 15	Over 10		Under 10			
Equipment	Length (FT)	Over 18	Over 15		Under 15			
Equipment	GVW (LB)	Over 10,000	Over 10,000		Under 10,000			
Equipment	Example		00	NTRA -	1			
COMMENTS:	Pindle hook type o trailer.	r tag hitch type, equipped with loading ramps. Usua	lly pulled by another truck	k of sufficien	t capacity in meeting equipn	nent weight limits se	t for the truck and	



			Resource: Trailer,	Dump (one type/exa	mple only)	
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	ks and Engineering (ESF #	[;] 3)	KIND: Equ	uipment	
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:					OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET				OTHER
Example		DYNAHAULER/DT Dump Trailer				
Length	ft	24-40				
Side Height	ft	54-72				
Overall Height Variable (max)	ft/in	13'6"				
Gate Height	in	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				



			Resource: Trailer,	Dump (one type/exa	mple only)	
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	ks and Engineering (ESF #	3)	KIND: Eq	uipment	
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:					
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	ITPEN		ITPEIV	UTHER
Tailgate	in	1/4				
Tailgate PSI (min yield)	lbs	175,000				
Brakes (with ABS 4S2M)	in x in	16 x 7				
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				
Equipment	Example					
COMMENTS:	There will be Design const	one type of dump trailer. It will ha ruction will affect types of materia	ave generally the same configura Is to be carried without causing s	tion but will be capable of haulir evere resource damages. DYN	ng more or fewer materials becaus AHAULER/DT dump trailer is use	e of varying length and depth. d only as an example.



		Reso	ource: Trailer, Flat B	ed Truck (Two T	ypes/E	Example Only)		
CATEGORY:	Public Wo	orks and Engineering (ESF	#3)	KIND:	Equipn	nent		
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:	TVDEI					OTHER	
COMPONENT	METRIC	111561		1176				
Equipment		Example Only	Example Only					
		Aluminum Design	Standard Other					
Trailer Length	ft	48	18					
Bed	in	102	96					
Axles	lbs	6,000	6,000					
GVWR		80,000	12,000					
Height Pintle	in	49	60					
Ground Clearance	in	49	56					
Weight	lbs/tons	7,800lbs	6 to 25 tons					
Transport	tons	72,000 lbs	25 to 100 tons					
Air Operated Breaks	in x in		16.5 x 7					
Wide Spread	in	122	100-122					
Marker Lights Per Side		5	5					
Stop, Tail, and Turn Lights Per Side/Rear		3	3					



	Resource: Trailer, Flat Bed Truck (Two Types/Example Only)										
CATEGORY:	Public Wo	orks and Engineering (ESF	#3)	KIND:	Equi	pment					
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:			т١	/DE 111			OTHER			
COMPONENT	METRIC		•				OTTER				
Equipment	Example						NIIMANA				
							O O				
COMMENTS:	One type is b configurations	eing presented because of the ges. A truck with fifth-wheel assem	enerality of the flat bed trailer; hov bly required. The above is only a	vever, the cap n example.	acity and h	auling fi	unction of the trailer will vary with	differing length and			



			Resource: Tr	ailer, Gooseneck Tr	actor	
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	ks and Engineering (ESF #	# 3)	KIND: Ed	quipment	
MINIMUM CAPA	ABILITIES:	TVDE I				OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITFET			ITFEIV	OTHER
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: Tr	ailer, Gooseneck	Tracto	r		
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	rks and Engineering (ESF #	3)	KIND: Equipment				
MINIMUM CAPA	ABILITIES:							
COMPONENT	METRIC						UTHER	
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 plus) & Capacity	lbs	Over 50,000	30,000 to 50,000	Under 30,000				
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					



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	Resource: Trailer, Gooseneck Tractor									
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	rks and Engineering (ESF #	:3)		KIND:	Equipr	ment			
MINIMUM CAPA	APABILITIES: TYPE I TYPE II T									
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITFET		IYPEIII				UTHER		
Equipment	Example	TE70FG-2	TE18AH (D9AH)							
COMMENTS:	Rail-EZE Tra	ilers are used only as an example	9.							



		Res	ource: Trailer, Sm	all Equi	pment			
CATEGORY:	Public Works and En	gineering (ESF #3)			KIND:	Equ	uipment	
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:			т	TYPE III			
COMPONENT	METRIC	1111		•				OTHER
Equipment	Description	Large tag trailer hitch mounted	Small tag trailer hitch mounted					
Equipment	Capacity (Ton)	Over 10	Under 10					
Equipment	Length (FT)	Over 15	Over 15					
Equipment	GVW (LB)	Over 10,000	Under 10,000					
Equipment	Example		Y					
COMMENTS:			•					



			Resource: Truc	k, Off-Road Dum	р		
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	ks and Engineering (ESF #3)	KIND:	Equ	ipment	
MINIMUM CAPA	ABILITIES:						OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC	1115	1115	111			UTIER
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: Truck, Off-Road Dump										
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	ks and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equ	ipment					
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:						OTHER				
COMPONENT	METRIC						Unitik				
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: Truck, Off-Road Dump									
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	ks and Engineering (ESF #3	3)	KIND:	Equipment				
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	TVDE I							
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITEL	ITFEN		ITFEIV	UTHER			
Tires		Standard: 18.00-R33 (E4)	Standard: 18.00-R33 (E4)						
Operating Power	kW/hp	341/457	304/408	242/325	232/310				
Operating Weight (max)	lb	72,400	66,690	50,376	49,075				
Haul Capacity (Heaped)	m ³ /yd ³	22.9/30	21.1/27.6	16.9/22.1	14.4/18.8				
Number Cylinders		6	6	6	6				
Fuel Tank Capacity	L/gal	560/148	560/148	360/95	360/95				
Equipment									
COMMENTS:	Caterpillar wa	as used only for example purposes	5.						



	Resource: Truck, On-Road Dump									
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	ks and Engineering (ESF #	ŧ3)	KIND: Equ	uipment					
MINIMUM CAPA	ABILITIES:					OTUED				
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI	ITPEII	ITPEIII	ITPEIV	OTHER				
Equipment		Triple Axle	Tandem Axle	Single Axle						
Equipment		DOT Class 8; GVW rating 80,000	DOT Class 8; GVW rating 60,000	DOT Class 7; GVW rating 32,000	DOT Class 7; GVW rating under 32,000					
		Capacities 16-20 yards of aggregate material and demolition debris	Capacities 10-14 yards of aggregate material and demolition debris	Capacities 5-8 yards of aggregate material and demolition debris	Capacities 3 yards of aggregate material and demolition debris					
		Diesel powered with choice of Manual or Automatic Transmission; Air Brakes	Diesel powered with choice of Manual or Automatic Transmission; Air Brakes	Diesel or gas powered with choice of Manual or Automatic Transmission; Air	Diesel or gas powered with choice of Manual or Automatic Transmission; Air					
		Limited off-road service; Medium to long haul; Wide turning radius	Limited off-road service; Medium to long haul; Wide turning radius	or Hydraulic Brakes Limited off-road service; Short to medium haul; Short turning radius	or Hydraulic Brakes Limited off-road service; Short to medium haul; Short turning radius					
		CDL license required	CDL license required	CDL license required	CDL license may be required					
Equipment	HP	to 355	to 355	to 250	to 250					
Equipment	DOT Class	8	8	7	5					
Equipment	GVW (LB)	70,000	60,000	36,000	16,000					
Equipment	Capacity (CY)	16-20	10-15	5-9	less than 5					
Equipment	Turn Radius	Wide	Wide	Short	Short					
Personnel	Trained Operator	1	1	1	1					
Equipment	Example				to the					
COMMENTS:										



	Resource: Truck, Plow										
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	rks and Engineering (ESF	#3)	KIND:	Equipm	ent					
MINIMUM CAPA	ABILITIES:			туре и т				OTHER			
COMPONENT	METRIC		111 ⊑ 11					OTHER			
Style	Name	Tandem Axle	Single Axle	1 Ton Tru	ck		Pickup Truck				
GVW	lbs	46,000 or More	20,000 to 33,000	15,000			9,500				
Equipment	Example				e fi						
COMMENTS:	Typical truck	and plow configuration. Compo	nents vary depending on geographi	cal setting.							



	Resource: Truck, Sewer Flusher										
CATEGORY:	Public Works and	Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Equipment							
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:										
COMPONENT	METRIC					OTHER					
Equipment	Description	Tanker mounted on truck & cab chassis with pumps and support equipment	Tanker mounted on truck & cab chassis with pumps and support equipment	Tanker mounted on truck & cab chassis with pumps and support equipment	Trailer mounted with pump, vacuum and hose. Requires truck to tow trailer.						
Equipment	Water(GAL)	2,000	1,000 to 1,500	Less than 1,000	Less than 500						
Equipment	GVW (LB)	60,000	Under 60,000	Under 40,000	Less than 15,000						
Equipment	CY	12	10	6 to 9	Under 6						
Equipment	HP	Over 210	Over 190	Less than 190	Less than 150						
Personnel	Trained Operator	2	2	2	2						
Equipment	Example										
COMMENTS:	Excellent for cleanin mounted. Includes a	g shallow and deep vaults, undergr Il necessary hoses, fittings, heads,	ound lines, potholing and slot trenc and related equipment.	hing. Equipped with agency specif	ic communications devices	dash or console					



	Resource: Truck, Tractor Trailer									
CATEGORY:	Public Works ar	nd Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equipmer	ıt				
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:				туре	ш					
COMPONENT	METRIC	1 11751	117 - 11		111		OTHER			
Equipment	Description	Large Tractor & Trailer	Medium Tractor & Trailer	Small Tractor &	Trailer					
Equipment	HP	Over 300	200 to 300	Under 200						
Equipment	Capacity (LB)	80,000 & Over	30,000 to -80,000	Under 30,000						
Personnel	Trained Operator	1	1	1						
DOT Class		8	8	7						
Number Axles		Triple	Tandem	Single						
Equipment	Example			15						
COMMENTS:	Equipped with age	ncy specific communications devi	ces, dash or console mounted.							



Resource: Tug Boat (General)									
CATEGORY:	Public Work	s and Engineering (ESF #	#3)	KIND: E	quipment				
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:		,						
COMPONENT	METRIC	TYPEI	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPEIV	OTHER			
Equipment	Size	Requisitioned thru a Coast Guard or Harbor Master Matrix	Requisitioned thru a Coast Guard or Harbor Master Matrix	Requisitioned thru a Coast Guard or Harbor Master Matrix					
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	v				
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					



Resource: Tug Boat (General)									
CATEGORY:	Public Work	s and Engineering (ESF #	¥3)		KIND:	Εqι	uipment		
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:	TYPEI		ту	DE III			OTHER	
COMPONENT	METRIC	111						OMER	
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 pos on-call basis	ition on an	I			
Equipment	Example	Example							
COMMENTS:	Tug boats are subject to licer more used in o requisitioned fi units may be a	typed as one resource as modi sure and jurisdiction of the U.S urrent times. Horsepower will l om a U.S. Coast Guard or hark vailable to assist in the emerge	fications and enhancements are b. Coast Guard, and are required be the first determining factor in por-master matrix based on the o ency situation.	based on boat-t by law to make tug boat requisit closest and large	to-boat, loc use of rive ioning, as t est availabl	cation, er pilots tractor e tug b	and working task specialty bases s on inland waterways. The docki tugs are the preferred equipment boat. The matrix will assign the tu	. Tug boats and operators are ng pilot specialist is becoming type. Equipment is usually g type, size, and how many	



	RESOURCE: WATER PUMPS, DE-WATERING										
CATEGORY:	Public Works and	Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equipment						
		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER					
Equipment	Description	Self-priming	Self-priming	Self-priming	Self-priming	Self-priming					
Equipmont	Decemption					con prining					
		Dry prime to 26 ft	Dry prime to 15 ft	Dry prime to 26 ft	Dry prime to 26 ft	Dry prime to X ft					
		Solids handling to 5" unscreened materials	Solids handling to 3" unscreened materials	Solids handling to 3" unscreened materials	Solids handling to 2.5" unscreened materials	Solids handling to 1 5/8" unscreened materials					
		Self contained diesel power supply	Self contained diesel power supply	Self contained diesel power supply	Self contained diesel power supply	Self contained diesel power supply					
		Automatic start/stop	Automatic start/stop	Automatic start/stop	Automatic start/stop	Automatic start/stop					
		Portable skid/trailer mounted	Trailer mounted: (4966 lbs)	Portable trailer mounted	Portable trailer mounted	Trailer mounted: (1550 lbs)					
Equipment	Suction Side (inches)	10	8	6	4	3					
Equipment	Pump Capacity (GPM)	4200	3000	1650	700	300					
Equipment	Head (ft)	75	40	65	65	40					
Personnel	Trained Operator	2	2	2	2	2					
Personnel	Onsite Setup Team	2	2	2	2	2					
Equipment	Example (Photo) & (Model)	No photo									
		APSCO Screwsucker 10	Godwin CD225M	Global 6TAP	Global 4TAP	Godwin CD80D					
COMMENTS:	Dewatering applicati Purpose: This pump debris removal.	ions include: buildings, basemer equipment is intended for incide	its, pump houses, tunnels, pits, trement response and recovery, to protect	ches, excavations, reservoirs, or ct and preserve human life, heal	r other essential structures or loca th and safety, and to restore post	ations and features. -disaster lifelines and support					
		naiy vypass punip station, Clann	ei a uigestei cieanout, mobile dewa	atening, ennergency mobile pump	י סנמנוטרו, ווטטע נטרונוטו.						



	Resource: Water Pumps, Drinking Water Supply- Auxillary Pump									
CATEGORY:	Public Works and	I Engineering (ESF #3)			KIND: Equipment					
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER				
COMPONENT	METRIC									
Equipment	Description	Self-priming	Self-priming	Self-priming	Self-priming	Self-priming				
		Solids handling up to 3"	Solids handling up to 2"							
		Self contained diesel power supply	Self contained diesel power supply							
		Automatic start/stop								
		Portable skid/trailer mounted: (6500 lbs)	Portable skid/trailer mounted: (4959 lbs)	Portable skid/trailer mounted: (3200 lbs)	Portable skid/trailer mounted: (1734 lbs)	Portable skid/trailer mounted: (1586 lbs)				
Equipment	Suction Side (inches)	10"	8"	6"	4"	3"				
Equipment	Pump Capacity (GPM)	3500	2000	2000	700	300				
Equipment	Head (ft)	50	35	35	20	40				
Personnel	Trained Operator	1	1	1	1	1				
Personnel	Onsite Setup Team	1-2	1-2	1-2	1	1				
Equipment	Example (Photo) & (Model)									
		Godwin CD250M	Godwin CD200M	Godwin CD150M	Godwin CD100M	Godwin CD80D				
COMMENTS:	Godwin CD250M Godwin CD200M Godwin CD150M Godwin CD100M Godwin CD80D Drinking water supply applications include: Treatment plant, pump stations, inter-tie with other public drinking water supplies, or other sources of supply. Purpose: This pump equipment is intended for incident response and recovery, to protect and preserve human life, health and safety, and to restore post-disaster lifelines. Applications: Temporary emergency mobile nump station needed to return safe drinking water to utility reservoirs and mains. Purpose: Temporary emergency mobile nump station needed to return safe drinking water to utility reservoirs and mains.									



			RESOURCE: WATER PL	JMPS, WATEF	R DISTRIBU	TION			
CATEGORY:	Public Works ar	nd Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equipment				
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:			тург	·				
COMPONENT	METRIC		ITPEII	ITPE	: 111	ITPEIV	OTHER		
Equipment	Description	Dry-prime pump	Dry-prime pump	Dry-prime pump		Dry-prime pump			
		Self contained diesel power with fuel supply	Self contained diesel power with fuel supply	Self contained die fuel supply	esel power with	Self contained diesel power with fuel supply			
		Skid mounted (example:)	Skid mounted (example: Godwin HL8M)	Skid/trailer mount (example: Godwir	ed n CD225M)	Skid mounted (example: Godwin CD160M)			
Equipment	Suction side	12"	10"	8"		6"			
Equipment	Pump Capacity (GPM)	6,000	4,000	2,400		1850			
Equipment	Head (ft)	104	160	120		150			
Equipment	Suction depth (ft)	10	10	10		10			
Personnel	Trained Operator	2	2	2		2			
Equipment	Example				-				
COMMENTS:	Personnel – Two (2 Suction depth – Pur	Personnel – Two (2) trained operating engineers can set up and operate this pump. A CDL driver is needed to haul pump due to weight. Refueling service will be needed. Suction depth – Pump curves shown by manufacturers' often show-wet suction. If lift above 8-10 feet is a factor, pump capacity and head may be less.							



			RESOURCE: WA	TER PUMPS, WASTEW	ATER		
CATEGORY:	Public Works and	Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equipment		
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:				T (DT N (
COMPONENT	METRIC		IYPEII		IYPEIV	OTHER	
Equipment	Description	Self-priming	Self-priming	Self-priming	Self-priming	Self-priming	
		Dry prime to 20 ft	Dry prime to 26 ft	Dry prime to 20 ft	Dry prime to 20 ft	Dry prime to 20 ft	
		Solids handling up to 5" unscreened materials	Solids handling up to 5" unscreened materials	Solids handling up to 4" unscreened materials	Solids handling up to 3" unscreened materials	Solids handling up to 3" unscreened materials	
		Self contained diesel power supply	Self contained diesel power supply				
		Automatic start/stop					
		Portable skid/trailer mounted					
Equipment	Suction Side (inches)	12"	10"	8"	6"	4"	
Equipment	Pump Capacity (GPM)	8,600	6,000	4,500	1900	885	
Equipment	Head (ft)	88	50	120	100	72	
Personnel	Trained Operator	2	2	2	2	2	
Personnel	Onsite Setup Team	2	2	2	2	2	
Equipment	Example (Photo) & (Model)						
	Model	Global 12HYD		Global 8HYD	Global 6HYD	Global 4HYD	
COMMENTS:	Wastewater application	ns include: Buildings, vaults, mai	nholes, pits, trenches, excavatio	ons, or other essential structures	or locations and features.		
	Purpose: This pump ec debris removal.	quipment is intended for incident	response and recovery, to prote	ect and preserve human life, hea	Ith and safety, and to restore post-	-disaster lifelines and support	
	Applications: Temporal	ry bypass pump station, clarifier	& digester cleanout, mobile dev	vatering, emergency mobile pum	p station, flood control.		



	Resource: Water Truck (example only)									
CATEGORY:	Public Wo	rks and Engineering (ESF #	#3)	KIND: E	quipment					
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:									
COMPONENT	METRIC	IIFEI	11761		TIFEIV	OTHER				
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								
Equipment			and a find strate and the second strate of the seco							
			62-200		WATER					
COMMENTS:	Resource is which are NC	meant to exemplify the availabilit DN-POTABLE. Tanker should be	y of equipment for supplying pota clearly marked and or tested as	ble water and should NOT be being for POTABLE water hau	confused with water trucks used in ling.	construction and wildland fires				



			Resource: Whe	eel Dozer		
CATEGORY:	Public Wo	rks and Engineering (ESF	#3)	KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	TYPEI				
COMPONENT	METRIC		11761			UTHER
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 Wor	Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3)					lipment			
MINIMUM CAPA	ABILITIES:	TYPEI	ТҮРЕ ІІ ТҮІ	T	VDE III					
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI					UTHER			
Equipment	Example	854G	824G							
COMMENTS:	Used for quic	k leveling and stockpiling. Comp	action density provided because	of rubber-tire	d equipment	t. Cate	erpillar is used as an example only	/.		



			Resource: Wheel	Loader Backhoe		
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	rks and Engineering (ESF	#3)	KIND: Equ	ipment	
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:					
COMPONENT	METRIC				TTPEIV	UTHER
Equipment	Description	Large wheel loader with front mounted bucket, cab, and articulated rear bucket arm	Medium wheel loader with front mounted bucket and articulated rear bucket arm	Small wheel loader with front mounted bucket and articulated rear bucket arm	Small wheel loader with front mounted bucket and articulated rear bucket arm	
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: Wheel I	oader Backhoe				
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	ks and Engineering (ESF a	#3)	KIND:	Equipment			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:								
COMPONENT	METRIC	111561		111 - 111		OTTER		
Vehicle	Example	446B – Cat 3114T Diesel	420D – Cat 3054T Diesel	420D IT with Quick Cou – Cat 3054T Diesel	upler 416D – Cat 3054B Diesel			
COMMENTS:	Caterpillar is 420 IT tools in	Caterpillar is used as an example only.						
	Backhoe Work Tools: Buckets – Standard, Heavy Duty, Heavy Duty Rock, High Capacity, Coral, Ditch Cleaning; Hydraulic Hammer; Vibratory Plate Compactor; Ripper.							
	Loader Work Asphalt Cutte	Tools: Buckets – General Purper; Bale Spear	ose, Multipurpose, Side Dump, L	ight Material, Penetration;	Loader Forks; Material Handling Arm;	Angle Blade; Broom; Rake;		



	Resource: Wheel Loaders (Large 41 cy to 8 cy)										
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	ks and Engineering (ESF #	ŧ3)	KIND: Equ	ipment						
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:	TYPEI	ΤΥΡΕ ΙΙ			OTHER					
COMPONENT	METRIC					OTTER					
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	Gross Power 656 kw (880 hp) Operating Weight 93779 kg	Gross Power 503 kW (675 hp) Operating Weight 77141 kg	Gross Power 388 kW (520 hp Operating Weight 50183 kg						
		(421600 lb)	(206783 lb)	(170067 lb	(110634 lb)						
		Rated Payload-Standard 34.5 tonnes (38 tons)	Dump Clearance 4636 mm (19 ft)	Rated Payload-Standard 15 tonnes (16.5 tons)	Rated Payload-Standard 11.4 tonnes (12.5 tons)						
Equipment	Reach and dimensions	Reach at Max. Lift/Dump-Std 2263 mm (7.4 ft)		Static Tipping Load, Full Turn 38243 kg (84311 lb)	Static Tipping Load, Full Turn 26960 kg (59436 lb)						
		Clearance at Max. Lift/Dump-Std 5592 mm		Reach at Max. Lift/Dump-Std 1799 mm (5.9 ft)	Reach at Max. Lift/Dump-Std 2113 mm (6.9 ft)						
		(18.4 π) Rucket nivet et Mex, Lift Std		Clearance at Max.	Clearance at Max.						
		8157 mm (26.8 ft)		(13.7 ft)	ft)						
		Overall Height Bucket Raised-Std 100996 mm		Overall Length-Std 12839 mm (42.1 ft)	Overall Length-Std slightly less that 990 Series						
		Overall Length-Std 16809 mm (55.1 ft)		Width Over Tires 4071 mm (13.3 ft)							
		Width Over Tires 5499 mm (18 ft)									
Equipment	Fuel Tank (gal)	1226	413	284	176.5						



	Resource: Wheel Loaders (Large 41 cy to 8 cy)									
CATEGORY:	Public Wo	rks and Engineering (ESF #	3)	KIND:	KIND: Equipment					
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:		ΤΥΡΕ ΙΙ							
COMPONENT	METRIC	IYPEI			TTFEIV	UTHER				
Equipment	Example	994D	992G	990 Series	988G					
COMMENTS:	Caterpillar pr	oducts used in typing. To better	match bucket needs to material c	conditions, contact dealer a	nd or owner.					



	Resource: Wheel Loaders (Medium 7 cy to 3 cy)									
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	rks and Engineering (ESF #	ŧ3)	KIND: Equ	ipment					
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:									
COMPONENT	METRIC	IIFEI	11760	1176.00	TTFEIV	OTHER				
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	Power, weight, payload	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)					
Equipment	Example	980G	966G	P62G	938G					



			Resource: Wheel I	_oaders (Medium 7 c	y to 3 cy)	
CATEGORY:	Public Wo	rks and Engineering (ESF #3	3)	KIND: Equ	uipment	
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:					OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC		ITPEN		TIPEIV	UTHER
Equipment	Example	972G		آلوني آلوني آلوني	IT38G	
COMMENTS:	Caterpillar pr	oducts used in typing. To better n	natch bucket needs to material of	conditions, contact dealer and or	owner. IT models offer multiple a	attachments.



			Resource: Wheel I	Loaders (Small 7 cy to	2 cy)	
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	ks and Engineering (ESF #3)	KIND: Equipme	ent	
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:	Type I				
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	ITPEII		ITPEIV	OTHER
Equipment	Cubic	928G, IT28G	924G, 924Gz	IT14G, 914G		
	Yards	In respective order:	In respective order:	In respective order:		
	Bucket Capacity	Bucket Capacity Range 2-5.35 m3 (2.5-7 yd3)	Bucket Capacity Range 1.7-5 m3 (2.2-6.5 yd3)	Bucket Capacity Range 1.4 m3 (1.8 yd3)		
		Max. Flywheel Power 107 kW (144 hp)	Max. Flywheel Power 98 kW (132 hp)	Max. Gross Power 73 kW (98 hp)		
		Operating Weight 11836 kg- 12134 kg (26094 lb-26751 lb)	Operating Weight 10328 kg- 9844 kg (22769 lb-21702 lb)	Operating Weight 7906 kg- 7243 kg (17393 lb-15935 lb)		
		Fuel Tank (59 gal)	Fuel Tank (59-51 gal)	Fuel Tank (59-51 gal)		
				Dump Clearance 9.58-8.75ft		
Equipment	Example					
		928G	924G	IT14G		
		IT28G	P24Gz	914G		
COMMENTS:	Caterpillar pr	oducts used in typing. To better m	atch bucket needs to material cor	nditions, contact dealer and or owne	er. IT models offer multiple a	ttachments.



	Resource: Wheel Loaders, Skid Steer (Small)									
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	ks and Engineering (ESF #	3)	KIND: Equ	ipment					
MINIMUM CAPA	ABILITIES:	Туре І	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Other				
COMPONENT	METRIC									
Operating Power	kW/hp	60/80	53/71	38/51						
Bucket Width	mm/in	1680/66	1680/66	1520/60						
Operating Weight	kg/lb	3370/7431	3228/7118	2648/5839						
Bucket Capacity	m ³ /yd ³	0.40/0.52	0.40/0.52	0.36/0.47						
Dump Clearance at Max Lift/Dump	mm/in	2360/92.9	2360/92.9	2133/84						
Reach Clearance at Max Lift/Dump	mm/in	587/23.1	587/23.1	546/21						
Fuel Tank Capacity	L/gal	90/23.8	90/23.8	35/9.2						
Equipment	Example									
COMMENTS:										



	Resource: Wheel Loaders, Telescopic Handler									
CATEGORY:	Public Wor	ks and Engineering (ESF #3	3)	KIND: Equi	pment					
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Other				
COMPONENT	METRIC									
Max Lift Capacity	kg/lb	4,540 +/10,000 +	4,494/9,900	3586/7,900	2,678/5,900					
Max Lift Height	m/ft	13.7-16.8/45'1"-75'	12.8-13.7/42'1"-45'	10.9-12.8/38'1"-42'	4.611.6/15'-38'					
Equipment	Example									
COMMENTS:										



Resource: Wood Chipper						
CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3) KIND: Equipment						
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TVDE I				
COMPONENT	METRIC	11721	11761		TIFEIV	UTHER
Equipment	Description	Self-contained, gasoline or diesel powered, portable trailer mounted with truck hitch				
Equipment	Drum Chipper Size	Up to 12" diameter				
Equipment	Example					
COMMENTS:	Useful in small storms and associated tree and limb cleanup.					



Resource: Wood Tub Grinder						
CATEGORY:	Public Work	s and Engineering (ESF #3	KIND: Equi	KIND: Equipment		
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:					OTUER	
COMPONENT	METRIC	I YPE I	I YPE II	I YPE III	IYPEIV	OTHER
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	630-000	200-575	Up to 200	
Example		Morbark 1500	Morbark 1300/1200XL	Morbark 1100/1000	Morbark 950	
Equipment						
COMMENTS:	Morbark is used as an example only.					





Resource Definitions

120 Resources



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Generators	
Hydraulic Excavator (Large Mass Excavation 13 cy to 3 cy buckets)	
Hydraulic Excavator (Medium Mass Excavation 4 cy to 1.75 cy buckets)	
Hydraulic Truck Cranes	
Lattice Truck Cranes	
Track Dozer	
Tractor Trailer	
Tub Grinder	
Tug Boat	
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Swiftwater/Flood Search and Dive Rescue Team	
US&R Incident Support Team	
US&R Task Forces	201
Wilderness Search and Rescue Team	



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

<u>A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</u>

<u>Annex</u>

Α

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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<u>Annex</u>

В

Backhoe Loader (Wheel Loader; Backhoe)

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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<u>Annex</u>

С

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 deceases 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.



<u>Annex</u>

D

Debris Management Monitoring Team

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 guality 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 <u>DMORT</u> functions. Add-on to DMORT when no local morgue facilities are available. Supports either standard <u>DMORT</u> or <u>DMORT-WMD</u>.



Deployment

Departure of team or personnel from home unit or base.

Desert Search and Rescue Team (Wilderness Rescue Team)

Conducts <u>search</u> and <u>rescue</u> 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 odentologists, 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 <u>DMORT</u> 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.



<u>Annex</u>

Ε

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 posses 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 form 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.



<u>Annex</u>

F

Field Mobile Mechanic

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.



<u>Annex</u>

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.



<u>Annex</u>

Н

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] <u>CERCLA</u>)

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, <u>personal protective equipment (PPE)</u>, 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.



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 asses 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.



<u>Annex</u>

J



<u>Annex</u>

Κ



<u>Annex</u>

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.



<u>Annex</u>

Μ

Management Support Team (MST), National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)

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 adhoc, 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 belowground 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.



<u>Annex</u>

Ν

National Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Incident Support Team (IST)

ISTs are components of <u>ERT-As</u> 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 <u>US&R</u> 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.



<u>Annex</u>

0

Occupational Health & Safety Specialists (Occupational Physicians; Occupational Health Nurses; Industrial Hygienists; Occupational Safety Specialists; Occupational Safety & Health Technicians; Health and Safety Inspectors; Industrial Hygienists)

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.



<u>Annex</u>

Ρ

Paramedic

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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Q



<u>Annex</u>

R

Radio Direction Finding Team (Electronic Search Team)

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] <u>CERCLA</u>)

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.



<u>Annex</u>

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.



<u>Annex</u>

Т

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 nonpropelled 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).



<u>Annex</u>

U

Urban Search and Rescue (US&R)

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.



<u>Annex</u>

V

Vapor Protective Ensemble

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.



<u>Annex</u>

W

Water Purification Team (Emergency Water Teams)

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 postdeclaration 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.



<u>Annex</u>

Χ



<u>Annex</u>

Υ



<u>Annex</u>

Ζ

Zone, Contamination Reduction (Warm Zone)

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)


<u>A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</u> Annex

Annex A: Federal Response Teams

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
- <u>Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT)</u>



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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 required 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.



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.







	RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: LARGE ANIMAL RESCUE STRIKE TEAM						
CATEGORY:	Animals and	Agriculture Issues		KIND: Tea	m		
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	Түре І	Type II	TYPE III	Type IV	Other	
Component	Metric						
Personnel	Number of	6-member team consisting					
	People Per	of:					
	Response	• 1 team leader					
Doroonnol	Doploymont	5 team members Deployment of this team			Perconnel	Deployment duration	
reisonnei	Duration	would be for 7 days on				Deployment duration	
	Duration	rotation. A minimum of three					
		teams should be deployed					
		for 24-hour rescue, one 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					
		 Small and large live trans 					
		• Small and large live traps (1 each)					
		 2 catch poles 					
		Leashes (slip leads and					
		Clip)					
		Stretcher					
		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 					
		to Eloodlighting)					
		Barricade tane					
		 Maps of areas to be 					
		serviced					
		 Team communication 					
		device (for each team					



	RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: LARGE ANIMAL RESCUE STRIKE TEAM							
CATEGORY:	Animals and A	Agriculture Issues		KIND: Tea	am			
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	Түре I	TYPE II	TYPE III	Type IV	Other		
Component	Metric							
		vehicle) (two-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						
		(Gunsnot/Cnemical/						
		Physical)						
		Animal Rescue Request forma						
		- Animal Impoundment						
		• Animai impoundment						
		Padia/Activitias Log form						
		Radio/Activities Log Ionn Pons, ponsils, pormanant						
		• Felis, pelicis, peliliarient						
		Clinboards						
		Plastic garbage bags (for						
		bodies)						
Personal		Note: Each person should						
Protection		have with them the following						
1101001011		items:						
		 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: LA	RGE ANIMAL RESCUE STR		
CATEGORY:	Animals and A	Agriculture Issues		KIND: Tea	m	
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	Type I	Type II	TYPE III	Type IV	Other
Component	Metric					
		 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				
		 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,				
		e Emergeney Euthenesia				
		Ontion (gunshot/chemical)				
		Other items from the				
		HSUS's equinment list that				
		may be applicable to the				
		situation at hand				



KIND: Team 'PE III TYPE IV OTHER	KIND: Tea
PE III TYPE IV OTHER	
	TYPE III



RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: LARGE ANIMAL RESCUE STRIKE TEAM							
CATEGORY:	Animals and	Agriculture Issues		KIND: Te	am		
	ABILITIES:	TYPE I	Type II	TYPE III	Type IV	Other	
Component	Metric						
		FEMA Livestock in Disasters Correspondence CODE III Big Useful Livestock Lessons (PLILL)					
		 Equine Cruelty or Rescue Short Course Proper Tailoring and Trailer Extraction Training 					
Personal Maintenance Equipment		 Personal Toiletries Seasonal Clothing Rx medications Sunscreen Other items from the HSUS's suggested list 					
Comments:	This six-membritimes would be on number of m needs to be fou from bites, scra	er team should be capable of com semi-dependent on uncontrollabl escues anticipated. Team member und, but blends in with other respo atches, scrapes, and abrasions.	pleting an average of one rescue e factors such as terrain, weathe ers should not show up for a disa onse personnel, such as the Natio	e every 30 minutes in a suburba r, road conditions, and distance ster wearing camouflage gear. onal Guard. Suggested clothing	n setting and one rescue every ho between rescue sites. Number o Camouflage gear not only compli- g: Carhart bib overalls. They are i	our in rural settings. These f teams ordered will be based cates matters if the person ndestructible and will protect	





RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: LARGE ANIMAL SHELTERING TEAM							
CATEGORY:	Animals and A	Agriculture Issues		KIND:	Team		
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	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 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: 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 a small animal shelter Can deploy for a minimum 5 days	up		





	RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: LARGE ANIMAL SHELTERING TEAM							
CATEGORY:	Animals and A	Agriculture Issues		KIND: Te	am			
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	Түре І	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 A	Agriculture Issues		KIND: Tea	ım			
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	Түре I	TYPE II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other		
Component	Metric							
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	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	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				
Personnel	Lead Time	Minimum 72 hours	Minimum 24 hours	Maximum 24 hours				
	to Deploy							
COMMENTS:	Large animal	refers to horses and livestock. Lo	ocal volunteers can support all tv	pes for shelter teams. No shelter	ring for exotic animals.			



CATECODY	Animals and Ag	riculturo lesuos	. ANIMAL PROTECTION. LA					
CATEGORY.			Turnell		Trice N/	0		
	ABILITIES:	I YPE I	I YPE II	I YPE III	I YPE IV	OTHER		
Component	Metric							
Personnel	Number of	5-person response team						
	People Per	consisting of:						
	Response	 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						
Mahiala		Supplies						
venicie		2 1-ton 4x4 pickups with						
		10,000 lbs GVW towing						
		capacity						
		1 SUV						
		1300						
		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: SN	ALL ANIMAL RESCUE	STRIKE TEAM	
CATEGORY:	Animals and	Agriculture Issues		KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	Type I	TYPE II	Type III	Type IV	Other
Component	Metric					
Personnel	Number of	6-member team consisting				
	People Per	of:				
	Response	I team leader E team members				
Personnel	Deploy	5 learn members Deployment of this team				
reisonnei	Depioy-	would be for 7 days on				
	Duration	rotation: A minimum of				
	Duration	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,				
		following:				
		 Small and large live trans 				
		(1 each)				
		• 2 catch poles				
		 Leashes (slip leads and 				
		clip)				
		Stretcher				
		ID bands Orlight and ID tags				
		Collars and ID tags				
		Cages, camers, 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 Mana of proces to be				
		 waps of areas to be serviced 				
		Team communication				
		device (for each team				



		Resource:	ANIMAL PROTECTION: SM	ALL ANIMAL RESCUE ST	RIKE TEAM	
CATEGORY:	Animals and A	Agriculture Issues		KIND: Tea	am	
	BILITIES:	Түре І	TYPE II	TYPE III	Type IV	Other
Component	Metric					
Component	Metric	 vehicle) (two-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) 				
Personal Protection		 Note: Each person should have with them the following items: 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: SM	IALL ANIMAL RESCUE STR		
CATEGORY:	Animals and A	Agriculture Issues		KIND: Tea	m	
	BILITIES:	Түре І	Type II	TYPE III	Type IV	Other
Component	Metric					
		 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				
T		situation at hand				
Training		i eam member requirements				
		Include the following.				
		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				
	1	FEMA/EMI Independent				

National Mutual Aid & Resource Management Initiative



RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: SMALL ANIMAL RESCUE STRIKE TEAM									
CATEGORY:	Animals and /	Agriculture Issues		KIND:	Team				
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		Түре І	Type II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other			
Component	Metric								
		Study Course: IS-11							
		Animals in Disaster –							
		Module B, Community							
		Planning							
		Iechnical Animal Rescue							
		I raining (Code 3							
		Associates of other							
		• 5 years of professional							
		animal care/control/canture							
		experience							
		Team leader should have							
		additional training and/or							
		experience in							
		supervision/management							
		level animal							
		care/control/capture							
Personal		 Personal Toiletries 							
Maintenance		Seasonal Clothing							
Equipment		Rx medications							
		Sunscreen							
		Other items from the							
0.000	This site as a set	HSUS's suggested list			where a stilling and and and an end of the second states of the second s				
COMMENTS:	times would be	per team should be capable of con	npieting an average of one rescue	e every 30 minutes in a subt	urban setting and one rescue every h	our in rural settings. These			
	on number of	e serii-ueperiuerit on uncontrollat	pere should not show up for a disa	ster wearing camouflage ge	ance between rescue sites. Number (icates matters if the person			
	needs to be fo	und but blends in with other resp	onse personnel such as the Nati	anal Guard Suggested clot	hing: Carhart hib overalls They are	indestructible and will protect			
	from bites, scr	atches, scrapes, and abrasions.		Shar Guara. Guggested tiot					





RESOURCE: ANIMAL PROTECTION: SMALL ANIMAL SHELTERING TEAM								
CATEGORY:	Animals and A	Agriculture Issues		KIND: Tea	m			
	BILITIES:	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 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: 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 A	Agriculture Issues		KIND: Tea	m				
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:	Түре І	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	Other			
Component	Metric								
		Basic handling equipment and supplies (gloves, control poles) Basic veterinary and medical	Basic handling equipment and supplies (gloves, control poles)						
		supply kit, refer to American Red Cross/HSUS list (Crates and food will need to be supplied through local							
		area procurement)							
Vehicle		1 four-wheel-drive pickup truck for supplies Plus other four-wheel-drive	2 large vehicles with four-wheel-drive for supplies	1 vehicle for transport					
Training and Experience		Venicies 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:	Small animal	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 (nonanimal								
	handling tasks, cleaning, and food prep). No sheltering for exotic animals.									



		Dreeuper	ANNAL DESTENTION OF				
	<u></u>	RESOURCE	: ANIMAL PROTECTION: S	MALL ANIMAL I RAM	ISPOR	RIIEAM	
CATEGORY:	Animals and A		KIND:	lea	im		
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	Түре І	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 					
		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 pickup1 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 A	Agriculture Issues		KIND: Tea	m			
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	TYPE I	Type II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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 CA	PABILITIES:	Түре І Түре ІІ		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.									









RESOURCE: AIRBORNE COMMUNICATIONS RELAY TEAM (FIXED-WING) (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)								
CATEGORY:	Communications (ESF #2)		KIND: Tea	m, 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 CA	PABILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other				
Component	Metric									
Aircraft	Fixed-Wing	Flight possible through	No-overcast and clear-	Flight possible through and in	Flight possible through					
	single-engine or	and in overcast conditions	above flight conditions	overcast conditions	overcast and clear-above					
	twin-engine aircraft				conditions					
	(i.e., Cessna C182,									
	C182RG, C206,									
	TU206); Requires									
	access to fuel									
	supply and fueling									
	points, and routine									
	maintenance									
	facilities and									
	supplies for									
	extended									
•	deployments									
COMMENTS:	Definition: Team prov	vides airborne communications	relay using fixed-wing platfor	ms to support Federal, State, ar	nd 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									
		u in team structures. Notes. A	Annonie repeaters and Crossp	and repeaters must be provided	i by the requesting agency, but lea					
	Source: Washington S	State Civil Air Patrol								



RESOURCE: AIRBORNE COMMUNICATIONS RELAY (FIXED-WING) (CAP)									
CATEGORY:	Military Support			KIND: Airc	raft				
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	TYPE	TYPE II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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	Standard FAA FM Radio	Standard FAA FM Radio	Standard FAA FM Radio				
		VHF Radios	VHF Radios	VHF Radios					
		Airborne Repeater capable of patching across multiple operating radio bands	Airborne Repeater supporting Federal frequency assignments						
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 Regulations. Aircra Crew availability doe	n maximum of 12-hour shifts, d ft will be expected to operate c es not require continuous avail	epending on individual unit policion out of established airfield with pay ability of specific personnel, only	es and procedures. Aircraft will b red runways. Aircrews will indica that crews are available to those	be maintained in accordance with te fueling and runway requiremen specifications.	Federal Aviation Administration ts for the aircraft provided.			


		RESOURCE: AIRBO	RNE TRANSPORT TEAM	(FIXED-WING) (SEE DEFIN	IITION BELOW)	
CATEGORY:	Transportation (ESF	#1)		KIND: Tea	m, Aircraft, Personnel	
	PABILITIES:	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)				Team, Aircraft, Personnel				
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Other			
Component	Metric								
Comments:	Definition: 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. Source: Washington State Civil Air Patrol								



		Resour	RCE: COMMUNICATIONS	SUPPORT TEAM (CAP				
CATEGORY:	Vilitary Support			KIND: Tea	am			
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:	Түре І	Түре ІІ	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other		
Component	Metric	1						
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 HE Radio	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			
		HF E-mail Link						
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	Coordination	Incident staff capable of	Incident staff capable of	Incident staff capable of	Team management only			
Support	Capabilities	managing the communications unit	managing the communications unit	managing the communications unit				
COMMENTS:	communications unit communications unit communications unit 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 national incident operations with multiple agencies. Type I teams are expected to support national incident operations with multiple agencies.							



		RESOURCE: CRITIC	CAL INCIDENT STRESS MAI	NAGEMENT TEAM (SEE DEF	FINITION BELOW)			
CATEGORY:	Health and Med	ical Services (ESF #8)		KIND: Tea	m			
	PABILITIES:	Түре І	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:	Satellite/cell pnone Satellite/cell pnone 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. Source: International Critical Incident Stress Foundation							



		Resour	CE: DONATIONS COORDIN	NATOR (SEE DEFINITION B	ELOW)	
CATEGORY:	Volunteers an	d Donations (ESF #15), Ma	ass Care (ESF #6)	KIND: Pe	rsonnel	
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Түре І	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:	Possesses an op and private organ Governmental Or appropriate for th Operations Cente centers, warehou determines numb <u>Note:</u> Donations FEMA/State agre	erational knowledge of all aspect- izations following a catastrophic ganizations (NGOs), and Volunte e emergency situation. Capable er (EOC) or other designated loca sing, and supply systems; and re er of donations coordinators per Coordinator is a subsection of a ement. Has working knowledge	s of donations coordination, inclu disaster situation. Interfaces with eer Organizations Active in Disast of the physical establishment and tion, including facility, data mana cords offers of donated funds, go incident. Donations Management Team. I of establishing long-term recover	aing management of solicited an the other State and local gover ter (VOAD), such as the America d operation of the Donations Co- gement, and internal operations bods, and volunteer services. The Has working knowledge of the Irry y committees on local levels foll	nd unsolicited funds, goods, and s nment agencies, the FEMA Donat an Red Cross, The Salvation Army ordination Center (DCC), which ma . Capable of managing donations the Donations Coordination/Manag adividual Assistance and Public As powing events.	ervices from concerned citizens ions Coordinator, Non- v, and religious organizations as ay be part of the Emergency phone banks, distribution ement Team Leader



		Reso	URCE: DONATIONS MANA	GEMENT P	ERSONNE	L/TE	AM	
CATEGORY:	Volunteers an	d Donations (ESF #15); Ot	her Command Support/Mar	nagement	KIND:	Tea	m	
	PABILITIES:	Түрг І	Type II	1	I YPF III		TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric							
Donations Team Leader	Size of Event/Level of Expertise Needed; Training/	X (See capabilities description in Comments section)						
	Experience							
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:	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. Donations Specialist/Team Leader: 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. 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. 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 multiagency warehouse, integration of donated goods and services into the overall disaster supply system, and recommends the establishment of local distribution centers, as							





		Resou	IRCE: EMAC ADVANCE T	EAM (SEE DEFINITION BEL	ow)	
CATEGORY:	Resource Mana	gement (ESF #7)		KIND: Tea	im ,	
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	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 Comments:	The EMAC Advance mutual-aid assistance requesting State by Procedures. "Stand	"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 <u>e Team</u> is a team (typically co ce under the Emergency Mana coordinating and facilitating the ing" A-Teams may operate from	"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 mprised of two staff members) of gement Assistance Compact (EN e provision of assistance from oth m their home State(s), but in larg	"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 FEMAC trained and experienced MAC). The mission of the EMAC her member States in accordance re-scale disasters, the requesting	personnel designated to deploy to Advance Team is to implement E e with procedures set forth in the State may require a "Forward" A	o a State to facilitate inter-State MAC on behalf of the EMAC Standard Operating -Team which is deployed to the
	requesting State's E requested by FEMA	OC. A-Teams may also be de and approved by the EMAC C	eployed to FEMA Regional Opera Chair. For a multi-State event, a "	ations Centers (ROCs) or FEMA F 'Controlling" A-Team will be desig	HQ as a part of the Emergency Si gnated.	upport Team (EST), as



	Resour	RCE: EOC FINANCE/AD	MINISTRATION SECTION	ON CHIEF/COORDINATOR	(SEE DEFINITION BELOW)	
CATEGORY:	Command & Control			KIND: Pe	rsonnel	
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	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:	Individual at the EOC resp This function is part of the include Compensation/Cla and/or administrative serv assistance. In large, com to monitoring multiple sou for additional funds before Chief may also need to m so that operational record specialist in the Planning establishing specific subo case, a procurement tech from the agency that has <i>Source: National Incident</i>	ponsible for tracking incident of standardized ICS structure pe aims, Procurement, Cost, and ices to support incident manage plex scenarios involving signifi- rces of funds, the Section Chie e operations are affected negationitor cost expenditures to ensist s can be reconciled with finance Section could provide. The Fin- rdinate units. In some of the fu- nical specialist would be assign the greatest requirement for the thanagement System, March	osts and reimbursement ac er the National Incident Mar Time. (See Figure 1.) Whe gement activities, a Finance cant funding originating froi ef must track and report to t tively. This is particularly in sure statutory rules that app cial documents. Note that, i nance/Administration Section unctional areas (e.g., procu- ned in the Planning Section is support. The Section Ch 2004	counting, and coordinating/admi nagement System. If situation w en there is a specific need for fin e/Administration Section is estab m multiple sources, the Finance, he IC the financial "burn rate" as nportant if significant operational oly are met. Close coordination of in some cases, only one specific on Chief will determine, given cu rement), an actual unit need not i instead. Because of the specia- tief may have a deputy.	nistering support for EOC personr arrants, chief/coordinator oversee ancial reimbursement (individual a lished. Under the ICS, not all age Administrative Section is an essel the incident progresses. This allo assets are under contract from th with the Planning Section and Log function may be required (e.g., co rrent and anticipated future require be established if it would consist of lized nature of finance functions, f	hel during disaster operations. Is subunits of this function to and agency or department), incies will require such intial part of the ICS. In addition tows the IC to forecast the need the private sector. The Section istics Section is also essential cost analysis), which a technical ements, the need for of only one person. In such a the Section Chief should come







	RESOURCE: EOC MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TEAM									
CATEGORY:	Other: Comm	and & Operations Suppor	t/Management Functions	KIND:	Team					
Components a	nd Capabilities	: An Incident Commander is	an optional member of the tea	nm, since it is assumed th	hat an Incident Command/lead has a	lready been established				
under which the	ese support func	tions will operate. Refer also	to "Incident Management Tea	<u>m."</u>						
	ABILITIES:	Түре І	Type II	Type III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other				
Component	Metric									
Information		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
Officer	-									
Liaison Officer	Coo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
Safety Officer	See	Ontinual	Ontional	Ontional						
Incident	for Metrics	Optional	Optional	Optional						
Commander										
(Optional)			Yes							
Aide										
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.					о́,				
	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 multijurisdiction incidents. The Information Officer may have assistants as necessary, and the assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions.									
	Liaison Officer one Liaison Offi assistants as ne assisting or coo	: Incidents that are multijurisdic cer will be assigned for each in acessary, and the assistants ma perating agencies. These are p	tional, or have several agencies ir cident, including incidents operatir y also represent assisting agencie ersonnel other than those on direc	nvolved, may require the es ig under Unified Command es or jurisdictions. The Liais at tactical assignments or th	tablishment of the Liaison Officer position and multijurisdiction incidents. The Liais on Officer is the contact for the personne ose involved in a Unified Command.	n on the Command Staff. Only on Officer may have el assigned to the incident by				
	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: FIRES	COPE, California Department o	f Emergency Services, 2001; Phoe	enix Fireground, City of Pho	penix Fire Department, 2002					





		Resource: E	OC OPERATIONS SECT	ION CHIEF (SEE DEFII	NITIO	N BELOW)	
CATEGORY:	Command & Contr	rol		KIND:	Pers	sonnel	
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	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 experier Operations for non-fede declared disaster situati in home State. Has train in IC system	nce in rally ons ning		
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: Lapto comm., and standardize forms commonly used in execution of this function	p, ed n the n		
Comments:	Individual at the EOC m situation control, and re human services assista as warranted. (See Fig or more deputies (prefe Chief should be design <i>Source: National Incid</i>	esponsible for managing tactic estoring normal conditions; res ance, and infrastructure assista gure 1.) The Operations Sectio erably from other agencies in n ated for each operational perio <i>lent Management System, Mar</i>	cal operations at the incident s ponsible for the delivery and c ance; and oversight of subunit on Chief directly manages all in nultijurisdictional incidents). D od and will have direct involver <i>rch 2004</i>	ite directed toward reducin coordination of disaster ass s of Operations Section, in ncident tactical activities an eputies will be qualified to ment in the preparation of t	ig the ir sistance cluding nd impl a simil the IAF	nmediate hazard, saving lives an e programs and services, includin Branches (up to 5), Division/Gro ements the IAP. The Operations ar level as the Operations Section for the period of responsibility.	nd property, establishing ng emergency assistance, oups (up to 25) and Resources a Section Chief may have one n Chief. An Operations Section









		RESOURCE:	EOC PLANNING SECTIO	N CHIEF (SEE DEFINITION	BELOW)	
CATEGORY:	Command & Cont	rol		KIND: Pers	sonnel	
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPE II	Type III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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:	Individual at the EOC v operations, conducts p disseminating tactical in resources assigned to incident. The Planning evaluating the situation <i>Source: National Incid</i>	who oversees all incident-relate lanning meetings, and prepare information pertaining to the inc the incident. The Planning Se Section has four primary units and forecasting requirements <i>and forecasting requirements</i> <i>and Management System, Mar</i>	ed data gathering and analysis as the IAP for each operational cident. This section maintains ction prepares and documents (Resources, Situation, Demo for additional personnel and e <i>ch 2004</i>	regarding incident operations an period. (See Figure 1.) The Pla information and intelligence on th IAPs and incident maps and gat bilization, and Documentation) ar equipment.	d assigned resources, develops a nning Section is responsible for c ne current and forecasted situatio hers and disseminates informatio nd may include a number of techr	alternatives for tactical collecting, evaluating, and n, as well as the status of n and intelligence critical to the nical specialists to assist in







	Resou	RCE: EVACUATION COOR	DINATION TEAM (SEE DEFI	NITION BELOW) (SEE ALS	O EVACUATION LIAISON TE	AM)		
CATEGORY:	Transportation	n (ESF #1)		KIND: Team				
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	ΤΥΡΕ Ι	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 pre- loaded 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; Trans	portation (ESF #1)	KIND:	Team					
Components a	nd Capabilities	: Variations may exist accordi	ing to level of experience amo	ong team members.						
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	Type I	TYPE II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other				
Component	Metric									
Emergency	Training,	Х								
Management	Certification									
Specialist	(where	м								
Information	available),	х								
Technology	and									
Specialist Department of	Experience	V								
Transportation	based on	^								
Specialist	number of									
Deployment	specialists	Two laptop computers								
Equipment	needed	with preloaded Internet								
		access programs;								
		HURREVAC loaded								
		(with requesting								
		times in EVACDATA								
		folder in HURREVAC);								
		Internet browser								
		(Explorer preferred);								
		access to ETIS (obtain								
		appropriate state								
		from the local EOC)								
		Two telephones (landline								
		or cellular)								
COMMENTS:	Provides suppor	t in State and local emergency re	sponse efforts by compiling, ana	lyzing, and disseminating	traffic-related information that can be us	sed to facilitate the rapid,				
	emicient, and sa	re evacuation of threatened popul	ations. Primarily operates in the	State of local EUU as an e	extension of ESF #1—1 ransportation.					
	Source: ELT draft profile, submitted by State of Florida, Division of Emergency Management, April 2003									



RESOURCE: INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS									
CATEGORY:	Encompasses Support/Mana	all Functions; Other—Cor	nmand & Operations		KIND:	Team			
Components	and Capabilities	: Variations may also be base	ed on level and type of disaste	r experience	. (i.e., local	event experience vs. national ever	nt experience).		
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Type I	TYPE II	1	YPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other		
Component	Metric								
Incident		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			
Commander									
Operations		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			
Section									
Chief	See								
Planning	Comments for	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			
Section	Metrics								
Chief	-								
Logistics		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			
Section									
Chief	-								
Finance/		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			
Admin									
Section									
Chief	-								
Specialized		Yes	Optional	Optional		Optional			
Functions									
(I.e.,									
insurance,									
eic.)									



CATEGORY: Er	ncompasses		Resource: Incident Management Teams									
I SI	loompuodee	all Functions; Other-Corr	mand & Operations		KIND:	Tear	m					
Compared Canabilities (Viciotions may also be based on lovel and time of disaster experience, (i.e., lovel experience us, patienel event experience)												
Components and	Capabilities:	Variations may also be base	a on level and type of disastel	r experience.	<u>(I.e., Iocal</u>	event	experience vs. national event	experience).				
MINIMUM CAPAB	ILITIES:	I YPE I	I YPE II	IY	/PE III		I YPE IV	OTHER				
Component Me	etric											
Comments: A c	command team	comprised of the Incident Comm	ander, appropriate command and	d general staff	personnel a	assigne	d to an incident. (Source: FIRES	COPE)				
Inc car the per ma Op mis dire Inci Div Pla stat ope idel pur <u>Loo</u> woo anc Bra <u>Fin</u> sup pur Sou	cident Comman rried out by a sir a same agency, rson for whom the inagement may everations Section ssion. The Oper ects the prepara- ident Commance rision/Group Sup anning Section futus of resources erations for the in ntify the need for rview a Resource gistics Section rking in the hazed d Units within the anch Director, S mance/Administ pervising member rview a Time Un urce: FIRESCO	nder: The Incident Commander's ngle Incident Commander. The Ir or from an assisting agency. Dep hey work, as they must be ready also have under its purview an I on Chief: The Operations Section ations Chief activates and super ation of unit operational plans; re- der. Depending on the extent of t pervisor, Strike Team/Task Force <u>Chief</u> : The Planning Section Ch s. Information is needed to: (1) u incident. This section serves as for the conserves before they are nee thes Unit Leader, Situation Unit Leader e Logistics Section. Depending of upport Branch Director, Facilities tration Section Chief: The Fina ers of the Finance/Administration it Leader, Procurement Unit Leader <i>DPE, California Department of En</i>	a responsibility is the overall mana- noident Commander is selected b buties may also be used at section to take over that position at any information Officer, Liaison Office in Chief, a member of the General vises organization elements in ad quests or releases resources; ma he Incident Management team mo e Leader, Single Resource Coord ief is responsible for the collection inderstand the current situation, (2 the Incident Commander's "cleari ded. Depending on the extent of eader, Documentation Unit Leader hief is responsible for providing fa ction Chief participates in develop on the extent of the Incident Mana s Unit Leader, and Ground Suppor ince/Administration Section Chief in section. Depending on the exter der, Compensation/Claims Unit I mergency Services, 2001	agement of the by qualifications on and branch I time. Dependin er, Agency Repr al Staff, is respo ccordance with akes expedient eeded, this are dinator, and Sta on, evaluation, o 2) predict proba ing house" for in the Incident Ma er, Demobilizati acilities, service pment and impl agement team ort Unit Leader. F is responsible int of the Incide Leader, and Co	incident (to s and experi- levels of the ng on the ex- resentative(onsible for t the Inciden changes to a of manag aging Area I dissemination able course nformation. anagement tion Unit Lea es, and mate lementation needed, thi for all finan- nt Manager	o which ience. 1 e ICS or tent of (s), and he man it Action the Inc ement I Manage on, and of incio The Se team n ader, an erial in s of the s area cial, ad ment tea der.	they are assigned). On most inc The Incident Commander may ha ganization. Deputies must have the Incident Management team is Safety Officer. Aggement of all operations direct in Plan and directs its execution. Stident Action Plan as necessary; may also have under its purview er. If use of information about the device dent events, and (3) prepare alte ection Chief's goal is to plan ahere eeded, this area of management and Technical Specialists. Support of the incident, and is ac Incident Action Plan and activate of management may also have u ministrative, and cost analysis as am needed, this area of manage	idents, the command activity is ave a deputy, who may be from the same qualifications as the needed, this area of y applicable to the primary The Operations Chief also and reports such to the a Branch Director, velopment of the incident and mative strategies and control ad of current events and to t may also have under its countable for all personnel es and supervises the Branches inder its purview a Service spects of the incident and for ment may also have under its				



		RESOURCE: INDIVIDUA	L ASSISTANCE DISASTER	ASSESSMENT TEAM (SEE	DEFINITION BELOW)	
CATEGORY:	Planning & Re	ecovery		KIND: Tea	m	
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	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.					



	Reso	URCE: INDIVIDUAL ASS	ISTANCE DISASTER ASS	ESSMENT TEAM LEADE	R (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)	
CATEGORY:	Other			KIND: F	Personnel	
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	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 yea in EM in Human Services position	Completed mission as any member of an IA team on federally declared disasters. Attended classes on all or 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 responsib knowledge of IA are knowledge of the im loans, IRS disaster p issues, as well as we on during times of ne	le for leading the individual ass as: Complete understanding c mediate/regular Crisis Counse orogram, USDA food stamps/c ork closely with the public infor eed.	sistance disaster assessment i of the State's other needs; ass ling program, Manufactured H ommodities disaster program, mation department. This tean	team. (See Individual Assista istance-State administrative p iousing program, IA Housing p legal aid, Farm Services, Adr n is not part of the Incident Co	ance Disaster Assessment Team) Po plan, good working knowledge of NEM program. Programmatic/administration ministration on Aging Services. Abilition pommand System, but rather is a spec	ssesses an administrative MIS program. Administrative ve knowledge of SBA disaster ty to work with personnel cialty team that may be called



		RESOURCE: MOBILE	COMMUNICATIONS CENTE	R (ALSO REFERRED TO AS	S "MOBILE EOC")	
CATEGORY:	Communicatio	on (ESF #2); Command & C	Control	KIND: Veh	icle	
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	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 are 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	Via cellular system (portable)	
Video Telecon- ferencing	N/A			satellite system (4,800 bps)		
High-Speed Fax	Speed					
Voice Communi- cations 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")									
on (ESF #2); Command & C	Control	KIND: Ver	nicle						
Түре І	Type II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	Other					
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)						
IT Support, Driver/Operator with CDL certification, and Communications Support	IT Support, Driver/Operator, and Communications Support	Driver/Operator	Driver/Operator						
 All types should be capable of: 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 Service basic processing and a pathroom mini refrigeretor, minimum of apertor methods and approximately and approximately approximate									
y Transceivers—Every agency h transceivers. A central Commun immable radios, giving the unit th ntral rack. This module will allow <u>s</u> —NMARSAT system can be uti eleconferencing, high quality voic of bandwidth. This bandwidth ca ation. The FCC continues to app <u>s</u> —Some States and jurisdictions <u>rs</u> —A rack-mounted Server shou ed LAN and a wireless LAN shou <u>em</u> —An office-style PBX system should have a telephone unit as <u>stem (ML500 or similar)</u> —This u	as their assigned RF equipment ications rack should be built near e ability to communicate with as in for different frequency transceive lized for telecommunications and e transmission, faxing, and dial-u in be managed to provide Internet rove new technology for this syste have microwave-capable facilitie ld be installed in Type I, II, and II id also be installed to enable all v should be installed in Type I, II, and II well as units on-hand for exterior nit is used for multiple cell lines (in use. These frequencies shou the Communications Officer po- many agencies as possible. Typ rs to communicate commonly. DOD secure data transfer. For p Internet access. V-Sat system access, voice communications, em. Iridium, Global Star, or other s and equipment installed for qu I units. This Server can be design vorkstations access to the Server and III units. This system can be operations. suggest 5). It is tied into the ma	Id be distributed throughout the ur sition. This rack should contain le- e I & II units should have an Intero a MCC the unit should be roof mo as use roof-mounted auto-deploy, and video transfer for sending live Sat-phones are ideal for in-the-fie ality video transfer. gned to mimic many of the operation r. integrated with landlines, cell lines in PBX for distribution throughout	hit along with the most used ss used adjoining agency operability Module installed in unted and auto-tracking. auto-tracking dishes, and allow e on-scene video back to an eld communications. ons and software in use at the s, and satellite telephones. unit. The unit has auto-detect					
	Image: Second	Image: Service	Image: Section (ESF #2); Command & Control Kind: Vet Type I Type II Type II Type III Hardwired and wireless LAN. Workstations should have Hardwired and wireless LAN. Workstations should have Ethernet connection and 120 vac protected receptacle. All computer based software packages brace protected receptacle. All computer based software packages pre-installed Driver/Operator Driver/Operator Driver/Operator with CDL certification, and and Communications Driver/Operator Driver/Operator Driver/Operator All types should be capable of: Operating on power generation and fuel supply to operate a minimum of 3-4 days without resultating communications between multiple agencies (Federal, State, county, and municip) Operating as forware DCC Minimal set up time Serving basic personnel needs such as a bathroom, mini-refrigerator, microwave, and coffee yTansceivers A central Communications and Should be built near the Communicate softuare spossible. Type intral rack. This module will allow for different frequency transceivers to communicate commonic. genomable radios, giving the unit the ability to communications and DOD secure data transfer. For eleconferencing, high quality voice transmission, faxing, and dial-up Internet access. V-Sat system of bandwidth. This bandwidth can be managed to provide Internet access, voice communications, ation	In (ESF #2); Command & Control Kinb: Vehicle Type I Type II Type II Type IV Hardwired and wireless LAN. Workstations should have Ethemet connection and Basic computer systems only provided from outside Ethemet connection and 120 vac protected receptacle. All computer based software packages Hardwired and wireless LAN. Workstations should have Ethemet connection and 120 vac protected Basic computer systems only provided from outside provided from outside based software packages pre-installed IT Support, Driver/Operator with CDL certification, and IT Support, Driver/Operator and Communications Driver/Operator Driver/Operator All types should be capable of: 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 Sustaining long term deployment as well as a bathroom, mini-refrigerator, microwave, and coffee maker where space is available Yransceivers. A central Communications should be apale of. 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 Yransceivers. A central Communicatons r					



RESOURCE: MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (ALSO REFERRED TO AS "MOBILE EOC")									
CATEGORY:	Communicatio	on (ESF #2); Command & C	Control	KIND: Ve	hicle				
MINIMUM CA	INIMUM CAPABILITIES: TYPE I TYPE II		Type III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other				
Component	Metric								
	Camera and Vide communications a Computer program Source: North Am	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.							



RESOURCE: MOBILE FEEDING KITCHEN (ALSO KNOWN AS A "MOBILE FIELD KITCHEN")									
CATEGORY:	Food & Water	r (ESF #11)		KIND: Equ	lipment				
	PABILITIES:	Түре І	Type II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	Other			
Component	Metric								
Mobile Field	Number of	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				
Kitchen	people unit is								
	capable of								
	feeding								
Mobile	1 I railer	45-53' trailer	36-42' trailer	20-30' trailer	16-18' trailer				
Kitchen					(concession-type)				
(WIX 1-1) 2 1/2-Top or	1 Truck +	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
5-Ton Truck	Driver	100	100	100	100				
and Driver	Diriver								
for Transport									
Kitchen	Number of	4, including kitchen	3, including kitchen	2	2				
Support	Personnel	supervisor	supervisor						
Personnel									
COMMENTS:	The Mobile Feed	ling Kitchen (a.k.a. Mobile Field	Kitchen or Rapid Deployment Ki	tchen) is a containerized kitchen t	that can be positioned forward in	fulfillment of ESF #11. The			
	units are used to	support feeding operations at em	ergency incidents. It should be c	apable of providing hot meals twi	ce daily to 650 to 1,000 individua	Is, either those providing the			
	preparation The	units may be fitted with convection	aster. The system should be equinant conventional ovens, stean	and tilt skillets, and modern bur	ner units. The kitchens may come	with a support trailer that			
	carries tables, ch	airs, additional implements, tents	or dining hall facilities as reques	ted. The kitchen should provide a	a minimum of 360 square feet of f	ood preparation and serving			
	areas protected f	rom natural elements of the envir	onment. All food preparation equ	ipment, the electrical supply, the	environmental control system, ar	nd all related controls should be			
	included. Setup a	ind tear down should be accompl	ished in approximately 45 minute	es. Personnel to operate the kitch	en may include a crew of four, plu	us a kitchen supervisor.			





		RESOURCE: PU	JBLIC ASSISTANCE COC	RDINATOR (SEE DEFINITIO	N BELOW)		
CATEGORY:	Information & Planni	ng (ESF #5)		KIND: Per	sonnel		
	ABILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	Type IV	Other	
Component	Metric						
Personnel	Basic Required Training Recovery Operation I and II; Debris Management and Technology Security Continuing Education (CE) as example Environmental and Historical Preservation 406 Hazard Mitigation; PA Cost Estimating Format On-the-Job Training	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		
Fauipment	Training	Laptop/wireless Internet	Laptop/wireless Internet	Laptop/wireless Internet	Laptop/wireless Internet		
	The Dublic Assisters	capabilities; Satellite/or cell phone; GPS; General Office Supplies; Standard Forms; All-weather equipment and clothing	capabilities; Satellite/or cell phone; GPS; General Office Supplies; Standard Forms; All-weather equipment and clothing	capabilities; Satellite/or cell phone; GPS; General Office Supplies; Standard Forms; All-weather equipment and clothing	capabilities; Satellite/or cell phone; GPS; General Office Supplies; Standard Forms; All-weather equipment and clothing	ictance (DA) applicant from	
COMMENTS:	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. 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.						



RESOURCE: RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT TEAM								
CATEGORY:	Other			KIND: Tea	m			
Components	and Capabilities	: There is only <u>one</u> type of RN	IA Team. Variations may exis	t and/or specialists may be ao	lded according to the type and	l scale of disaster.		
	PABILITIES:	Түре І	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	Other		
Component	Metric							
Management	Number							
Element	Determined							
Team	by Size of	Х						
Leader	Event. See							
FEMA	Comments for	Х						
Represen-	Function							
tative	Descriptions.							
Assessment	by Number of							
Element	Personnel							
HazMat	Deployed with	Х						
Specialist	Team	X						
Medical		X						
Specialist		V						
Mass Care		^						
Infractructure		Y						
Specialist		A						
Fire/US&R		Х						
Support		Х						
Element								
Telecomm		Х						
Specialist								
Logistics		Х						
Specialist								
Operations		X						
Specialist								
Deployment		Personal Kit Begunply Kit						
Equipment		Team Life Support Kit						
		Team Admin. Kit						
		Vehicle Kit						
		Communications Support						
		Kit						
		 Fly-Away Kit 						



			RESOURCE: RAPID NEED	S ASSESSMENT TEAM						
CATEGORY:	Other			KIND: Tea	m					
Components a	and Capabilities:	There is only <u>one</u> type of RN	A Team. Variations may exist	t and/or specialists may be ad	lded according to the type and	scale of disaster.				
	PABILITIES:	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Other				
Component	Metric									
Comments:	Provides a rapid a critical resources Federal immediate	assessment capability immediatel needed to support emergency re- e response requirements.	y following a major disaster or er sponse activities. The Team is re	nergency. The RNA Team will co sponsible for assessing both ove	Ilect and provide information to d rall impact of a disaster event, ar	letermine requirements for nd determining State and/or				
	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 response plans and procedures, State assets, response philosophies, etc.									
	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 Specialis	st (representing ESF #10)-asse eats, and local hazardous materia	sses the affected sites and faciliti als mutual aid response capabilit	ies and their potential for public e y.	exposure, identifies unsafe areas	and types of hazards,				
	Medical Specialis environmental hea	st (representing ESF #8)-asses alth, sanitation issues, emergenc	ses the health/medical infrastruc y medical services, and patient e	ture including hospital and primar vacuation needs and capabilities	ry care systems, pharmacy syste	ms, special population needs,				
	Mass Care Speci aid needs, potenti	alist (representing ESF #6, 11) al secondary disaster effects, and	-assesses the status of needs fo d State and local governmental v	r mass feeding and emergency n rolunteer capability.	nass shelters, bulk distribution of	relief supplies, emergency first				
	Infrastructure Sp	pecialist (representing ESF #3)-	-assesses the status of transport	ation.						
	Fire/Urban Searc agreements. Also	h & Rescue (representing ESF identifies immediate needs for fir	<u>#4, 9)</u> -assesses the status of fir e and/or search and rescue serv	e and search and rescue services ices.	s including capabilities and limita	tions of any existing mutual aid				
	Support Element	t (ORS)-provides documentation	, logistics, and communications s	support for the Management and a	Assessment elements.					
	Telecommunicat	ions Specialists-installs, operat	es, and maintains the communic	ations support package and prov	ides technical support to the tear	n during deployment.				
	Logistics Specia	list-provides logistical support a	nd services for the team during a	Il phases of team activity.						
	Operations Spec	ialist-collects assessment data	rom the Assessment Element, co	ompiles data into report formats,	and transmits reports to required	individuals and organizations.				
	Source: FEMA Ra	apid Needs Assessment Team O	perations Manual, April 2001							



RESOURCE: SHELTER MANAGEMENT TEAM								
CATEGORY:	1 Mass Care	(ESF #6)		KIND: Te	am			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		Түре І	Type II	TYPE III	Type IV	Other		
Component	Metric							
Shelter		Х	Х	Х				
Supervisor								
Medical		Х						
Services								
Manager								
Operations	Number	Х	Х					
Manager	Determined							
(water,	by Size of							
sanitation,	Shelter							
power,	Operations							
structural)	operatione							
Food		X						
Services								
Manager		Ontingal	Optional	Ontingal				
Exposure		Optional	Optional	Optional				
Control								
Monitor (denende en								
(depends on								
type of								
COMMENTS:	The Shelter Man	l pagement Team provides the ma	 Inagerial and operation support fr	I a shalter used to house feed	counsel provide first aid and rela	ted social services and welfare		
CONNIVIENTS.	activities required	to assist the victims of an emerge	pency. Responsibilities of the tea	m may include all or some of the	e following: operating the shelter: e	stablishing security: ensuring		
	the availability of	adequate care, food, sanitation,	and first aid; selecting and trainin	g personnel to perform operatio	nal tasks; monitoring contaminatio	n; performing decontamination;		
	establishing expo	sure control and monitoring; mor	nitoring overpressure and filtration	n systems; performing post-ever	nt reconnaissance; and directing eq	gress.		



	RESOURCE: VOLUNTEER AGENCY LIAISON (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)									
CATEGORY:	Volunteers &	Donations		KIND: Pers	sonnel					
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		ΤΥΡΕ Ι	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 cen	tral point between government e	ntities and volunteer organization	s in the coordination of informatio	on and activities of VOADs (Volur	teer Organizations Active in				
	Disasters) respon	ding in times of disaster, including	g those services in execution of E	SF # 6 – Mass Care and ESF #1	15 – Volunteers and Donations. (olunteers who offer assistance in	Joordinates 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 volun	ary agency activities with commu	unity relations, donations manage	ement, PIO/JIC, and other VOLA	G agencies. Assist with framewo	rk and assignment of agencies				
	to establishing the	long-term recovery committees	(LTRC). Working with State VOA	D's leadership, establish frequer	nt coordination meetings with VO	AD agencies during the				
	response phase o	f the disaster and continued sche	eduling of meetings to transition to	o the LTRC.						









RESOURCE: AIR AMBULANCE (FIXED-WING)								
CATEGORY:	Health & Med	ical (ESF #8)		KIND: Airc	raft			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		ΤΥΡΕ Ι	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:	airport Image: Construction of the incident. Privad-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 & Med	ical (ESF #8)		KIND:	Airc	raft			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		Type I	TYPE II	Type III		ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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 paramedics, or 1 paramedican); Transport 1 litter patient; Night ops capable; VFR capable; Ability to deploy a medical team; MICU equipment (i.e., ventilators infusion pumps, medicatic blood)	dic ; a s & ons,	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 ca	an work a maximum of 12-hour sl	hifts, depending upon individual p	olicies & procedures. Aircra	aft mai	intenance requirements may occ	ur 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.								
	restrictions) must	be considered. The typical civilia	an air ambulance requires an I Z	of 150' x 150'. Ground safe	etv ass	surance and traffic control are implemented and traffic control and traffic control are implemented an	portant support requirements		
	for injury and cras	sh prevention. This support may	be significant depending upon the	e size of the incident and the	e loca	tion of the incident.			



RESOURCE: AMBULANCES (GROUND)									
CATEGORY:	Health & Med	ical (ESF #8)		KIND:	Теа	Team; Equipment; Personnel, Supplies; Vehicles			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		ΤΥΡΕ Ι	Type II	TYPE III		ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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 Minin 2 staff (EMT and first responder); Transport 2 patients; Training and equipment meets or exc standards as addressed EPA, OSHA and NFPA 471,472,473 and 29 CFI 1910, 120 ETA 3-11 to v in HazMat Level B and specific threat conditions immunized in accordanc with CDC core adult immunizations and spec threat as appropriate	num litter xeeds l by R work s; All ce	Basic Life Support operations; Minimum 2 personnel (I EMT and first responder); Transport 2 litter patients	Nontransporting emergency medical response; Minimum 1 staff; BLS or ALS equipment/supplies		
COMMENTS:	Each team unit ca	an work 12-hour shifts. Backup su	upply and some equipment requir	ed according to number of	f patien	ts and type of event. Communic	ation 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 (ES	SF #8)		KIND: Team				
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:	Type I	Туре 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:	CATEGORY: Health and Medical (ESF #8)						
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		ΤΥΡΕ Ι	Type II	Түре	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: He	CATEGORY: Health and Medical (ESF #8) KIND: Team									
MINIMUM CAPAB	ILITIES:	TypeI	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 M	edical (ESF #8)		KIND: Tea	am					
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		Type I	TYPE II	Type III	Type IV	Other				
Component N	<i>letric</i>									
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:	Emergency with commo elements ne control sup	<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.								







	RESOURCE: AREA COMMAND TEAM, FIREFIGHTING									
CATEGORY: Fir	efighting (E	SF #4), Command and Co	ntrol	KIND: Tea	am					
Мілімим Сараві	LITIES:	Түре І	TYPE II	TYPE III	Type IV	Other				
Component	Metric									
Area Commander (ACDR)		Yes								
Asst. Area		Yes								
Commander										
Planning (ACPC)		Vac								
Asst. Area		res								
Logistics (ACLC)										
Area Command		Yes								
Aviation										
Coordinator										
(ACAC)										
COMMENTS:	Area Command Team									
	To become Assistant Ar	eligible for participating on a Nati rea Commander Logistics, or Area	onal Area Command Team, any a Command Aviation Coordinato	person filling a team position as must complete the Area Comm	the Area Commander, Assistant A and (S-620) training course.	Area Commander Planning,				
				Type Positions:						
	Area Comn	nander: Prerequisite experience	includes satisfactory performanc	e as an Assistant Area Commar	nder Planning or Logistics; satisfac	ctory position performance as				
				innana (0 020).						
	<u>Assistant A</u> Managemer	Area Commander Planning: Prent nt Team. Required Training: Are	erequisite experience include sati a Command (S-620).	sfactory performance as an Incio	dent Commander or General Staff	on a National Type I Incident				
	<u>Assistant A</u> Managemer	Area Commander Logistics: Pro	erequisite experience include sat a Command (S-620)	isfactory performance as an Inci	dent Commander or General Staf	f on a National Type I Incident				
	managemen	A roam. Roquirou training. Are								
	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.									
	Source: Na Guide, Janu	ntional Wildfire Coordination Grou Jary 2000 (PMS 310-1, NFES 14	p (NWCG) Publication, National 1 14).	Interagency Incident Manageme	nt System, Wildland and Prescrib	ed Fire Qualifications System				



	RESOURCE: BRUSH PATROL, FIREFIGHTING (TYPE VI ENGINE)									
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (E	SF #4)	,	KIND:	Equipment					
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Түре І	TYPE II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other				
Component	Metric									
Pump						Pump: 15 GPM				
Hose						Hose 1 inch; 150 feet				
Tank						Tank: 75 Gallons				
Personnel						Personnel: 1				
COMMENTS:	Brush Patrols ap	oply to all vehicles equipped as de	escribed.							



RESOURCE: CREW TRANSPORT (FIREFIGHTING CREW)									
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (E	Firefighting (ESF #4) KIND: Equipment							
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES: TYPE		ΤΥΡΕ Ι	TYPE II	TYPE III	Type IV	Other			
Component	Metric								
Passengers		30	20	10					
COMMENTS:	Vehicles may be	ehicles may be buses, vans, and special crew carrying vehicles (CCV), and may be equipped to carry firefighting tools.							



			_							
			RESC	DURCE: ENGINE, FI	RE (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		1,000	500	120	70	50	50	50		
Capacity		GPM	GPM	GPM	GPM	GPM	GPM	GPM		
Tank		400 Gal.	400 Gal.	500 Gal.	750 Gal.	500 Gal.	200 Gal	125 Gal.		
Capacity										
Hose, 2.5		1,200 ft.	1,000 ft.							
inch										
Hose, 1.5		400 ft.	500 ft.	1,000 ft.	300 ft.	300 ft.	300 ft.	200 ft.		
inch										
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 typi engine types.	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 (E	SF #4)		KIND:	Equipment				
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Type I	TYPE II	Type III	Туре IV Отне	R			
Component	Metric								
Pump		5,000	1,000	250					
Capacity									
GPM									
COMMENTS:	Fire Boats vary i	n length, draft, and related firefigl	nting equipment.						



	RESOURCE: FOAM TENDER, FIREFIGHTING										
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (E	ESF #4); HazMat (ESF #10)		KIND:	Equipment						
	PABILITIES:	Түре І	TYPE II	TYPE III	Type IV	Other					
Component	Metric										
Class B		500 gallons	250 gallons								
Foam											
COMMENTS:	Specify percent o	f concentrate (1%, 3%, etc.).									



	Resource: Fuel Tender (Gasoline, Diesel, AvGas, aka Gas Tanker)										
CATEGORY:	Transportation	n (ESF #1); Public Works a	nd Engineering (ESF #3)	KIND:	Equipment						
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		Type I	Type II	Type III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other					
Component	Metric										
Fuel		1,000 gal	100 gal								
Specify:											
Gas, Diesel,											
AvGas, etc.											
COMMENTS:	These vehicles va	ary widely. May be Gasoline, Die	sel, Jet Fuel, AvGas, or combina	tions.							



	Resource: Hand Crew										
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (E	ESF #4)		KIND: C	other – Crew						
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES: TYPE I		Type II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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 I	be listed as Type I, Type II with Ir	itial Attack Capability, Type II, Ty	pe III.							



			RESOURCE: HAZMAT	ENTRY TEAM			
CATEGORY:	HazMat (ESF	#10)		KIND:	Team		
	PABILITIES:	ΤγρεΙ	Туре ІІ	Type III		Type IV	Other
Component	Metric						
Field Testing		(Known Chemicals, Unknown Chemicals; Known or Suspect Weapons of Mass Destruction Chemical/Biological Substances [WMD Chem/Bio]) 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	(Known Chemicals; Unknown 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	(Known Chemicals The presumptive tes and identification of chemical substance: a variety of sources able to identify asso chemical and physic properties. Sources include printed and electronic reference resources, safety da sheets, field testing specific chemical testing data derived from de devices, and air-mor sources	s) sting s using to be ciated ciated ciated ciated sting g strips, etection nitoring		
Air Monitoring		(Basic Confined Space Monitoring Specific Known Gas Monitoring; WMD Chem/Bio Aerosol Vapor and Gas) 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	(Basic Confined Space Monitoring; Specific Known Gas Monitoring) 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	(Basic Confined Sp Monitoring; Specifi Known Gas Monito The use of devices t detect the presence known gases or vap The basics begin wit to provide standard confined space read (oxygen deficiency percentage, flamma atmosphere Lower Explosive Limit [LEL carbon monoxide, al hydrogen sulfide)	pace ic pring) to ors. th ability tings ble _], nd		

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	RESOURCE: HAZMAT ENTRY TEAM									
CATEGORY:	HazMat (ESF	#10)		KIND:	Team					
	PABILITIES:	Түре І	Τγρε ΙΙ	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	(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 ch standard evidence collection protocols for each include cap and collection, containerizing and p labeling, and prepai transportation and distribution, includin standard environme sampling procedure analysis. Consisten established chain of custody protocols	emicals' required oturing proper ration for g ental s for lab t with					
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; G Detection) The ability to accura interpret readings fr radiation-detection of and conduct geogra survey search of su radiological source contamination sprea Basic criteria include detection and surve capabilities for beta gamma	amma ately om the devices phical spected or ad. e y and					



			RESOURCE: HAZMAT	ENTRY TEAM			
CATEGORY:	HazMat (ESF	#10)		KIND:	Team		
	PABILITIES:	Түре І	ΤΥΡΕ ΙΙ	Type III		Τ ΥΡΕ ΙV	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 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- Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies, current edition	(Liquid Splash-Pro CPC) Chemical Protective Clothing (CPC), whi includes complete ensembles (suit, bo gloves) and may incorporate various configurations (encapsulating, nor encapsulating, nor encapsulating, jum multi-piece) depend upon the level of pr needed. Level of C liquid protection is: Splash-Protective, must be compliant NFPA Standard # 1 "Standard on Liquid Protective Ensemb Clothing for Hazard Materials Emergen current edition	bitective e ich bots, psuit, ding otection CPC Liquid which with 1992, 1 Splash- les and lous cies,"		

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			RESOURCE: HAZMAT	ENTRY TEAM		
CATEGORY:	HazMat (ESF	#10)		KIND: Team		
MINIMUM CAI	PABILITIES:	Түре І	Түре ІІ	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 canability.	(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,		

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			RESOURCE: HAZMAT	ENTRY TEAM			
CATEGORY:	HazMat (ESF	#10)		KIND:	Team		
	PABILITIES:	Түре І	Түре ІІ	TYPE III		TYPE IV	Other
Component	Metric	1					
		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 tank stabilization; Environmental mean as absorption, dams and booms	g, and ns such s, dikes,		
Decontami- nation		(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 Contamina Based on Local Ris Assessment) Must be self-sufficie provide decontamin members of their tea Capable of providing decontamination for contaminants.	ants sk ation for am. g		



			RESOURCE: HAZMAT	ENTRY TEAM			
CATEGORY:	HazMat (ESF	#10)		KIND:	Team		
	PABILITIES:	Түре І	Type II	Type III		Τ ΥΡΕ ΙΙ	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) Personnel utilizing (shall be able to communicate appro and safely with one and their team lead	Voice) CPC opriately another ers		
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 I trained to the minim response standards accordance with the current editions of N Standard # 471, "Recommended Pra Responding to Haz: Materials Incidents, Standard # 472, "St for Professional Competence of Res to Hazardous Materi Incidents," and NFF Standard # 473, "St for Competencies for Personnel Respond Hazardous Material Incidents," as is app for the specific team	be hum is in most NFPA actice for ardous " NFPA andard sponders rials PA andard or EMS ling to s propriate n 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 (3) Entries in a 24-h Period	m Three iour		
COMMENTS							



RESOURCE: HELICOPTERS, FIREFIGHTING									
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (ESF #4) KIND: Aircraft								
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		Түре І	Type II	TYPE III	Type IV	Other			
Component	Metric								
Seats,		16	10	5	3				
Including									
Pilot									
Card Weight		5,000 lbs	2,500 lbs	1,200 lbs	600 lbs				
Capacity									
Gallons		700	300	100	75				
Example		Bell 214	Bell 205	Bell 206	Bell 47				
COMMENTS:	Firefighting Heli	copters may be equipped with re	escue, medical, or other equipme	nt.					



RESOURCE: HELITANKER (FIREFIGHTING HELICOPTER)									
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (E	Firefighting (ESF #4) KIND: Aircraft							
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TypeI	Type II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other			
Component	Metric								
Fixed Tank									
1100 gal/min									
COMMENTS:	Helitankers are la	arge capacity helicopters (e.g., S	kisorsky model) certified by the A	Air Tanker Board.					



		Reso	OURCE: INCIDENT MANAG	EMENT TEAM, FIREFIGHTIN	IG	
CATEGORY: Firefig	hting (ESF #	#4)		KIND: Tea	m	
MINIMUM CAPABILITI	ES:	Түре І	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: Firefigh	nting (ESF #	¥4)		KIND:	eam						
MINIMUM CAPABILITIE	ES:	TYPE I	Туре 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:	Yes Yes 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 II; satisfactory position performance as an Incident Commander Type II; satisfactory performance as an Incident Commander Type II; satisfactory position performance as an Incident Commander Type II; Prerequisite experience includes satisfactory performance as an Incident Commander Type II; satisfactory performance as an Incident Commander Type II; satisfactory performance as an Incident Commander Type II; satisfactory performance as an Incident Commander Type III; Satisfactory performance as an Incident Commander Type II; Prerequisite experience includes satisfactory performance as an Incident Commander Type II; Prerequisite experience includes satisfactory performance as an Incident Commander Type IV; satisfactory performance as a Incident Commander (S-420). 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 Tas										
	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); satisfactor 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).										



	RESOURCE: INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM, FIREFIGHTING										
CATEGORY:	Firefighti	ing (ESF #	4)		KIND: Tea	KIND: Team					
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		S:	Type I	Type II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other				
Component		Metric									
		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 wi	Idland fire incident. Required Tra	aining: Look Up, Look Down, Lo	ok Around (S-133). Additional Tr	aining: Intermediate Wildland				
		Fire Behavior (S-290).									
		Source: National Wildfire Coordination Group (NWCG) Publication, National Interagency Incident Management System, Wildland and Prescribed Fire Qualifications									
		System Guid	de, January 2000 (PMS 310)-1, NFES 1414).							



		Resou	RCE: INTERAGENCY B	UYING TEAM, FIREFIGHTING	3	
CATEGORY: Firef	fighting (E	SF #4), Resource Manageme	ent (ESF #7)	KIND: Tear	m	
MINIMUM CAPABILI	TIES:	Түре І	Type II	TYPE III	Τ ΥΡΕ ΙΙ	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				
		members may be added as				
		needed to supplement the				
		primary team				
Training		I-200, Basic Incident Command				
(Recommended)		System (12 classroom hours)				
Training		S-260, Incident Command				
(Recommended)		Business Management				
((self-study)				
Training		D-110, Dispatch Recorder				
(Recommended)		(16 classroom hours)				
Training		J-252, Ordering Manager				
(Recommended)						
Training		J-253, Receiving and				
(Recommended)		Distribution				
Training		National Interagency Buying				
(Recommended)		Team Guide (self-study) or				
Tasisian		Workshop				
i raining		On-the-Job Training				
(Recommended)	-	Durahasad Cand and				
I raining		Purchased Card and Convenience Check training				
(Recommended)		Dregurement Unit Leader				
(Decommonded)		Training (S-360 Unit Leader)				
(Recommended)		Peteropoo Material (aco				
Buying Team Kit		comments)				
		Internet/Intranet Web site				
		References (see comments)				
		Supplies (see comments)				
		Forms (see comments)				
		Sample of Log Sheets (see				
		comments)				





		Resou	IRCE: INTERAGENCY B	UYING TEAM, FIREFIG	HTIN	G	
CATEGORY: Firefig	jhting (E	SF #4), Resource Manageme	ent (ESF #7)	KIND:	Теа	m	
MINIMUM CAPABILITI	IES:	Τγρε Ι	Type II	Type III		Type IV	Other
Component	Metric						
Component COMMENTS:	Metric The Buy operate i • The Buy • The As • Buying General • Suppor • Transit for the • Fill reso dispate • Check • Obtain • Provide • Establis • Update Buying T Reference • Interag • Nationa • Activity • NWCG • NWCG • Forest • Forest • BLM In • NIFC a	ing Team works through the local within local policies and procedur ying Team Leader (BUYL) (1) sistant or Deputy Buying Team Lead Team Members (BUYM) (4) Roles of the Buying Team include t incident procurement through the a ion with the incident agency upon ar handling of new orders by the Buyin purce orders for services, supplies, a h community or the administrative u on estimated times of departure and approval from the administrative sta e the incident base (Finance Section sh and maintain good working relation the incident service and supply plan ream Kit: Each Buying Team shoul are Materials ency Incident Business Managemer al Interagency Mobilization Guide, N Calendar (Optional Form 67 or simin National Fire Equipment System Ca National Fire Equipment System Ca Internet homepage: http://www.nww Service Fire & Aviation Internet home Service Acquisition Management Int tranet: http://webtst.nifc.blm.gov/Sa nd related governmental agency link	administrative staff to suppres. The members of the Builder (BUYL-D) (1) e the following: administrative staff. rival. This includes obtaining g Team. and equipment from established nit's procurement activity. Re l estimated times of arrival for ff or the IBA before purchasin Chief, Procurement Unit Lead onships and lines of community in with new sources and other d have a kit containing the foll have a kit containing the foll atalog, Part I, Fire Supplies & atalog, Part II, Publications (N CG.gov lepage: http://www.fs.fed.us/f ranet homepage: http://fswet scher/blmintranet/Index.htm ks (BLM, BIA, FWS, NPS, NW	bort procurement activitie ying Teams follow: status of all resource order ed sources (NFES Caches, views resource orders for c pending resource orders. g any sensitive or questiona der, Logistics Section Chief cation. information. owing items to take along v ok 2, NFES 1139 If-size) Equipment (NFES 0362, Pa FES 3362) ire/ o.wo.fs.fed.us/aqm/ 'S): http://www.nifc.gov	s com GSA) comple f, and t, and t, and t	pleted and outstanding to date, a and the open market and, for the eteness. roperty. Ground Support Unit Leader) an dispatched to an incident: Part II when using order #0362)	s well as initiating procedures ose which are not filled, by the updated equipment log.



RESOURCE: INTERAGENCY BUYING TEAM. FIREFIGHTING										
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (E	ESF #4), Resource Managem	ent (ESF #7)	KIND: Tea	im					
	PABILITIES:	Түре І	Туре ІІ	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ IV	Other				
Component	Metric									
	Supplies Battery Spare Highlig Staple Other (Option Forms See ex Sample Resour Purcha Conve Source:	s y powered or solar powered handhel batteries ghters r and staple remover supplies as needed nal) First Aid kit and a bloodborne pa chibits to the National Interagency Bi of Log Sheets rce Order Log (Leader and Deputy (ase Card Log Sheets nience Check Log Sheets <i>National Wildfire Coordinating Grou</i>	ld calculator athogens barrier kit uying Team Guide and the Inte Dnly) <i>p (NWCG) Publication, Nation</i>	eragency Incident Business Mana	agement Handbook for sample for de, December 1999 (PMS 315).	ms.				



RESOURCE: MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS UNIT (LAW/FIRE)										
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (E	ESF #4); Law Enforcement/	Security; Public Works and	KIND: Vel	nicle					
	Engineering (ESF #3)								
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPE II	Type III	TYPE IV	Other				
Component	Metric									
Console/		2	2							
Workstation										
Frequency		Multi Range	Multi Range							
Cap.										
Power		Internal	Internal							
Source										
Telephone		6 Trunk/16 Extensions								
System										
Personnel		2	2							
COMMENTS:	Multi Range: 150	-174 MHz, 450-470 MHz, 800 MH	Hz (Simplex or Repeated), Single	Range: 150-174 MHz only						



RESOURCE: PORTABLE PUMP										
CATEGORY:	Fire	Fire KIND: Equipment								
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Түре І	TYPE II	TYPE III	Type IV	Other				
Component	Metric									
Pumping		500	250	50						
Capacity										
(GPM)										
COMMENTS:	These are norma	lly trailer mounted units.								



RESOURCE: STRIKE TEAM, ENGINE (FIRE)										
CATEGORY:	Firefighting (E	SF #4); Search & Rescue	(ESF #9)	KIND: Tea	KIND: Team					
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	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		4	3	3	3	Staffing on each Engine				
(Engine)										
Pers (Total)		21	16	16	16					
COMMENTS:	Strike Team defi	ned as like number of resources,	with common communications, a	and a leader. Engine Strike Team	Typing is based on individual E	ngine Typing.				



		Reso	URCE: U.S. COAST GUA	RD NATIONAL STRIKE FOR	CE	
CATEGORY:	HazMat (ESF #10)		KIND: Tea	m	
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	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	Air, Liquids, and Solids					Flame and Photo Ionization Detectors
Detection Instruments						Fluorometers Particulate Meters Soil and Sludge Sample Kits
						Decontamination Equipment
						Drum lifters
						EMT kits
NSF Specialized Response Equipment	Small Boats					Chlorine kits 32-foot and 24-foot Munsons 15-foot Inflatable boats 18-foot John boats
NSF	Lighting/					Ready Pump Loads
Specialized Response Equipment	Pumping Equipment					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: Tea	Im				
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	Түре І	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	Oil Discharges					Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System (VOSS)			
Equipment						(6,000 feet)			
NSE	Damage Control					Oil/water interface meter			
Specialized	and Support					Plugging and patching equipment			
Equipment						Generators (3.0 KW to 10 KW)			
NSF Specialized	Special Monitoring					Radiological detection capabilities			
Response Equipment	Equipment					Dispersant operations			
NSF Specialized	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			
Response Equipment		Video cameras and players	Video cameras and players	Video cameras and players	Video cameras and players	Video cameras and players			
NSF	Vehicle					Tractor/trailer units			
Specialized Response	Command Post					Mobile Incident Command Posts			
Equipment						All-terrain vehicles			
COMMENTS:	There are only three Mutual Aid definition U.S. Coast Guard N. to oil and hazardous which manages, sup Pacific Strike Team The NSF is recogniz and support USCG a environment. Althou capable of providing	National Strike Force tean of a Type I Hazardous Ma ational Strike Force (NSF) chemical incidents. The N ports, and set standards fo in Novato, CA. ed worldwide as an expert and EPA Federal On-Scene igh its three primary missio public affairs support as w	ns in the Nation. All three Nation terials Entry Team. However, be was created in 1973 as a Coast lational Strike Force is comprised or the three teams. The three tea in preparedness and response to e Coordinators (FOSCs) with thei ns are pollution response, trainin ell as crisis communication and J	al Strike Force teams have the se ecause of their deployment capab Guard special force under the Na d of three 40-member Strike Tear ms are: the Atlantic Strike Tear o mitigate the effects of oil discha r response and preparedness ac g, and planning, the NSFCC also loint Information Center (JIC) exc	arme level of capability, which exc ilities and versatility, they are sim tional Contingency Plan (NCP/se ns and the National Strike Force in Fort Dix, NJ; the Gulf Strike To rges and hazardous substance re tivities to protect the public health houses a Public Information Ass pertise to FOSCs during a response	eeds the standards set in the ply classified as "Other." The e 40 CFR 300.145) to respond Coordination Center (NSFCC), eam in Mobile, AL; and the eleases. Its mandate is to assist and welfare and the sist Team (PIAT), which is se.			



	RESOURCE: U.S. COAST GUARD NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE									
CATEGORY: Haz	Mat (ESF #10)			KIND:	Team	n				
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		Type I	Type II	Type III		Τ ΥΡΕ ΙΙ	Other			
Component Me	tric									
NSI The in 2 Res per Res An Res dep solv Res	F Qualification Pi NSF Qualification 9 CFR 1910.120 (sponse Member (form a number of sponse Technicia RT has also atten sponse Supervise loyment, and opervise ving technical prob	ogram: Program includes four lev p (6). <u>RM</u>): Is trained in more that vital functions in a pollution un (RT): Is a significant lev ded pollution response spe <u>pr (RS)</u> : Is a level beyond ration of all NSF equipmen lems. (O): Is a senior leadership	vels. Although these levels are un an 50 areas of oil and HazMat res response, primarily assisting the vel beyond the RM and is the posit icialist courses and obtained signif RT and supervises the technical a t. The RS helps a response in ma	ique to the NSF, our pers ponse operations and at RT. ion reached by most Stri ficant field experience on aspects of NSF response my areas, including direct or warrant officer. An R	sonnel m tains an ike Team o oil and e operatio cting ope	neet training and skill requiremer awareness level of all NSF Equip n members. An RT is qualified to HazMat incidents. ons at oil or HazMat incidents. T erations, response planning, reso ges all aspects of any size NSF r	ts similar to those established oment. This allows the RM to operate all NSF equipment. his includes the preparation, lving site safety issues, and			



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:										







	RESOURCE: DISASTER MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (DMAT)—BASIC								
CATEGORY:	Health & Med	ical (ESF #8)		KIND: Team					
	ABILITIES:	Түре І	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									
	ABILITIES:	ΤΥΡΕ Ι	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:	(FEXs) Observed Observed 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: 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:	Y: Health & Medical (ESF #8) KIND: Team									
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	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 & Medic	al (ESF #8)		KIND:	Теа	m		
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	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; Ma be less than full complem	ay lent			
Shelters, Equipment, and Supplies	Logistics status	Full complement	Limited or none	None				
COMMENTS:	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. 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. NOTE 2: Current NDMS crush injury teams are Type II.							


	RESOURCE: DISASTER MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (DMAT)—MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALTY								
CATEGORY:	Health & Med	ical (ESF #8)		KIND:	Теа	m			
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	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; Ma be less than full complerr	ay nent				
Shelters, Equipment, and Supplies.	Logistics Status	Full complement	Limited or none	None					
COMMENTS:	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. <u>NOTE 1</u> : 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. <u>NOTE 2</u> : Current NDMS mental health teams are Type II.								





RESOURCE: DISASTER MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (DMAT)—PEDIATRIC SPECIALTY									
CATEGORY:	Health & Med	ical (ESF #8)		KIND: Tea	KIND: Team				
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	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:	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. 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. 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.								



RESOURCE: DISASTER MORTUARY OPERATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (DMORT)								
CATEGORY:	Health & Med	ical (ESF #8)		KIND:	Team			
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Түре І	TYPE II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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:	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. NOTE 1: Usually includes a mix of medical examiners, coroners, pathologists, forensic anthropologists, medical records technicians, fingerprint technicians, forensic odentologists, dental assistants, radiologists, funeral directors, mental health professionals, and support personnel. NOTE 2: DMORTs are mission tailored on an ad hoc basis, and usually deploy only with personnel and equipment specifically required for current mission. NOTE 3: There are currently two Portable Morque Units within NDMS.							



RESOURCE: INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL SURGICAL RESPONSE TEAM (IMSURT)									
CATEGORY:	Health & Med	ical (ESF #8)		KIND: Tea	m				
	PABILITIES:	Type I	Type II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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:	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. 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. NOTE 2: IMSuRT does not usually function in an austere environment without additional support.								



		Reso	DURCE: NDMS MANAGEM	IENT SUPPORT TEAM (MS	T)		
CATEGORY:	Health & Med	ical (ESF #8)		KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPE II	Type III	TYPE IV	Other	
Component	Metric						
Supervisory, Logistics, Communi- cations, 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:	Definition: An MST is a command and control team that provides support and liaison functions for other NDMS teams in the field. <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. <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.						



	RESOURCE: VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (VMAT)								
CATEGORY:	Animals and	Agriculture Issues		KIND:	Tea	m			
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	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:	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. NOTE 1: Usually includes a mix of veterinarians, veterinary technicians, support personnel, microbiologists, epidemiologists, and veterinary pathologists. 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.								







			RESOURCE: BOMB SQUA	AD/EXPLOSIVES TEAMS		
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcer	ment/Security		KIND: Tea	m	
	PABILITIES:	Түре І	Type II	TYPE III	Type IV	Other
Component	Metric	1				
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 SQUA	D/EXPLOSIVES TEAMS		
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcer	ment/Security		KIND: Tea	ım	
	PABILITIES:	TYPEI	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 Équipment 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 Enforcem	nent/Security		KIND:	Tea	am			
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Τγρε Ι	Type II	TYPE III		ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other		
Component	Metric								
COMMENTS:	Type I—A dedica incidents, involvin bomb technicians material) and CBF Type II—A full-tin sophisticated imp render safe capable be capable of word Type III—A full-tin safe capable of word Type III—A full-tin safe capabilities. Definitions RSP IEDD CBRN PPE APR SCBA Level A PPE Level B PPE Level C PPE "COBRA" Comp TCV WMD	ted full-time bomb squad, capabl g sophisticated improvised energ and 2 supervisors. Team must l RN dispersal devices. Team sha ne or part-time bomb squad, capa rovised energetic materials and e pilities up to and including a medi rking in a CBRN environment abs ne or part-time bomb squad, cap Teams should be capable of wor Render-Safe Improvised E Chemical, Bin Personal Pro Air Purifying Self Containe Totally encap Non-encapsu puter Chemical Bic Total Contair Weapons of I	e of handling a complex incident. getic materials, electronic/remote have render safe capabilities up tr ll be capable of working in a CBR able of handling a moderate incide electronic/remote firing systems. ium vehicle borne IEDs (capable of sent of vapors. wable of handling a small incident. king in a CBRN environment abse Procedure Explosive Device Disposal ological, Radiological, Nuclear tective Equipment Respirator ed Breathing Apparatus osulated chemical resistant vapor ulated or encapsulated chemical re ulated chemical resistant suit with ological Response Aide ment Vessel Mass Destruction	A complex incident may firing systems, and tactica o and including large vehia N environment and suppo ent. A moderate incident in Teams shall consist of a n of containing up to 4,000 l Teams shall consist of a n ent of vapors and liquids.	include al explo cle bor ort tacti may ind hinimu bs. of e minimu	e multiple or simultaneous life-thre sive breaching support. Teams s ne IEDs (capable of containing up cal team operations. clude a life-threatening or time-se m of 6 bomb technicians and 2 su explosive material) and CBRN dis um of 2 bomb technicians. Team r	hatening or time-sensitive IEDD shall consist of a minimum of 10 to 60,000 lbs. of explosive nsitive incident, involving opervisors. Team must have persal devices. Teams should nust have basic IED render		



	RESOURCE: LAW ENFORCEMENT AVIATION-HELICOPTERS-PATROL & SURVEILLANCE										
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcen	nent/Security		KIND: Airc	raft						
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Түре І	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	GPS									
	Equipment	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		Pilot Commercial or higher, rotary/helicopter, pilot license w/Class I Medical, pre-TFO experience, full-time assignment to unit TFO Complete unit level trng program, Min. 2 yrs in patrol, Superior field tactics skills, full-time asgnmt to unit Maint. Staff—Full-time asgnmnt, A&P/IA license	Pilot 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 Enforcem	nent/Security		KIND: Airc	craft				
MINIMUM CAI	PABILITIES:	Түре I	TYPE II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other			
Component	Metric								
Training		Pilot 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	<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	Pilot 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 Content of the sea				
Comments:	<u>Type I</u> —Day/nigh <u>Type II</u> —Same a <u>Type III</u> —Same a <u>Type IV</u> —Water I	Icense w/ yearly classes Icense w/ yearly classes 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							
	A&P	Airframe and Powerplant mech	nanic						
	FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	n						
	FLIR	Forward Looking Infrared							
	GPS	Global Positioning System							
		Inspection Authorization	Elizaht Dulaa						
		Public Address (speaker)	Instrument Flight Rules/Visual Flight Rules						
	PPF	Personnel Protective Equinme	nt consists of clothing and equipr	ment that provides protection to a	an individual in a hazardous envir	onment Chanter			
		9 of the IHOG details appropri	iate equipment requirements for v	various aerial missions and group	nd helicopter operations.	onnont. Onapter			
	VHF/UHF	Very High Frequency/Ultra Hic	h Frequency	and ground and ground					
	TFO	Tactical Flight Officer							



		RESOURCE:	LAW ENFORCEMENT OBS	ERVATION AIRCRAF	т (F IX	ED-WING)	
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcen	nent/Security		KIND:	Airc	craft	
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Түре I	TYPE II	TYPE III		Type IV	Other
Component	Metric						
Vehicle	Fixed-Wing	Fixed-Wing Observation	Fixed-Wing Observation				
	Aircraft	Aircraft	Aircraft–Low and Slow				
	Capacity	2-4 passenger with cargo not	2-4 passenger with cargo not				
		to exceed design	to exceed design				
Fauinment	Flight Suit	Appropriate level of PPF	Appropriate level of PPF				
Equipment	Video/	Microwave Downlink Video					
	Electronic	FLIR					
	Radios	VHF Radios; Police	VHF Radios; Police				
		Frequency Radios	Frequency Radios				
Personnel		Pilot–Commercial or higher,	Pilot–Commercial or higher,				
		ASEL, pilot license w/Class I	ASEL, pilot license w/Class I				
		or in Medical, full-time	or in Medical, full-time				
		TFO-Complete unit level	TFO-Complete unit-level				
		training program, law	training program, law				
		enforcement trained	enforcement trained				
Training		<u>Pilot</u> —Commercial Pilots	<u>Pilot</u> —Commercial Pilots				
		(instrument roted) undeted	Certification or nigner				
		every 6 mos with	every 6 mos with				
		Emergency Procedures as	Emergency Procedures as				
		well as meet all FAA license	well as meet all FAA license				
		requirements; Current	requirements; Current				
		Medical Flight Review (FAA)	Medical Flight Review (FAA)				
		TEO-I Init-level training &	TEO-I Init level training &				
		Law Enforcement AOT	Law Enforcement AOT				
COMMENTS:	Type I-Fixed-Wir	ng Aircraft with advanced observa	ation capabilities for extended ope	erations and nighttime use	e. Capa	ble of sending video images to gr	ound location (downlinking).
	Low and slow obs	servation ability. General law enf	orcement type of fixed-wing.				
		ng Aircraft with change stion conc	hilitian for outended exerctions. In	w and alow abconvotion a		Conoral low onforcement tune or t	fived wine
	<u>Type II</u> -Fixed-wi	ng Aliciali with observation capa			ability. v	General law enforcement type of t	iixed-wing.
	Definitions						
	AOT	Advanced Officer Training					
	FAA	Federal Aviation Administra	tion				
	TFO	Tactical Flight Officer					
	VHF	Very High Frequency					



		Resource: Mob	ILE FIELD FORCE LAW EN	FORCEMENT (CROWD CO	NTROL TEAMS)	
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcer	nent/Security		KIND: Tea	m	
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	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 Enforcer	nent/Security		KIND: Tea	m ,						
	PABILITIES:	Түре 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 Enforcem	nent/Security		KIND: Tea	m						
	PABILITIES:	ΤΥΡΕ Ι	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 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 Oc	cupational Safety and Health								
	CBRN	Chemical, Biological, F	adiological, Nuclear								
	Level C PPE	Personal Protection Ec	uipment consisting of a non-enc	apsulated chemical resistant suit	with APR						
	SWAT	Special Weapons Assa	ult Team								
	Platoon	Consists of (4) 12-pers Total minimum person	on squads with an OIC (minimur nel is 52, with a minimum total of	n rank of lieutenant) and Deputy (14 vehicles	OIC (minimum rank of sergeant),	each with a driver.					
	Squad	An organized element	of a platoon consisting of 11 offic	ers and a supervisor (sergeant).	12 total personnel in a minimum	of 3 patrol vehicles					
	Field Booking T	eam A team of personnel sp transportation of those	ecially trained to respond to field arrested. The size of the team of	l incidents and set up a booking s lepends on the nature of the incid	ite to facilitate the booking proce lent	ss and					
	Mass Arrest Kit	Kit containing field boo cuffs, fingerprint equipr	king forms, Polaroid or digital ca nent	mera, flex cuffs, plastic bags for p	prisoner property, computers, cutt	ing tool for flex					



	RESOURCE: PUBLIC SAFETY DIVE TEAM									
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcement/	Security		KIND: Tea	am					
	PABILITIES:	Түре І	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 Remote Operating	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 Available only for a Type I			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					
	Vehicle (ROV) 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							



		R	ESOURCE: PUBLIC	SAFETY DIVE TEAM		
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcement	/Security		KIND: Tea	m	
	PABILITIES:	Түре 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	



CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security KIND: Team MINIMUM CAPABILITIES: TYPE I TYPE I TYPE III TYPE IV Component Metric operations; Certification of 6 training dives per year, including 1 training dive to maximum depth Type III Type III Type IV 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 op compliant with current NFPA. 1670 and 1006 guidelines. ** A national training standard needs to be developed. Kind: Team			Re	SOURCE: PUBLIC S	SAFETY DIVE TEAM			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES: TYPE I TYPE II TYPE III TYPE III TYPE IV Component Metric operations; Certification of 6 training dives per year, including 1 training dive to maximum depth operations; Certification of 6 training dives per year, including 1 training dive to maximum depth Image: Comment purposes Many of these teams will be trained and prepared for search and rescue as well. All divers and dive op compliant with current NFPA. 1670 and 1006 guidelines. ** A national training standard needs to be developed.	CATEGORY:	Law Enforcement	/Security		KIND:	Теа	m	
Component Metric operations; Certification of 6 training dives per year, including 1 training dive to maximum depth operations; Certification of 6 training dives per year, including 1 training dive to maximum depth operations; Certification of 6 training dives per year, including 1 training dive to maximum depth operations; Certification of 6 training dives per year, including 1 training dive to maximum depth operations; Certification of 6 training dives per year, including 1 training dive to maximum depth operations; Certification of 6 training dives per year, including 1 training dive to maximum depth operations; Certification of 6 training dives per year, including 1 training dive to maximum depth operations; Certification of 6 training dive to maximum depth operations; Certification of 9 training dive to 9 training dive to		APABILITIES:	Түре І	Type II	TYPE III		TYPE IV	Other
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 op compliant with current NFPA. 1670 and 1006 guidelines. ** A national training standard needs to be developed.	Component	Metric						
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 or compliant with current NFPA. 1670 and 1006 guidelines. ** A national training standard needs to be developed.			operations; Certification of 6 training dives per year, including 1 training dive to maximum depth					
Description of Type 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 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 is should be assigned to each dive team. Capable of conducting rescue dives. Type II – A team capable of responding with all outlined equipment to handle evidence recovery. Type III – A team of divers and support team with necessary diving experience as well as explosive/underwater demolition experience. Teams should be able to each dive team. Type IV – A team of divers and support team with necessary diving experience as well as explosive/underwater demolition experience. Teams should be able 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 is should be assigned to each diver and support team with necessary diving experience as well as explosive/underwater demolition experience. Teams should be able 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 is 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	Comments:	All teams are describe compliant with current ** A national training Description of Type <u>Type I</u> – A team of divi- equipment to handle e should be assigned to <u>Type II</u> – A team capa <u>Type III</u> – A team with <u>Type IV</u> – A team of di outlined equipment to analysis should be ass Definitions of Acrony NFPA Scuba Sonar	d for law enforcement purposes. Ma NFPA. 1670 and 1006 guidelines. standard needs to be developed. ers and a support team with necessa vidence recovery and deep water dir each dive team. Capable of conduct ble of responding with all outlined ec Scuba certification and Public Safet ivers and support team with necessa handle evidence recovery and deep signed to each dive team. ms National Fire Pro Self-Contained U Sound Navigatio	any of these teams will be ary diving experience as will ving. Team should be se ting rescue dives. quipment to handle evider y Diving Certification. ary diving experience as w water diving. Team shou otection Agency Inderwater Breathing App in and Ranging – uses so	e trained and prepared for well as law enforcement e lf-contained for 24 hours. nce recovery. vell as explosive/underwal uld be self-contained for 24 paratus	search xperier A dive ter dem 4 hours	And rescue as well. All divers and rescue as well. All divers and rescue as well. All divers and rescue as should be able to rest team leader with experience and so a dive team leader with experience. Teams should so a dive team leader with experience and be directed by surface s	Ind dive operations will be spond with all outlined d training in risk/benefit analysis ld be able to respond with all ence and training in risk/benefit



			RESOURCE: SWAT	TACTICAL TEAMS			
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcer	ment/Security		KIND:	Теа	m	
	PABILITIES:	Түре І	Type II	TYPE III		Type IV	Other
Component	Metric	1					
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; Tact Body Armor (helmet with ballistic shield; fire resist gloves & hood)	tical 1 ant		
	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 Ar for team members	rmor		
	Respiratory Protection	NIOSH-approved protective mask	NIOSH-approved protective mask;	NIOSH-approved protect mask	tive		
		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 en team	ntire		
	Breaching Equipment	Mechanical Breaching Equipment	Mechanical Breaching Equipment	Mechanical Breaching Equipment			
		Shotgun Breaching Equipment	Shotgun Breaching Equipment	Shotgun Breaching Equipment (recommende	ed)		
		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 les than 500 yards with day scope	S		
		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	d		
	Robot Systems	Robot System with tactical options	Robot System with tactical options recommended				



	RESOURCE: SWAT/TACTICAL TEAMS								
CATEGORY:	Law Enforce	ment/Security		KIND: Tea	m				
	PABILITIES:	Туре І	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							
		R Capability Portable Laddore	Portable Laddore	Portable Ladders					
	Waanana	Weapons:	Woapops:	Weapons:					
	weapons	Handguns, assault weapons	Handguns, assault 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	Immel2 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 Scribe; 1 Robot Technician2 Long Rifle Teams (2-man Team); 6 Man Entry Team; 1 Team Leader; 8 Containment to include grenadiers; 1 Tactical Medics; 1 Tactical Commander; 2 Canine Teams; 1 Electronic Tech; 1 Communications Officer; 2 Explosive Breachers; 		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 Enforcen	nent/Security		KIND: Tea	im				
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	ΤΥΡΕΙ	Түре ІІ	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER			
Component	Metric								
Training		No known national standard;	No known national standard;	No known national standard;					
ů,		Law enforcement officer with	Law enforcement officer with	Law enforcement officer with					
		certified advanced training	certified advanced training	certified advanced training					
Comments:	Type I A dedica and urban environ environ environment abse Type II A full-tin either rural or urb Type III A team environment abse Definitions CBRN PPE APR SCBA Level B PPE Level C PPE NIOSH APC	Law enforcement officer with certified advanced training Law enforcement officer with certified advanced training ted full-time team designated to handle high-risk situations requiring specialized weapons or extraordinary special operations. Team capable of operating in runments. Team capability includes dealing with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) events. Teams should be capable of working in a CBRN environments. Team should be capable of working in a CBRN environments. Team should be capable of working in a CBRN environment absent of vapors. ne or part-time team designated to handle high-risk situations requiring specialized weapons or extraordinary special operations. Team capable of operating in an environments. Teams should be capable of working in a CBRN environment absent of vapors. idesignated to handle high-risk situations requiring specialized weapons or extraordinary special operations. Team capable of operating in an environments. Teams should be capable of working in a CBRN environment absent of vapors. idesignated to handle high-risk situations requiring specialized weapons with limited resources and capabilities. Teams should be capable of working in a CBR environment absent of vapors. idesignated to handle high-risk situations requiring specialized weapons with limited resources and capabilities. Teams should be capable of working in a CBR environment absent of vapors. idesignated to handle high-risk situations requiring specialized weapons with limited resources and capabilities. Teams should be capable of working in a CBF environment absent of vapors and liquids. idesignated to handle high-risk situations requiring specialized weapons orextraordinary special period							







	RESOURCE: Air Conditioner/Heater									
CATEGORY:	Public Worl	ks and Engineering (ESF #3	3)	KIND: Equ	ipment					
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Түре І	TYPE II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ ΙV	Other				
Component	Metric	90 Ton	60 Ton	25 Ton	10 Ton					
Equipment	Ton	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, etc2+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source.	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, etc2+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source.	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, etc2+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source.	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, etc2+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source.					
COMMENTS:			DT -m	PARTY AND	PTE					



		RESOURCE: AIR	CURTAIN BURNERS (I	FIRE BOX-ABOVE GRO	OUND, REFRACTORY	WALLED)	
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF	#3)	K	Equipment		
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	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 L×W×H: 37'4"×11'10"×9'7" Firebox: 27'2"×8'5"×8'1" 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 L×W×H: 31'4"×11'10"×9'7" Firebox: 21'2"×8'5"×8'1" 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 L×W×H: 30'2"×8'6"×8'6" Firebox: 19'8"×6'2"×7'1" 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 L×W×H: 27'×8'6"×8'6" Firebox: 16'5"×6'2"×7'1" 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 L×W×H: $27'\times7'5"\times7'8"$ Firebox: $16'\times5'\times6'$ 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 L×W×H: 21'6"×7'5"×7'8" Firebox: 11'×5'×6' 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
2		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) On GSA Schedule	Application: Wood Waste Reduction & Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion) On GSA Schedule	Application: Wood Waste Reduction & Small Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion) On GSA Schedule	Application: Wood Waste Reduction & Small Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion) On GSA Schedule
COMMENTS:	MMENTS: S-300 Series (Type I & II)		S-200 S (Type I	Series II & III)	S-100 Series (Type IV & V)		



	RESOURCE: AIR CURTAIN BURNERS (TRENCH BURNER, IN-GROUND)										
CATEGORY:	1 Public Wo	orks and Engineering (ESF	#3)	KIND: Equ	lipment						
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Түре І	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 Application: Wood Waste Reduction & Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion) On GSA Schedule	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 Application: Wood Waste Reduction & Animal Carcass Disposal (needs wood waste to support carcass combustion) On GSA Schedule	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)							
COMMENTS			Piccological Contraction	<u> </u>							
COMMENTS.	T-400 & T200 (Type & II)				T-350 (Type III)						



			RESOURCE: ALL T	ERRAIN CRANES		
CATEGORY:	Public Work	s and Engineering (ESF #3	3)	KIND:	Equipment; Personnel; Vehicle	
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Τγρε Ι	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 read of 192 feet. With jib add approx. 30 feet. Self- propelled/driven over the road. Operator furnished. Setup time minimal. Jib ar 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	w enforcement organizations to d	letermine mobilization require	ements.	
	and the second s					



CATEGORY	Dublia Works	and Engineering (ESE #2)	RESOURCE. BA		inmont					
CATEGORY:	Public Works		· <u> </u>			-				
	ABILITIES:	I YPE I	I YPE II	I YPE III	I YPE IV	OTHER				
Component	Metric									
Example		446B – Cat 3114T Diesel	420D – Cat 3054T Diesel	420D IT with Quick Coupler	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:	Equ	ipment			
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	ΤΥΡΕ Ι	TYPE II	Type III		Τ ΥΡΕ ΙΙ	Other		
Component	Metric								
COMMENTS:	Caterpillar is u	sed as an example only.							
	420 IT tools inc	clude the following:							
	Backhoe Wor	<u>k Tools</u> : Buckets – Standard, He	eavy Duty, Heavy Duty Rock, Hig	h Capacity, Coral, Ditch C	leaning	; Hydraulic Hammer; Vibratory P	late Compactor; Ripper.		
	Loader Work Asphalt Cutter	Tools: Buckets – General Purpo Bale Spear.	sse, Multipurpose, Side Dump, Lig	ht Material, Penetration; I	Loader	Forks; Material Handling Arm; Ar	ngle Blade; Broom; Rake;		



		Re	SOURCE: CHILLERS &	AIR HANDLERS (50	0 Ton to 50 Ton)		
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESI	= #3)		KIND: Equipment		
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Түре І	TYPE II	Type III	Type IV	Type V	TYPE VI
Component	Metric						
Equipment	Ton	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; 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, etc4+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source	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, etc3+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source	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, etc2+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source	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, etc2+ hours; 4/0 Cam-Lock type quick connect cable used for power termination to source	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	

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			RESOURCE: CHILLERS	& AIR HANDI ERS (50		O 50 TON)		
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering	(ESF #3)		KIND:	Equipment		
	INIMUM CAPABILITIES: TYPE I		Type II	TYPE II Type III		ΤΥΡΕ ΙV	ΤΥΡΕ V	TYPE VI
Component	Metric							
Comments:	Caterpillar equipn source for filling c available. Air han	nent used for typing. I hilled water system. T dlers require use of ch	Equipment not available at all lo emporary chilled water hose & a illers or chilled water supply to	cations, but CAT dealer ne 4/0 power cable available f operate.	etwork can for chillers.	acquire equipme Set up & monitor	nt from one another ing available. Low ⁻	r and ship. Need fresh water Temp Chillers and Cooling Towers
	CAT BENTAL		CAT BENTAL					
	500/450) Ton	300 Ton	150 Ton		50	ſon	Custom Rental Air Handling Unit



	RESOURCE: CONCRETE CUTTER/MULTI-PROCESSOR FOR HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR								
CATEGORY:	Public Work	s and Engineering		KIND: Eq	uipment				
	PABILITIES:	Түре І	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Other			
Component	Metric	MP40 CC (Largest)	MP30 CC	MP20 CC	MP15 CC (smallest)				
Jaw	Inches	50.4	38.4	32	26				
Opening									
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:	ATEGORY: 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		375, 375 L	345B L Series II	322C L, 325C L	321 B LCR, 322C				
Models		Hydraulic	Hydraulic	Hydraulic	L Hydraulic				
		Excavators	Excavators	Excavators	Excavators				
COMMENTS:	Multiprocessors	do the work of many types of de	molition tools by use of interchan	geable jaw sets. Changing jaw	s allows a single unit to crush, pulv	erize, and perform a variety of			
	specialized cutt	ing tasks, such as cutting steel re	bar and tanks. Check with Cat de	ealer/owner to match Multiproce	essor model attachment to Hydraul	ic Excavator.			



			RESOURCE: CRA	WI FR CRANES			
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equip	oment; Personnel; Vehicle	
	PABILITIES:	Түре І	TYPE II	TYPE III	<u> </u>	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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 reach of 300 feet Opera with one (1) oiler/rigger. Requires four (4) tractor trailers to mobilize & demobilize. Setup time t (2) hours.	boom itor r- two		
Comments:	Check with your I	ocal/State transportation and law	enforcement organization to dete	ermine mobilization require	ements.		



		Res	OURCE: DEBRIS MANAGE	MENT MONITORING	Теам		
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Tea	m; Personnel	
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	Түре І	Type II	Type III		TYPE IV	OTHER
Component	Metric						
Services	Annual	General Manager (GM)	Project Manager (PM)				
	Contracts:	5					
	Per Unit	GM responsibility would	PM responsibility would				
	Hourly:	include overall coordination	include overall management				
	Lumn Sum	with all levels of government	of all taskings under the				
	Lump Sum	and other ESFs; Knowledge	project to include removal,				
		of the Federal Response	reduction and				
		Plan and Federal response	disposal/salvage operations.				
		and recovery procedures	Monitors changes in the				
		related to debris	scope of original assignment,				
		management; Site monitoring	cost estimates, coordinating				
		of health and safety	the procurement process,				
		requirement in meeting local,	scheduling, tracking of funds,				
		State, or Federal standards	and reporting all elements of				
		during any and all parts of	work progress; Knowledge of				
		the recovery process	the Federal Response Plan				
		Appropriate standards for the	to dobris management:				
		Appropriate standards for the	Monitors and assures that				
		disposal to successfully	health and safety procedures				
		complete the recovery	and requirements meet local				
		process of an event: Ability to	State or Federal standards				
		manage and oversee	during any and all parts of				
		owner's current debris	the recovery process				
		removal operations plan:	whether from manmade or				
		Highest trained in debris	natural occurrences:				
		monitoring management and	Monitors the compliance of				
		recovery operations; Highest	debris processing and				
		experience level in meeting	disposal to successfully				
		Federal record keeping	complete the recovery				
		requirements and processing	process of an event; Ability to				
		procedures; Highest	manage and oversee				
		knowledge in managing	owner's current debris				
		multiple service levels of	removal operations plan;				
		manmade and or natural	Highest trained in debris				
		disasters; Financial	project management and				
		capabilities to manage	recovery operations; Highest				
		progressive monitoring	experience level in meeting				
		processes; Required and	Federal record keeping				



		Res	OURCE: DEBRIS MANAGE	MENT MONITORING	Теам		
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Tea	m; Personnel	
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	Түре І	Type II	TYPE III		Type IV	Other
Component	Metric]					
		necessary liability coverage	requirements and processing				
		for all aspects of operation;	procedures; Highest ability to				
		Highest ability to manage	manage work programs and				
		work programs and	personnel safely, with the				
		personnel safely, with the	highest regard to safety and				
		highest regard to safety and	applicable regulations				
		applicable regulations	protecting employees of the				
		protecting employees of the	company and community				
		company and community;					
		Highest capabilities to recruit					
		support staffing within					
E. Summer		Acceptable timetrame					
Equipment		Ability to supply, support, and	Ability to support and				
		maintain an inventory of	maintain an inventory of				
		specialties in assisting the	specialties in assisting the				
		bandling of all aspects of	bandling of all aspects of				
		monitoring for health and	monitoring the health and				
		safety of personnel involved	safety of personnel involved				
		with recovery operations	with recovery operations				
Personnel		The highest trained and	Trained and experienced in				
		experienced in the field of	the field of debris				
		debris management	management procedures:				
		procedures: Very good	Very good communication				
		communication skills and the	skills; Highest capability to				
		ability to effectively brief high	manage assisting resources;				
		level officials; Highest	General understanding of				
		capability to train and	equipment leasing contracts,				
		manage assisting resources;	various type of equipment,				
		Highest ability to comply with	and unit price contracts.				
		all local, State, Federal	Highest ability to comply with				
		authority, and OSHA	all local, State, Federal				
		regulations to which services	authority, and OSHA				
		are being applied; No use	regulations to which services				
		restriction as it relates to	are being applied; No use				
		assignment; Fully mobilized	restriction as it relates to				
		and fully equipped;	assignment; Fully mobilized				
		Permanently assigned to	and fully equipped; Have an				
		completion of task on	engineering background with				
		rotation, 30/3	a background in site				

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	Resource: Debris Management Monitoring Team										
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Team; Personnel						
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	Type I	Type II	Type III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other					
Component	Metric										
			development and proven skills in the field of construction; Permanently assigned to completion of task on rotation, 30/3								
COMMENTS:											



		Resource	E: DEBRIS MANAGEN	IENT SITE REDUCTION TEA	AM	
CATEGORY: Pu	ublic Works ar	nd Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Tea	m	
MINIMUM CAPAB	ILITIES:	Түре І	Type II	TYPE III	Type IV	Other
Component	Metric					
Storage Area		Ability to establish lined				
Capabilities		temporary storage areas for				
		ash, household hazardous				
		waste, fuels, and other				
		materials that can contaminate				
		soils, runoff, or ground water				
Control		Ability to establish traffic control,				
Capabilities		dust control, erosion control, fire				
		protection, on-site roadway				
		maintenance, and safety				
Data in Data di si		Measures				
Debris Reduction		Ability to burn debris through all				
		grinders to reduce disaster				
		debris waste, and other source				
		reduction applications to be				
		site/disaster-specific				
Sorting and		Ability to sort and stack debris				
Stockpiling		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				
Descond		disposal of debris				
Personnel		field of dobring management				
		neu ol deblis management				
		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: Pu	iblic Works an	nd Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Team			
MINIMUM CAPABI	LITIES:	Түре І	TYPE II	TYPE III		Type IV	Other	
Component	Metric							
		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						
Comments:	Debris Manag personnel, and site and impac	Management Site Reduction Teams should possess the experience and financial capabilities to support equipment, disaster debris waste reduction capabilities, and rel, 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 I impact specifics of the disaster.						



			RESOURCE: DEBRIS N	ANAGEMENT TEAM		
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Tea	am	
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Type I	Type II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other
Component	Metric					
Component Services	Metric 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		

National Mutual Aid & Resource Management Initiative



	RESOURCE: DEBRIS MANAGEMENT TEAM										
CATEGORY: Public Work	s and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Tea	am							
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:	Түре І	Түре ІІ	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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								



			RESOURCE: DISASTER	ASSESSMENT TEAM		
CATEGORY: Pu	blic Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Tea	m	
	ILITIES:	Түре І	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)	gineering (ESF #3) KIND: Team					
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	Type II	TYPE III	Type IV	Other		
Component	Metric							
COMMENTS:	There is on	ly one type of <u>Disaster Assessm</u>	ent Team because it is a special	ty and based on level of devasta	ation; however, the team possesse	es 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: DISASTE	R RECOVERY TEAM		
CATEGORY: Publ	ic Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Tea	m	
MINIMUM CAPABILI	TIES:	TypeI	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				
Comments:	There is types/role Specific"	only one type of <u>Disaster Recov</u> es. The team members should b and "Incident-Specific"). Team s	<u>ery Team</u> because it is a special e equipped with their own laptops ize, expertise, and functional req	ty and based on level of devastat s, cell phones, and vehicles, and uirements will be determined at th	ion; however, the team possesse should be able to stay based on s ne disaster location.	I s different personnel severity of incident (i.e., "Site-



		Res	OURCE: DUMP TRAILER	ONE TYPE/EXAMPLE	ONLY		
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equ	ipment	
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	Түре І	Type II	TYPE III		Τ ΥΡΕ ΙΙ	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					



		Res	OURCE: DUMP TRAILER (ONE TYPE/EXAMPLE	ONLY		
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)	·	KIND:	Equ	ipment	
	ABILITIES:	Түре І	Type II	TYPE III		Type IV	Other
Component	Metric						
Tailgate	in	1/4					
Tailgate PSI	lbs	175,000					
(min yield)							
Dana' D22	lbs/in round	25,000/5					
Brakes (with	in x in	16 x 7					
ABS 4S2M)							
Frame Depth	in	16					
Frame Wide	lbs/ft	31					
Flange Beam							
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:	Inere will be of DYNAHAULER	/DT dump trailer is used only as a	e generally the same conliguration an example.	in but will be capable of h		nore or rewer materials because	or varying length and depth.



			RESOURCE: DUMP T	RUCK-OFF ROAD		
CATEGORY: Pu	ublic Works and	Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equipment	
MINIMUM CAPAB	ILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other
Component	Metric					
Example		(Caterpillar Off-Highway)	(Caterpillar Quarry)			
		769D	771D			
		Caterpillar 3408E engine	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	kph/mph	12.6/7.8 to 77.7/48.3	12.6/7.8 to 57.3/35.6			
(Forward 1 to 6)						
Transmission	kph/mph	16.6/10.3	16.6/10.3			
(Reverse)						
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	L/gal	83/22	83/22			
Final Drives						
Steering Tank	L/gal	34/9	34/9			
Steering System	L/gal	56/15	56/15			
with Tank						
Brake Hoist with	L/gal	277/73	277/73			
	., .	70/40	70/40			
Torque Converter	L/gal	72/19	72/19			
and Transmission						
with Sump	in the second	5 075/007 69	5 975/907 69			
Inside Body	mm/in	5,215/201.00	5,215/201.00			
Length						



RESOURCE: DUMP TRUCK-OFF ROAD								
CATEGORY: P	ublic Works and	Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equip	oment		
	BILITIES:	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:	Standard: 18.00-R33 (E4) Standard: 18.00-R33 (E4) Caterpillar was used only for example purposes. Image: Caterpillar was used only for example purposes.							



RESOURCE: DUMP TRUCK-ON ROAD									
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Equ	ipment				
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Түре 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	CE: ELECTRICAL POWER	RESTORATION TEAM (EXA	AMPLE)				
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Te	am				
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	ΤΥΡΕ Ι	TYPE II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other			
Component	Metric								
Personnel		 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.								



		F	RESOURCE: ENGINE	EERING SERVICES			
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Ser	vices	
	BILITIES:	Түре І	TYPE II	Type III		Type IV	Other
Component	Metric						
Damage		Ability to determine the safety of	Damage				
Assessment		buildings for occupancy purposes per	Assessment				
Capability		the Applied Technology Council	Capability				
		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					
0		Ability to support UCAD to area debrie	Cumment				
Support		Ability to support USAR teams, debris	Support				
		management, Haziviat evaluation,					
		tranic management, utility restoration,					
Training	-	Knowledge of the ATC 20 pritoria	Training				
Training		Stafford Act cost recovery	rraining				
		procedures and Federal Highway					
		Damage Assessment procedures:					
		Extensive backgrounds in chemical					
		civil electrical and mechanical					
		engineering, as appropriate					
COMMENTS:	Engineering	services encompass small firms to large r	national firms, and private	e to government-manager	d offices	s. Personnel must be certified ar	d capable of handling assigned
Commention	tasks, proven	successes, and licensed, must have work	ed with public sector, and	d must be familiar with the	Staffo	rd Act, the Federal Highway Adm	inistration, and other Federal
	State, Territori	al, Tribal, and local agencies (and familiar	with their requirements)	for recording purposes.	Engine	ering Services is one type based	on the need to create the
	necessary eng	ineering services based on "Incident-Spe	cifics." The makeup of the	he engineering services w	ill be ba	ased on the discipline specializat	ion of the disaster.



RESOURCE: FLAT BED TRAILER TRUCK (ONE TYPE/EXAMPLE ONLY)									
CATEGORY: Pu	blic Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Eq	uipment				
	ILITIES:	ΤΥΡΕΙ	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	in	60							
Adjustable Height									
Pintle									
Ground	in	56							
Clearance									
Weight	tons	6 to 25							
Transport	tons	25 to 100							
Air Operated	in x in	16.5 x 7							
Breaks									
Wide Spread	in	122							
Marker Lights Per		5							
Side									
Stop, Tail, and		3							
Turn Lights Per									
Side/Rear									
COMMENTS:	I here is on	e type because of the generality of	of the flat bed trailer; however, the	e capacity and hauling function	of the trailer will vary with differing	length and configurations. The			
	above is on	iy an example.							
			ATTRACTOR OF A						





	1		RESOURCE: G	ENER	ATORS				
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3))		KIND: Equ	uipment			
	PABILITIES:	Түре І	Type II		TYPE III	Type I	/	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)	XQ60 600 k atten (semi Amps 60 H2 480 V Dry w tank o Dime Wide Poter exam HVA0 story/ manu buildi from powe	00 W Generator; Sound uated; Trailer mounted i tractor); Up to 2080 s@ 208 Volts, 3 Phase, z / up to 902 Amps@ /olts 3 Phase, 60 Hz; /eight 37,000 lbs; Fuel capacity 660 Gallons; nsions 40' Long x 8' x 13'.5" Tall; ntial application nples: Retail stores, C system power, multi- /buildings, light ffacturing, apartment ngs; Setup time (cables generator to main r feed estimated at 3+	XQ400 400 kW Generato attenuated; Traile (pull behind); Mult distribution panel; Amps @ 208 Volt 60 Hz/up to 602 A Volts 3 Phase, 60 weight 16,800 lbs capacity 470 Galle Dimensions 23' Lo Wide x 11' Tall; Potential applicati example: Large of building, public sc libraries, and com equipment. Setup time (cable: generator to main	r; Sound r mounted i-voltage Up to 1390 s, 3 Phase, mps@ 480 Hz; Dry ; Fuel tank ons; ong x 8'.5" on fice hools, munication s from power feed	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	
COMMENTS:	2500-gallon exter	l mal fuel tanks available. Fuel co	Insumption is estimated at 7% of th	nours ne kW u	5) Isage (example: fuel cons	<pre>_ estimated at 2+ he sumption on a 100 kl</pre>	ours) V Generator (perating at full load is	
COMMENTS.	approximately 7 g	gallons per hour). Technicians a	re available for hookup and monito	pring of	equipment. 4/0 Quick cor	nect (Cam-Lock) ca	ble is availab	le for tie-in to power feed, rated	
	at 400 Amps eac	h cable. Fuel supply, and/or fuel	vendors available. Power distribut	tion equ	uipment available. Transf	ormers & Load Bank	s are availab	le.	
		XQ2000	XQ1500		XQ600-	400		XQ125	



			RESOURCE: G	ENERATORS		
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Ec	quipment	
	PABILITIES:	Түре І	TYPE II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	ΤΥΡΕ V
Component	Metric					
	CAT Power	WWW.cat.com HowApproxim	CAT CAT The second seco	per ert shoon with provide page kitek	Aragement shows with circular trader with piete heats.	
			CAT			



	RESOURCE: HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR (LARGE MASS EXCAVATION 13 CY TO 3 CY BUCKETS)										
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Equ	ipment						
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	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-11.11ft); Track Length-Std. (20.10 ft-19.3ft)							
COMMENTS:	To better match b	oucket needs to material condition	ons, contact dealer and or owner. 1	The reference to "L" means Long	Undercarriage. Mo	bilization ma	y require more than one truck-				
	trailer.										
		5130B	385B & L	375 &	L		365B L Series II				



		RESOURCE: HYDRAULI	C EXCAVATOR (MEDIUM	MASS EXCAVATION 4	CY TO 1.75 CY BUCKETS)		
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)	•	KIND:	Equipment		
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Type I	Type II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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. 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 siz Net HP (168-138); Opera Weight-Long Undercarria (53600 lb-46300 lb); Buc Capacities-HDR (2.12 yc yd3) - General Purpose ((3 yd3-1.75 yd3); Max. Drawbar Pull (50132 - 44040); Fuel Tank (132 y 106 gal); Max. Digging D (22 ft-22 ft); Max. Reach Ground Level (32.10 ft-3 ft); Max. Loading Height (22.1ft-21.4 ft); Overall V (11.6ft-9.6 ft); Height To Of Cab (10.9-9.11ft); Tra Length-Std. (15.3 ft-13.4	321B L-320C L Utility Models **Note In respective order of size; age; Net HP (168-138); Operating idare Weight-Long Undercarriage; idare (50927 Ib-50700 lb); Max. GP Drawbar Pull (44063 - u4040); Fuel Tank (66 gal- gal); Bucket capacities and gal- other handling performances will be similar to 320 C L vill be similar to 320 C L Vidth Top ttp Auge	5	
COMMENTS:	To better match b	bucket needs to material condition	s, contact dealer and or owner.	The reference to "L" means	s Long Undercarriage. Mobilization r	may require more than one truck	
	Wrailer. Boom type will change reach, digging depth, and handling performances. **Note: 320C L has two versions for difference applications. Utility model has smaller rad Image: State of the state o						





	RESOURCE: HYDRAULIC TRUCK CRANES									
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)	RESOURCE. INDIAO	KIND:	Equipment; Personnel; Vehicle	9				
	PABILITIES:	ΤΥΡΕΙ	Type II	Type III		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 re 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 specia transport permit required	each e i; il					
COMMENTS:	Check with your l	ocal/State transportation and law	enforcement organizations to de	etermine mobilization requir	rements.					



	RESOURCE: LATTICE TRUCK CRANES									
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equipment; Personnel; Vehicl	e				
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	TYPE I	Type II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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	ocal/State transportation and law	enforcement organizations to def	termine mobilization require	ements.					



RESOURCE: TRACK DOZER										
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3))	KIND: E	quipment					
	ABILITIES:	Түре І	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: TI	RACK DOZER				
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equipr	nent		
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	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:	rs: Categoliar is used as an example only. The major difference for D10K 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. The major difference for D10K 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. The major difference for D10K 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. The major difference for D10K 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. The major difference for D10K 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. The major difference for D10K 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. The major difference for D10K 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. The major difference for D10K WHA (Waste Handling) – Cat 3412E Turbo Charged Diesel is that it contains a larger blade and protection guards to prevent landfill type debris for tangle debri							
	D10R	The Park of the Pa	WH	D6N		D3G		



	RESOURCE: TRACTOR TRAILER (EXAMPLE ONLY)									
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equipment					
	PABILITIES:	Түре І	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 TR	AILER (EXAMPLE ON	LY)						
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equ	ipment					
	PABILITIES:	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III		Τ ΥΡΕ ΙΙ	Other				
Component	Metric										
Ground	in	19.5									
Clearance											
(Single Drop)											
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		8.25 x 22.5									
(Disc-Pilot											
Mounted)											
Wheels			6.75 x 16.5								
(8-Hole)											
Tires (Low		255/70R x 22.5									
Profile)											
Tires			8.75 x 16.5								
(10-Ply)											
Suspension		Spring-type	18,000 lbs								
Jack (Crank	lbs		12,000								
Style with											
Pin Drop											
Base)											



	RESOURCE: TRACTOR TRAILER (EXAMPLE ONLY)										
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Équipment						
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Түре І	Type II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other					
Component	Metric										
COMMENTS:	Rail-EZE Trailers	are used only as an example.									
	Teroperations	the dood only do dif example.									
	TE18AH (D9AH)	General Duty Hydraulic Tail Trail	er (with Fifth-Wheel Hookup)								



	RESOURCE: TUB GRINDER										
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Ec	quipment						
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Түре І	Type II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other					
Component	Metric										
Output	cy/hr	> 400	300-400	100-300	Up to 100						
Capability											
Tub Size	ft/in	14'-15'	12'-13'	8'4"-11'	Up to 8'4"						
(opening)											
Towing		Fifth-wheel	Fifth-wheel	Fifth-wheel	Pintle hitch						
Arrangement											
(i.e., Tow-											
Behind and											
Fifth-Wheel											
Irailer											
Ноокир)		1000	000 4000	000 575							
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 a	as an example only.									





			RESOURCE:	TUG BOAT		
CATEGORY: Pu	blic Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Equ	lipment	
MINIMUM CAPABI	LITIES:	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		



			Broouport				
0	Dulalia Marila		RESOURCE:		_	:	
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equ	Ipment	1
	PABILITIES:	Түре І	TYPE II	TYPE III		TYPE IV	Other
Component	Metric						
Comments:	Tug boats a are subject f becoming m usually requ many units f	are typed as one resource as more to licensure and jurisdiction of the ore used in current times. Horse isitioned from a U.S. Coast Guar may be available to assist in the e	difications and enhancements are e.U.S. Coast Guard, and are requipower will be the first determinin d or harbor-master matrix based emergency situation.	e based on boat-to-boat, loo ired by law to make use of g factor in tug boat requisiti on the closest and largest a	cation, river p ioning, availat	, and working task specialty base bilots on inland waterways. The c , as tractor tugs are the preferred ble tug boat. The matrix will assig	s. Tug boats and operators locking pilot specialist is equipment type. Equipment is gn the tug type, size, and how



	RESOURCE: WATER PURIFICATION TEAM (USACE EMERGENCY WATER TEAMS)									
CATEGORY: Pu	Iblic Works and Eng	gineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Tea	m					
MINIMUM CAPABI	LITIES:	Түре І	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: WATE	R PURIFICATION TEAM	(USACE EMERGENCY W/	ATER TEAMS)	
CATEGORY: Pu	iblic Works and Eng	gineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Tea	m	
Мілімим Сараві	LITIES:	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		A service and supply contract which can be used to provide bottled and bulk water: <u>Area of Coverage</u> : Continental U.S. (CONUS) and Outside Continental U.S. (OCONUS) <u>Time Requirement:</u> Within 24 hours <u>Bottle Size</u> : 12 ounce to 1.5 liter <u>Conversion Factor:</u> 1 gallon = 3.79 liters <u>Price</u> : 0.38/liter for CONUS <u>Bulk Water</u> : 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		



	RESOURCE: WATER PURIFICATION TEAM (USACE EMERGENCY WATER TEAMS)									
CATEGORY: Pu	blic Works and Eng	gineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Tea	im					
Мінімим Сараві	LITIES:	Түре І	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Other				
Component	Metric									
Water Distribution	Recommendation	1 gallon/person per								
	(Note:	day								
	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)									
COMMENTS:	USACE – Emergency	y Water Team Staffing is de	esigned to provide the minimul	m number of personnel to effective	vely manage and support the exe	ecution of the water mission in				
	functions required to	concert with the responding Emergency Response and Recovery Office command and control structure. The team configuration is designed to staff the three operational								
	Emergency Response	e and Recovery Office and	the Staging Operations area	s) The preferred method of pro	viding water to disaster victims is	by bottled water because the				
	containers are usually	y stronger and easier to cal	rry, and reduce opportunity for	disease transmission as the wa	ter is consumed in a shorter perio	od of time.				



	1		RESOURCE: WATER TRU	JCK (EXAMPLE ONLY	()				
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equ	ipment			
	PABILITIES:	Түре 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: WHE	EL DOZER					
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND:	Equ	ipment			
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	Түре І	Түре ІІ	TYPE III		Τ ΥΡΕ ΙΙ	Other		
Component	Metric	1							
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									
CATECORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESE #3)	Resource. Whe		Equ	inment			
MINIMUM CAD					Lqu				
Component	Metric		ITPEII	I YPE III		ITPEIV	OTHER		
COMMENTS:	Caterpillar is u	sed as an example only.	•			·	•		
	General Exam	Plane Start Start Start							


	RESOURCE: WHEEL LOADERS (LARGE 41 CY TO 8 CY)									
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Equ	ipment					
	PABILITIES:	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 (hp); Operating Weight 50183 kg (110634 lb); Payload-Standard 11.4 tonnes (12.5 tons); Bu Capacity Range 6.3-7 (8.2-9.2 yd3); Static Ti Load, Full Turn 26960 (59436 lb); Reach at M Lift/Dump-Std 2113 mr ft); Clearance at Max. Lift/Dump-Std 3971 mr ft); Overall Length-Std slightly less that 990 S Fuel Tank (176.5 gal)	/ (520 ht); Rated .4 ucket 7 m3 Tipping 0 kg Max. nm (6.9 :. nm (13 d Series;				
COMMENTS:	Caterpillar produc	cts used in typing. To better mate	ch bucket needs to material condi	tions, contact dealer and or own	er.					
		994D	992G	900 Ser	ries	988G				



	RESOURCE: WHEEL LOADERS (MEDIUM 7 CY TO 3 CY)								
CATEGORY:	Public Works	and Engineering (ESF #3)		KIND: Equ	lipment				
	PABILITIES:	TYPEI	TYPF II			1	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 Pow kW (172 hp) Operating Weight 13030 kg (28731-2 Static Tipping Loar 7621 kg (20373-16 Breakout Force 10 (25096-28020lb); Bucket Capacity R 2.5 m3 (3.65-2.9 y Tank (67 ga)	r; wer 128 13062- 28714 lb); d 9241- 5800 lb); l9-124 kN lange 2.8- d3); Fuel			
COMMENTS.		is used in typing. To belief mate					Ins.		
		980G	972G	9660			962G		
			0200				HT20/C		
		7500	7300	11020	נ		11300		



CATEGORY: Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3) MINIMUM CAPABILITIES: TYPE I Component Metric Equipment Cubic Yards 928G, IT28G 9 In respective order; In Max. Flywheel Power 107 Max. Flywheel Power 107 Max. Flywheel Power 107	TYPE II 924G, 924Gz In respective order; Max. Flywheel Power 98 kW (132 hp); Operating Weight 10328 kg-9844 kg (22769 lb- 21702 lb);	KIND: Equ Type III IT14G, 914G In respective order; Max. Gross Power 73 kW (98 hp); Operating Weight 7906 kg-7243 kg (17393 lb-15935 kg-7243 kg (17393 lb-15935	uipment TYPE IV	Other
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES: TYPE I Component Metric Equipment Cubic Yards 928G, IT28G 9 In respective order; In In W(144 hp): Operating W(144 hp): Operating 10	TYPE II 924G, 924Gz In respective order; Max. Flywheel Power 98 kW (132 hp); Operating Weight 10328 kg-9844 kg (22769 lb- 21702 lb);	TYPE III IT14G, 914G In respective order; Max. Gross Power 73 kW (98 hp); Operating Weight 7906 kg-7243 kg (17393 lb-15935	TYPE IV	Other
Component Metric Equipment Cubic Yards 928G, IT28G 9 In respective order; In In Nax. Flywheel Power 107 M VW (144 hp): Operating VW (144 hp): Operating VV VV	924G, 924Gz In respective order; Max. Flywheel Power 98 kW (132 hp); Operating Weight 10328 kg-9844 kg (22769 lb- 21702 lb);	IT14G, 914G In respective order; Max. Gross Power 73 kW (98 hp); Operating Weight 7906 kg-7243 kg (17393 lb-15935		
Equipment Cubic Yards 928G, IT28G 9 In respective order; Ir Max. Flywheel Power 107 M WW (144 hp): Operating (144 hp): Operating	924G, 924Gz In respective order; Max. Flywheel Power 98 kW (132 hp); Operating Weight 10328 kg-9844 kg (22769 lb- 21702 lb);	IT14G, 914G In respective order; Max. Gross Power 73 kW (98 hp); Operating Weight 7906 kg-7243 kg (17393 lb-15935		
KW (144 np), Operating (Weight 11836 kg-12134 kg 1 (26094 lb-26751 lb); 2 Bucket Capacity Range 2- B 5.35 m3 (2.5-7 yd3); Fuel m Tank (59 gal) (!	Bucket Capacity Range 1.7-5 m3 (2.2-6.5 yd3); Fuel Tank (59-51 gal)	b); 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 cal)		
COMMENTS: Caterpillar products used in typing. To better match b	bucket needs to material conditi	ions, contact dealer and or own	er. IT models offer multiple attac	hments.
928G	IT28G	9240	3	924Gz









		Reso	URCE: AIR SEARCH TE	AM (FIXED-WING)				
Search & Rescu	ue (ESF #9)		KIND:	Aircraft				
MINIMUM CAPA	ABILITIES:	ΤγρεΙ	Туре ІІ	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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>Pillot</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	Pilot – Private Pilot or higher certificate and complete unit certification program Observer – 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 Administration Regu aircraft provided.	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.						



		Resou	JRCE: AIRBORNE RECO	NNAISSANCE (FIXED-WING	G)	
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (E	SF #9)		Kind: Airc	craft	
	ABILITIES:	Түре І	Түре ІІ	TYPE III	Type IV	Other
Component	Metric	1				
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	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 <u>Observer</u> – Complete unit certification program	Pilot – Private Pilot or higher certificate and complete unit certification program Observer – Complete unit certification program Note:	Pilot – 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	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other	
Component	Metric						
COMMENTS:	Aircrews can work a r	maximum of 12-hour shifts, o	depending on individual unit po	plicies and procedures. Aircraft	will be maintained in accordance v	vith 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. Cre	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 T	EAM – AVALANCHE SN	IOW AIR SCENT	
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue	(ESF #9)		KIND: Te	am	
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:	Түре I	TYPE II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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 th	nese resources are capable of s	earching in a disaster environme	nt, such as a wilderness tea	im in outlying areas of a tornado z	cone, etc. It is critical that canine
	management per	sonnei, knowledgeable in multit	ise of canine resources, are ava	nable to incluent Command.	This will not necessarily be refle	clea in this document.





	RESOURCE: CANINE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM – DISASTER RESPONSE									
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue	(ESF #9)		KIND: Team	ו					
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:	Түре І Түре ІІ		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 ma canine managemen	ny of these resources are capa t personnel, knowledgeable in	able of searching in a disaster multiuse of canine resources,	environment, such as a wilderness are available to Incident Command	s team in outlying areas of a torr d. This will not necessarily be re	nado zone, etc. It is critical that effected in this document.				



		RESOURCE: CA	ANINE SEARCH AND RESCU	UE TEAM – LAND CADAVE	R AIR SCENT		
CATEGORY:	Search & Reso	cue, Other		KIND: Tea	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 & Reso	cue (ESF #9)		KIND: Tea	am					
MINIMUM CAP	PABILITIES:	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	Type VII 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:	Note: Many of th	ese resources are capable of se	earching in a disaster environmer	nt, such as a wilderness team in o able to Incident Command This	outlying areas of a tornado zone,	etc. It is critical that canine				
	I management per	sonnei, knowieugeable in multiu	se of canine resources, are avail	able to incluent command. This	will not necessarily be reflected	in this document.				



	RESOURCE: CANINE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM – WILDERNESS AIR SCENT							
CATEGORY:	Search & Res	cue (ESF #9)		KIND:	Tear	m		
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Түре І	Type II	TYPE III		ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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	n is I	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	n is I	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:	COMMENTS: 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. 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 TRACKING/TRAILING									
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcem	ent/Security, Search & Re	scue (ESF #9)	KIND: Tea	m				
MINIMUM CAPA	BILITIES:	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; .255 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:	collection of scent articles collection of scent articles collection of scent articles 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. 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: CAVE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM									
CATEGORY:	Search & Res	scue (ESF #9)		KIND: Tea	im					
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Түре І	TYPE II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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 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 & Res	cue (ESF #9)		KIND: Tea	m				
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Type I	Type II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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</u> <u>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				

National Mutual Aid & Resource Management Initiative



	RESOURCE: CAVE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM								
CATEGORY:	Search & Res	scue (ESF #9)		KIND: Tea	im				
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	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</u> <u>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 & Res	cue (ESF #9)		KIND: Tea	m				
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Түре І	TYPE II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other			
Component	Metric								
Medical	Supplies and	In regions/caves with swiftwater: Appropriate swiftwater gear, PFD, personal throwbags, and waterproof light sources	As appropriate for level of training, as applied in	As appropriate for level of training, as applied in	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 As appropriate for level of training, as applied in				
-40ibiliour		wilderness/cave environment and meeting local protocols and requirements	wilderness/cave environment and meeting local protocols and requirements	wilderness/cave environment and meeting local protocols and requirements	wilderness/cave environment and meeting local protocols and requirements				
COMMENTS:						I			



	RESOURCE: COLLAPSE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAMS									
CATEGORY:	Search & Res	scue		KIND: Tea	m					
	PABILITIES:	Түре І	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 of 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 Confined Space Permit	Conduct High Angle Rope Rescue (not including highline systems), Confined Space Rescue, and Trench and Excavation Rescue	Conduct Low Angle Rope Rescue						
Team	Certifications	victims for Mass Transportation Rescue Confined Space Permit								





	RESOURCE: COLLAPSE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAMS									
CATEGORY:	Search & Res	cue		KIND: Tea	m					
	PABILITIES:	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 (kernmantal 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 (kernmantal 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 (kernmantal 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	follon attuature or buried in attuat					



	RESOURCE: MINE AND TUNNEL SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM							
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue	(ESF #9)		KIND:	Tea	m		
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	TYPE I	Түре ІІ	TYPE III		ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	OTHER	
Component	Metric	Inactive or Abandoned	Active mines or tunnels					
		Mines or Tunnels	under construction					
Team	Personnel	8 members	8 members (at least					
		(at least 5 qualified on	5 qualified on breathing					
		breathing apparatus)	apparatus)					
Personnel	Training	Same as Type II, plus:	20 hour MSHA initial training					
	-	Understanding forces	on use of breathing					
		involved in technical rope	apparatus;					
		systems;	Refresher training sessions					
		Proficiency in the	underground with breathing					
		selection and set up of	apparatus at least every					
		rescue anchors;	6 months;					
		Ability to construct and	Use and care of auxiliary					
			Mine rescue equipment,					
		advantage systems, belav	Mine ventilation procedures					
		systems and lowering	and equipment:					
		systems:	Mine firefighting:					
		Proficiency in technical	Any advanced mine rescue					
		litter evacuations in a	training and procedures as					
		vertical environment	described by MSHA					
			Basic First Aid/CPR					
Team	Equipment	Same as Type II	6 4-hour self-contained					
	-4	21	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					
			apparatus					
Team	Equipment	Same as Type II	10 permissible can lamps and					
lean		ound do Type n	charging rack					
Team	Equipment	Same as Type II	2 gas detectors capable of					
roum	Equipment		- 300 000000 0000000					



		Resou	RCE: MINE AND TUNNEL SE	ARCH AND RESCU	E TEAM				
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue	e (ESF #9)		KIND:	Team				
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Type I	TYPE II	Type III	Type IV	Other			
Component	Metric	Inactive or Abandoned	Active mines or tunnels						
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		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	Head protection compatible						
		body harness	with cap lamps; Gloves;						
			Flame protective outerwear;						
			Footwear appropriate to the						
			environment						
Equipment	Transportation	Same as Type II	Transportation for all						
	Resources		personnel and equipment to						
			mine site						
COMMENTS:									



	RESOURCE: MOUNTAIN SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM								
CATEGORY:	Search & Res	cue (ESF #9)		KIND: Tea	m				
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Type I	Type II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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 & Res	cue (ESF #9)		KIND: Team						
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Түре 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 & Res	scue (ESF #9)		KIND: Tea	ım					
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Түре І	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 footgear 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 & Res	m							
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		ΤΥΡΕ Ι	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Other			
Component	Metric								
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.								
	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.								



		R	ESOURCE: RADIO DIREC	TION FINDING TEAM		
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND: Tear	m	
	ABILITIES:	Түре І	Type II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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	Available for more than	Available for at least 1 full		
	Training	1 full day of operations 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	1 full day of operations 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	day of operations 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			
	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 (arch & Rescue (ESF #9) Kind: Team							
MINIMUM CAP	ABILITIES:	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 availability of specifi for Type II and III tea	usually only work a maximum c personnel, only that crews a ams.	of 12-hour shifts, depending on re available to those specification	individual unit policies and pro ons. Medical support and techr	cedures. Crew availability does ical rescue equipment is expected	not require continuous ed to be provided by local EMS			



	RESOURCE: SWIFTWATER/FLOOD SEARCH AND DIVE RESCUE TEAM						
CATEGORY:	Search & Res	scue		KIND: Tea	m		
	PABILITIES:	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	Minimum	2	1	1			
Animal	number						
Rescue							
Personnel							
ALS Certified	Minimum	2					
Personnel	number						
Helicopter/	Minimum	4	2				
Aquatic	number						
Rescue							
Operations							
Personnel	Minima	4	0				
Powered	Nininum	4	2				
Operators	number						
SCUBA	Minimum	4	2	2			
Trained	number		2	2			
Support	nambor						
Personnel							
with							
Equipment							
EMTs	Number and	EMT-B (14), EMT-P (2)	EMT-B (1)	EMT-B (1)	EMT-B (1)		
	level						
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	24-hour operations	24-hour operations	18-hour operations	18-hour operations		
	operations						
Team	Capabilities	Manage search operations;	Manage search operations;	Assist in search operations;	Low-risk operations; Land-		
		Heliconter rescue	Heliconter rescue	HazMat: Animal rescue: BLS	Daseu, Hazivial, DLS		
		operational: HazMat: Animal	operational: HazMat: Animal	Thazimat, 7 minuar (coode, DEC			
		rescue; ALS;	rescue; BLS				
		Communications; Logistics					
Team	Specialty	In-water contact rescues;	In-water contact rescues;	In-water contact rescue and			
	S&R	Dive rescue; Technical rope	Dive rescue; Technical rope	dive rescue			
	Capabilities	Systems	systems				



		Resourc	E: SWIFTWATER/FLOOD S	SEARCH AND DIVE RESCUE	ЕТЕАМ	
CATEGORY:	Search & Res	scue		KIND: Tea	m	
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Түре І	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				
Communi- cations 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.	effectively conduc	ct operations.				



			RESOURCE: US&R Inci	dent Support Team		
CATEGORY:	Search & Res	scue (ESF #9)		KIND: Tea	m	
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Түре І	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 Specializa- tion	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 Inci	dent Support Tear	n		
CATEGORY:	Search & Res	scue (ESF #9)		KIND:	Tea	m	
	PABILITIES:	TypeI	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;				

National Mutual Aid & Resource Management Initiative



	RESOURCE: US&R Incident Support Team								
CATEGORY:	Search & Res	scue (ESF #9)		KIND:	Team				
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Type I	Type II	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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.								



CATEGORY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9) KIND: Team MINIMUM CAPABILITIES: TYPE I TYPE II TYPE III TYPE IV OTHER	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES: TYPE I TYPE II TYPE III TYPE IV OTHER	
Component Metric	
Personnel Number of 70-person response 28-person response	
People per	
Response	
Personnel Training NFPA 1670 Technician Level NFPA 1670 Technician Level	
in area of specialty; Support in area of specialty; Support	
personnel at Operations personnel at Operations	
Level Level	
Personnel Areas of High angle rope rescue Light frame construction and	
Specializa- (including highline systems), basic tope rescue	
tion (permit required): Advanced HazMat conditions:	
Life Support (ALS) Communications; and trench	
intervention; and excavation rescue	
Communications; WMD/HM	
operations; Defensive water	
rescue Demonstrate 24 hour SPD exerctioner	
Personnel Sustained 24-hour Sak operations, 12-hour Sak operations,	
Operations bours hours	
Personnel Organization Multidisciplinary organization Multidisciplinary organization	
of Command; Search; of Command; Search;	
Rescue; Medical; HazMat; Rescue; Medical; HazMat;	
Logistics; Planning Logistics; Planning	
Equipment Sustained Potential mission duration of Potential mission duration of	
Operations up to 10 days up to 10 days	
Equipment Rescue Pneumatic Powered Tools; Pneumatic Powered Tools;	
Equipment Electric Powered Tools, Electric Powered Tools, Hydraulic Powered Tools;	
Hand Tools: Electrical:	
Heavy Rigging: Technical Heavy Rigging: Technical	
Rope; Safety Rope; Safety	
Equipment Medical Antibiotics/Antifungals; Antibiotics/Antifungals;	
Equipment Patient Comfort Medication; Patient Comfort Medication;	
Pain Medications; Pain Medications; Sedatives/	
Sedatives/Anesthetics/Paraly Anesthetics/Paralytics;	
IUCS, STEFOIDS, IV STEFOIDS, IV FluidS/VOIUME; Fluids/Volume:	
Immunizations/Immune Globulin: Canine Treatment:	
Globulin; Canine Treatment; Basic Airway; Intubation: Eve	



			RESOURCE: US&F	R TASK FORCES			
CATEGORY:	Search & Res	cue (ESF #9)		Kind:	Теа	m	
	PABILITIES:	Туре І	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	Communi- cations 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. T equipped by FEM and hazardous m	here are 28 FEMA US&R Task Fo IA to conduct physical search and aterials, and evaluate and stabiliz	orces, totally self-sufficient for the d rescue in collapsed buildings, p ze damaged structures.	first 72 hours of a deploy rovide emergency medica	ment, s I care to	pread throughout the continental o trapped victims, assess and co	United States trained and ntrol gas, electrical services



		Res	OURCE: WILDERNESS SEA	ARCH AND RESCUE T	EAM		
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue	(ESF #9)		KIND:	Team	l	
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	Τ ΥΡΕ Ι	ΤΥΡΕ ΙΙ	Type III		ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	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 6 team members to sup at least 2 operational fie units; Must be supported local EMS and technical rescue personnel	and oport eld d by l	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, BTLS	National standard EMT-B curriculum or wilderness first responder; BTLS	Not required – supporte local EMS	ed by	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 releas No search management capabilities	se; t	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 for day of operations	ull	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 backcoun navigation (including the ability to triangulate a position, ascertain a UT use GPS, and follow a r to a new location using a	ntry e ⁻ M, route 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	



		Res	OURCE: WILDERNESS SEA	ARCH AND RESCUE TEAN	1	
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue	e (ESF #9)		KIND: Tea	m	
MINIMUM CA	PABILITIES:	TYPE I	ΤΥΡΕ ΙΙ	TYPE III	ΤΥΡΕ Ιν	Other
Component	Metric	Ī				
			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 u of specific personnel, rescue equipment is e	sually only work a maximum only that crews are available expected to be provided by lo	of 12-hour shifts, depending on inc to those specifications, though so cal EMS and other technical rescu	lividual unit policies and proced me personnel may have extend e personnel for Type III and IV	lures. Crew availability does not requi led assignments in the field. Medical s teams.	re continuous availability support and technical


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 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 Search and Rescue Resources, 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 *Comments* section.



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RESOURCE:			Air Searc	h Team (Fixed-Wing)		
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND: Tea	am	
	ABILITIES:					Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITEI			ITFEIV	OTHER
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	Communicati ons	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 v Administration aircraft provide	vork a maximum of 12-hour shifts Regulations. Aircraft will be exp ed. Crew availability does not rec	, depending on individual unit po ected to operate out of establishe uire continuous availability of spo	licies and procedures. Aircraft wi ed airfield with paved runways. A ecific personnel, only that crews a	III be maintained in accordance w ircrews will indicate fueling and ru are available to those specification	ith Federal Aviation unway requirements for the ns.



RESOURCE:			Airborne Reco	onnaissance (Fixed-Wi	ng)	
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND: Tea	am	
	ABILITIES:					
COMPONENT	METRIC				ITEIV	UTHER
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	Communicati ons	Same as Type II except: Satellite Phone	Same as Type III	Same as Type IV except: VHF Radios	Standard FAA FM Radio	
Equipment	Video/Electr onic	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	



U.S. Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency

RESOURCE:	: Airborne Reconnaissance (Fixed-Wing)									
CATEGORY:	Search & Rescue (ESF #9) KIND: Team									
	ABILITIES:									
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITFEI				ITFEIV	OTHER			
COMMENTS:	ITS: 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:		Ca	nine Search and Rescu	ie Team – Avaland	he Snow	Air Scent	
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND:	Team		
	ABILITIES:	Type I					Отиср
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	ITPEII	I TPE III		ITPEIV	OTHER
Personnel	Dog Team	1 Dog	Same as Type I				
		1 Handler					
		1 Support Person					
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	Same as Type I				
		country skis or snow shoes, poles, probe poles, snow shovel, and avalanche beacon					
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 o management p	f these resources are capable of bersonnel, knowledgeable in mult	searching in a disaster environme	ent, such as a wilderness t ilable to Incident Commar	team in outlyin nd. This will no	g areas of a tornado zone ot necessarily be reflected	e, etc. It is critical that canine in this document.



RESOURCE:			Canine Search and R	escue Tea	m – Disa	aster	Response	
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Теа	am	
	ABILITIES:	Type I		т				
COMPONENT	METRIC						ITPEIV	OTHER
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 so has success Disaster Sea Readiness E through an o disaster task FEMA; Capa and internat	disaster search canine that as successfully completed isaster Search Canine eadiness Evaluation rough an organized saster task force – non- EMA; Capable of national dinternational 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 requirem by organized availability fo national/inte response	ents as set fo I task force f pr rnational	orth for	Agility; Obedience; First Aid- Human/Dog; HazMat; Disaster; Environment Exposure minimal; Initial responder readiness through local agency	
COMMENTS:	Please note th canine manag	at many of these resources are c ement personnel, knowledgeable	apable of searching in a disaster in multiuse of canine resources,	environment, are available t	such as a wil o Incident Co	ilderne: ommai	ss team in outlying areas of a torr nd. This will not necessarily be re	nado zone, etc. It is critical that flected in this document.



RESOURCE:		C	anine Search and Res	cue Team – Land	Cada	ver Air Scent		
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue, Other		KIND:	Tea	ım		
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:							Отнер	
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITEI				ITEIV	OTHER	
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 15 grams of human ren buried, hanging, ground level, or in vehicles, nondisaster	s than nains d	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 & F	Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND: Tea	am	
	ABILITIES:		Type II	Type III		Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	11751	1176.0			OTHER
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 o management p	f these resources are capable of s personnel, knowledgeable in multi	searching in a disaster environmouse of canine resources, are available	ent, such as a wilderness team ir ilable to Incident Command. Thi	outlying areas of a tornado zone s will not necessarily be reflected	, etc. It is critical that canine in this document.



RESOURCE:			Canine Search and Res	scue Tean	n – Wilde	ernes	s Air Scent	
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Теа	ım	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:				Т				
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITFEI					ITFEIV	OTHER
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 s probability to terrain for sh (24 hours or areas 40-60	searching hig ocal wilderne nort durations less) or sma acres	gh ISS S All	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 s probability to terrain for sh (24 hours or areas of 60-	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:	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. 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 caping resources are available to becident Command. This will not personnel, knowledgeable in multiuse of caping resources are available to becident Command. This will not personnel, knowledgeable in multiuse of caping resources are available to becident Command. This will not personnel, be reflected in this document.							



RESOURCE:		Can	ine Search and Rescu	e Team – Wilderness T	racking/Trailing	
CATEGORY:	Law Enford	cement/Security, Search	& Rescue (ESF #9)	KIND: Tea	am	
	ABILITIES:					Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITEI			ITEIV	OTHER
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	Capable of trailing in wilderness terrain Aged 4-12 hours; 1 mile or	Capable of trailing in wilderness terrain Aged 1.5-4 hours; .5-1 mile;	Capable of trailing in wilderness terrain Aged 0-1.5 hours; .255	Discriminating (scent source must be available)
		longer; Heavy contamination	longer; Heavy contamination	Heavy contamination	mile; Heavy contamination	
Personnel	Equipment	Personally equipped for 24 hours for dog/handler	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	N/A
		First Aid for both human and dog				
		Radio communications				
Personnel	Knowledge	Wilderness survival skills Capable of establishing and maintaining direction of travel	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	N/A
		First Aid for both human and dog				
		Skill in collection of scent articles				
COMMENTS:	As these dogs capability of hu not.	use scent articles, they are comr uman discrimination between sou	nonly referred to as trailing dogs rces with the aid of a provided so	. However, occasionally, a unit mean to call the source. Care should be take	nay refer to such dogs as tracking in to determine if a tracking dog r	dogs. They do have the equires the use of an article or
	Note: Many o management p	f these resources are capable of personnel, knowledgeable in mult	searching in a disaster environm iuse of canine resources, are ava	ent, such as a wilderness team ir ailable to Incident Command. Th	n outlying areas of a tornado zone is will not necessarily be reflected	e, etc. It is critical that canine I in this document.



RESOURCE:			Cave Sea	rch and Rescue Team	Ì	
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND: Te	eam	
	PABILITIES:					
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	ITPEII	I TPE III	ITPEIV	OTHER
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 Sea	rch and R	escue Te	eam		
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Tea	am	
	PABILITIES:			т				
COMPONENT	METRIC		ITPEII				ITPEIV	OTHER
							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 Ty Knowledge symbols pre maps; Profid cave maps; topographic caves	pe IV, plus: of common sent on cavi- ciency in rea Ability to use maps to loc	e iding e :ate	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 Ty Capable of G ICS; Proficiency i for the vertion Proficiency i rigging bask litters for ha operations; Proficiency i packaging for Familiarity w techniques t crevice reso Ability to imp packaging	pe IV, plus: operating wi in edge tend cal environm in preparing let and flexik ul and lower in patient or extrication vith the basic for crack and ue; orovise patie	thin ling lent; and ble c c d	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 & F	Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND: Te	am					
	PABILITIES:									
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI			ITPEIV	OTHER				
					to safely and appropriately use communication and technical rescue equipment					
Personnel	Technical	Same as Type II, plus:	Same as Type III, plus:	Same as Type IV, plus:	Ability to serve as a member					
	Training	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; For regions/caves with swiftwater: Proficiency in working in and around moving water underground; Swiftwater/flatwater technician For regions/caves with bad air: Proficiency in the use of a 3-gas monitor (oxygen,	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 including litter raises and lowers on breakdown, in free-fall and other vertical environments, in narrow or waterfall situations, and in	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 communications systems; Ability to operate a handheld radio; Proficiency in choosing appropriate in-cave litter	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					
		hydrogen sulfide and carbon monoxide) and ability to understand its output	multidrop caves	appropriate in-cave litter movement techniques						
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:	E: Cave Search and Rescue Team							
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Теа	am	
	PABILITIES:			т				
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	ITPEII	•			ITPEIV	OTHER
Personnel	Medical Specialist Training	National Standard EMT-B, with BTLS or PHTLS	National Standard EMT-B, or advanced wilderness first responder; BTLS	Same as Ty	pe 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 Ty	pe 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 Ty	pe 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 Ty Wetsuit whe	pe IV, plus: ere appropria	ate	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 & F	Rescue (ESF #9)		Kind: Te	am				
	ABILITIES:								
COMPONENT	METRIC				ITPEIV	OTHER			
		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 Se	arch and Rescue Team	S	
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue		KIND: Tea	am	
	ABILITIES:	Type I				
COMPONENT	METRIC		IYPEII		ITPEIV	OTHER
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 of 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 Sea	arch and Rescue Te	ams	
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue		KIND:	Team	
	ABILITIES:	Type I				
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI	ITPEII	I TPE III	ITPEIV	OTHER
	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 breaked Hydraulic vehicle rescue system Hammer drill Nail gun Cutting torch Hoisting slings and shackle Rope equipment (kernman and lifeline rope, ascender descenders, pulleys, tripod hauling system, carabineet	Shoring assortment Rebar cutters Reciprocating saws Chain saw Assorted hand tools Generator Lights Est tal s/ 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 & F	Search & Rescue KIND: Team							
	ABILITIES:			т				Отнер	
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	ITPEII				ITPEIV	OTHER	
			Decontamination equipment						
			4-gas meter						
COMMENTS:	A State, local,	or private technical rescue team	that responds to locate, rescue, a	nd recover ind	dividuals trap	oped in	a fallen structure or buried in stru	uctural collapse.	



RESOURCE:			Mine and Tunne	Search	and Res	cue T	eam	
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Tea	ım	
	ABILITIES:	Type I		-				OTUER
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	ITPEII	I	TPE III		ITPEIV	OTHER
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 & F	Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND:	Теа	ım			
	PABILITIES:	Type I					OTUER		
COMPONENT	METRIC		IYPEII	I YPE III		IYPEIV	OTHER		
			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	Communicati ons	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 & F	Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND:	D: Team						
	APABILITIES:			т				0			
COMPONENT	METRIC		ITPEII				ITPEIV	OTHER			
			environment								
Transportation	Resources	Same as Type II	Transportation for all personnel and equipment to mine site								
COMMENTS:		•	·				•				



RESOURCE:			Mountain Se	earch and Rescue Tear	n	
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND: Tea	am	
	ABILITIES:					OTUED
COMPONENT	METRIC				ITPEIV	OTHER
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:	E: Mountain Search and Rescue Team							
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND:	m			
	PABILITIES:							
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITEI				ITFEIV	OTHER	
		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	n	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 Se	earch and	Rescue	Tear	n	
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND: Team				
	PABILITIES:			Т	vde III			
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITEI					ITFEIV	OTHER
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 evacuation	, low-angle	scree	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-sustaini in all weathe severe winte	ng for 48 hc r/terrain, ex er/rock	ours cept	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 Ty 4-6 ropes of	pe IV plus: various lenç	gths	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 sustaining fo weather/terr severe winte	be self- or 24 hours i ain, except er/rock	n all	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 Ty	pe IV		Appropriate clothes and footgear 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:			Mountai	n Search and	Rescue	Team		
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue (ESF #9)			KIND:	Team		
	PABILITIES:			т				
COMPONENT	METRIC		ITPEII			ITPEIV		OTHER
						Personal First Aid K Waterproof pen/pen/ paper; Whistle; Two plastic or vinyl exam gloves	it; cil and pairs iination	
Equipment	Medical Supplies and Materials	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Same as Ty	pe IV	As appropriate for le training, as applied i wilderness environm meeting local protoc requirements	evel of n nent and cols and	
COMMENTS:	Search for and search and res Definitions	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.						
	GPS	Global Positioning Syste	em					
	Navigation	The practice of charting	a course for a group of peopl	e (team) using bas	ic tools such	as a map and compass.		



RESOURCE:	RCE: Radio Direction Finding Team							
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND:	Теа	im		
	ABILITIES:						Отчер	
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI		ITPEIII		ITPEIV	OTHER	
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 fu day of operations	III			
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 team's equipment Team is expected to be to triangulate a distress beacon to its source in moderate terrain Team members are not expected to operate in remote field locations fo extended periods	the able r			
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 transp the team throughout the search area 4x4s are not required, b recommended	oort ut			



RESOURCE:			Radio Di	rection Finding Team				
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND: Te	am			
	ABILITIES:					Отнер		
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET			ITPEIV	UTHER		
Equipment	Clothing	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Appropriate level of PPE for working environment				
Equipment	Communicat ions	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	Team member Crew availabili Medical suppo	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.						



RESOURCE:	CE: Swiftwater/Flood Search and Rescue Team							
CATEGORY:	Search and	Rescue		KIND: Team				
	PABILITIES:	Type I						
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET	I TPE II		ITPEIV	OTHER		
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:	Теа	am	
	PABILITIES:			т				
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITFEI					ITFEIV	OTHER
Personnel	Number and	14 EMT - B	Same as Type III	Same	as Type IV		1 EMT - B	
	level EMTs	2 EMT - P						
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 sea Nonpowered Animal rescu HazMat BLS	arch operatic 1 water craft ue	ons	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 con Dive rescue	tact 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 Ty Divers to ha formal public training	pe IV plus: ve 60 hours c safety dive	of er	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 Ty	pe 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 Ty Headset	pe IV plus:		Batteries Portable radios	



RESOURCE:	E: Swiftwater/Flood Search and Rescue Team							
CATEGORY:	Search and	Rescue		KIN	o: Te	am		
	PABILITIES:						Отнер	
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET				ITPEIV	OTHER	
						Cell phone		
Equipment	Medical	ALS medical kit Blankets Spineboard Litter	Same as Type III plus: Spineboard	Same as Type IV plu Litter	IS:	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 plu Fins Lamps	IS:	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 compensa Weight belt 2 cutting tools Chest harness & sna shackle Full face mask U/W communication Dry suit Search line Spare SCUBA cylind	itor Ip Ier			
Vehicle	Rescue Boat	2 - Fueled	1 - Fueled	1 - Non-powered 4 p	erson			
COMMENTS	Conduct searcl and effectively For a complete	n and rescue operations in all w conduct operations. listing of recommended training	ater environments including swift	water and flood condition	ons. Wat PE Swift	er rescue teams come with all tear water/Flood Search and Rescue d	m equipment required to safely efinition at:	

http://www.firescope.org/ics-usar/ICS-SF-SAR-020-1.pdf.



RESOURCE:			US&R In	cident Support Tea	am		
CATEGORY:	Search & R	escue (ESF #9)		KIND:	Tear	n	
	PABILITIES:						
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET		I TPE III		ITPEIV	OTHER
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 Command Staff and Operations, Planning,	Organized based on ICS guidelines, Command and Command Staff and Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance and Administration				



U.S. Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency

RESOURCE:	US&R Incident Support Team							
CATEGORY:	Search & R	escue (ESF #9)		KIND:	Tea	m		
	PABILITIES:			Type III	TVDE IV		Отнер	
COMPONENT	METRIC			117210		ITEIV	UTHER	
		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 Incid	dent Support Tea	am	
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND:	Team	
	PABILITIES:					Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC				ITPEIV	OTHER
			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. assistance, ma	ISTs provide Federal, State, a anagement and coordination of	and local officials with technical assist FUS&R task forces, and obtaining ES	ance in the acquisition a F #9 logistic support. IS	and utilization of ESF 9 resources thro STs are self-sufficient and mobilize with	ugh advice, incident command hin 2 hours of a request.



RESOURCE:			US&	R Task Forces		
CATEGORY:	Search & F	Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND:		
	ABILITIES:					OTUED
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI	I YPE II	I YPE III	ITPEIV	OTHER
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 & I	Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND:		
	PABILITIES:					Отиср
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPET			ITPEIV	UTHER
			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/Extrication; 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	Communicat ions 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 & F	Rescue (ESF #9)		KIND:		
	PABILITIES:		Type II	True III		071150
COMPONENT	METRIC		ITPEII		ITPEIV	OTHER
	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 S	earch and Rescue Tea	m	
CATEGORY:	Search & R	escue (ESF #9)		KIND: Tea	am	
	PABILITIES:			Type III		Отнер
COMPONENT	METRIC	11751	1175.0	1175.00		OTHER
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	Capable of conducting self- sustaining full search operations for 48 hours in all weather and low-angle wilderness terrain	Same as Type IV	Capable of searching high- probability local wilderness terrain for short durations (24 hours or less)	
		Competent and experienced Incident Command staff	Competent and experienced Incident Command staff			
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	



U.S. Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency

RESOURCE:			Wilderness S	earch and Rescue Tea	m	
CATEGORY:	Search & Re	escue (ESF #9)		KIND: Te	am	
	PABILITIES:					
COMPONENT	METRIC	ITPEI			ITPEIV	OTHER
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:	RY: Search & Rescue (ESF #9) KIND: Team					
	PABILITIES:					07450
COMPONENT	METRIC		ITPEII		ITPEIV	OTHER
			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

Considerations for Animals

Name	
Street Address	Telephone
City	State, Zip
Fax	Alternate Telephone (24-hour)
Alternate Contact + Title	Email
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:	Small Animal Specialty:				
0.1					
Other:					

Kennels	
Large Animals:	
Small Animals:	_
Other:	

Medical Supplies

Please describe in as much detail as possible.

Other / Additional Items or Services

Emergency Management

Emergency Management Agency Name	
Street Address	Primary Telephone
Qu. 6	
City, State, Zip	Fax
Contact Person + Title	Alternate Telephone (24-hour)
Alternate Contact + Title	Email
Re	esource 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 individud 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:

	Communicatio	ns Equipment						
Total Number of:	Mobile Radios:							
	Portable Radios:							
	Base Station:							
	Pagers:							
Please list the frequencies t	Please list the frequencies that are programmed into your radios.							
<i>You can communicate with</i> Fire Law	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 commun	ications capabilities (cir	cle all that apply)?						
Blackberry	MDT	Laptop with wireless card or cell modem						

Staffing and Training						
Total Ni	umber of Sta	iff Persons:				
			FT			
			P1 Volunteer	:		
			Volunteer	•		
<u>Training</u>		Descrip	tion (if app	licable)		<u>Number</u>
Principles of EM:						
Risk Assessment:						
Public Information:						
Resource Mgmt.:						
Crisis Counseling:						
CAMEO (modeling):						
Fire (cross trained):	None	FF1	FF2			
EMS (cross trained):	None	EMT	CPR	Paramedic		
<i>NIMS:</i> 100	200	300	400	700	800(A)	
Other:						

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	Total Number of Department Members:						
Number	of Shifts (Esti	mated Person	nnel per Shift):				
	Total	Number of P	aid/Volunteer:				
Estimated 1	Number that (Could Respon	nd during Day:				
Circle the appropriate t	Circle the appropriate training capabilities within your department.						
Training	g <u>Level</u> <u>Number</u>				<u>Number</u>		
EMS:	CPR	EMT	Paramedic				
Fire (cross trained):	None	FF1	FF2				
Crisis Counseling:							
<i>NIMS:</i> 100	200	300	400	700	800(A)		
Other:							

Additional Equipment					
Do you have any air ambulances? If ye	s, please list specs:				
Please provide quantity and specs for a	iny of the following miscellaneous equipment:				
AED:					
Backboards:					
-					
First Ald Equipment:					
Hand Tools:					
JAWS:					
Stretchers:					
Hazardous Materials Equipment (inclu	ding PPE, decon equip., specialized vehicles, etc.):				
Miscellaneous Specialized Resources:					

Fee for any of these services? If so, please explain.

	Communicatio	ns Equipment						
Total Number of:	Mobile Radios:							
	Portable Radios:							
	Base Station:							
	Pagers:							
Please list the frequencies th	Please list the frequencies that are programmed into your radios.							
You can communicate with (Hospitals Fire	<i>circle all that apply) vi</i> Law Other:	a radio:						
Cellular Telephones (Who carries them? What are the numbers?)								
Number of Internet Accessible Computers:								
Any other wireless communi	cations capabilities (cir	rcle all that apply)?						
Blackberry	MDT	Laptop with wireless card or cell modem						

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
А	pparatus & 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	Do you have any aircraft? If yes, please list specs:					
Do you have a fire boat and/or certified credentials):	divers? If so, please list that information (and individual					
Do you carry foam on your trucks and,	if so, how much?					
Please provide quantity and specs for a	ny 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 (inclu	ding PPE, decon equip., specialized vehicles, etc.):					
Miscellaneous Specialized Resources:						

	Communicatio	ons Equipment					
Total Number of:	Mobile Radios:						
	Portable Radios:						
	Base Station:						
	Pagers:						
Please list the frequencies t	Please list the frequencies that are programmed into your radios.						
You can communicate with Local PD Sheriff	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 commun	nications capabilities (ci	rcle all that apply)?					
Blackberry	MDT	Laptop with wireless card or cell modem					

Staffing and Training							
Tota	Total Number of Department Members:						
				Paid	l:		
F	Estimated Nu	mber that	Could Respond	volunteei			
1			Could Respond (uuning Day			
Circle the app	propriate trai	ning capa	bilities within yo	our departn	nent.		
	<u>Training</u>			Level			<u>Number</u>
Basic	Training:	FF1	FF2	First R	Responder		
	Hazmat:	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician		
Vehicle Ex	xtrication:	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician		
Rope/	Hi-Angle:	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician		
Confin	ed Space:	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician		
Structural	Collapse:	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician		
	Trench:	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician		
S	wiftwater:	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician		
	Dive:	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician		
NIMS:	100	200	300	400	700	800(A)	
Other:							

Hospitals

Hospital Name			
Street Address		Primary Telephone	
City, State, Zip		Fax	
Primary Contact + Title		Alternate Telephone (24-hour)	
Alternate Contact + Title		Email	
Kind	Description	Resources	Quantity
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.

	Communicati	ons Equipment
Total Number of:	Mobile Radios:	
	Portable Radios:	
	Base Station:	
	Pagers:	
Please list the frequencies t	hat are programmed in	nto your radios.
You can communicate with	(circle all that apply) v	ia radio:
EMS Dispatch	EOC Other:	
Cellular Telephones (Who c	carries them? What are	the numbers?)
Number of Internet A	ccessible Computers:	
Any other wireless commun	ications capabilities (c	ircle all that apply)?
Blackberry	MDT	Laptop with wireless card or cell modem

			Staffing a	nd Training	ī,		
	Total Nu	mber of Stag	ff Members:				
	Number of	Shifts (Esti	mated Persor	nel per Shift):			
			А	dministrative:			
				Custodial:			
				Nurses:			
				Physicians:			
			Physic	an Assistants:			
				Surgeons:			
				Other:			
Circle or des	cribe the app	propriate tra	aining capaba	lities within yo	ur facility.		
	<u>Training</u>			Level			Number
NIMS:	100	200	300	400	700	800(A)	
Other:							
_							
_							
<u>L</u>							

Law Enforcement

Police Department Name		
Street Address	Station Telephone	
City, State, Zip	Fax	
Primary Contact + Title	Alternate Telephone (24-hour)	
Alternate Contact + Title	Email	
Kind Specs	Equipment	Quantity
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:

	Communicati	ons 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) v	ia radio:				
Other PD Fire	EMS Other:					
Cellular Telephones (Who carries them? What are the numbers?)						
Number of Internet Accessible Computers:						
Any other wireless commun	ications capabilities (c	ircle 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 Nu	umber that	Could Respond	during Day	/:				
propriate tra	ining capa	bilities within yo	our departi	nent.				
Training			Level			Number		
Training:	WVSP	Academy	First F	Responder				
s-trained):	None	FF1	FF2					
s trained):	None	EMT	CPR	Paramedic				
Hazmat:	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician				
Meth:	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician				
Dive:	None	Awareness	Ops	Technician				
100	200	300	400	700	800(A)			
	l Number of Number of Estimated Nu propriate tra <u>Training</u> Training: (r-trained):	l Number of Departmen Number of Shifts (Est Estimated Number that propriate training capa <u>Training</u> Training: WVSP (s-trained): None trained): None Hazmat: None Meth: None Dive: None 100 200	Staffing and <i>l Number of Department Members:</i> Number of Shifts (Estimated Personne Estimated Number that Could Respond <i>bropriate training capabilities within you</i> Training <i>Training: WVSP</i> Academy <i>s-trained):</i> None <i>FF1 s trained):</i> None <i>Hazmat:</i> None <i>Meth:</i> None Awareness <i>Dive:</i> 100 200 300	Staffing and Training I Number of Department Members:	Staffing and Training <i>l Number of Department Members:</i>	Staffing and Training I Number of Department Members:		

Public Works - Heavy Equipment

Agency/Organization/Comp	any Name				
Street Address			Primary Telephone		
City, State, Zip			Fax		
Primary Contact + Title			Alternate Telephone (24	1-hour)	
Alternate Contact + Title			Email		
Vind	Denemiation	Equip	oment	Oursetitu	Duine
Air Compressor	Description			Quantity	Frice
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	t (cont.)	
Kind	Description	Quantity	Price
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.

	Communicatio	ons Equipment				
Total Number of:	Mobile Radios:					
	Portable Radios:					
	Base Station:					
	Pagers:					
Please list the frequencies	that are programmed int	o your radios.				
You can communicate with	(circle all that apply) vi	a radio:				
Own Fleet Emergency	Services Other:					
Cellular Telephones (Who	Cellular Telephones (Who carries them? What are the numbers?)					
Number of Internet	Accessible Computers					
	ccessione computers.					
Any other wireless commu	nications capabilities (ci	rcle all that apply)?				
Blackberry	MDT	Laptop with wireless card or cell modem				

		S	taffing and	Training			
Total Ni	umber of L	Department	Members:				
Nu	mber of S	hifts (Estin	ated Personnel	per Shift):			
				FT:			
				PT:			
Circle the approp	oriate train	ing capabi	lities within yo	ur department.			
<u>T</u>	raining		<u>D</u>	escription			Number
Water Trea	tment:	None	Class I	Class II	Class	III	
Sewage Trea	tment:	None	Class I	Class II	Class	III	
Equip. Ope	erator:						
	Safety:						
NIMS: 1	00	200	300	400	700	800(A)	
Other:							

Shelters

Chapter Name		
Street Address		Telephone
City		State, Zip
Fax		Alternate Telephone (24-hour)
Alternate Contact + Title		Email
For details pla	ease list sanitary	Shelters
Location	Capacity	Details

If you have additional information, please attach a separate sheet w/ that information.

Medical Supplies

Please describe in as much detail as possible.

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)

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

Branarad but					
Dete/Time					
ICS 219-1 HEADER CARD (GRAY)					

	-
Propared by:	
Date/Time·	
ICS 219-1 HEADER CARD (GRAY)	

ICS 219-1: Header Card

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

ST	/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:			
Αç	Agency Ca		at/Kind/T	уре	Name/ID #			
	Front							
	Date/Time Checked In:							
	Leader Name:							
	Primary Contact Information:							
	Crew/	Feam ID	#(s) or I	Name(s):				
	Manife	est:		Total We	eight:			
	🗌 Yes	[No					
	Metho	d of Tra	vel to In	cident:				
		/	V 🗌 Bu	s 🗌 Air 🗌] Other			
	Home	Base:						
	Depar	ture Poi	nt:					
	ETD:		E	TA:				
	Transp	oortatio	n Needs	at Inciden	it:			
	🗌 Veh	icle 🗌 I	Bus 🗌] Air 🛛] Other			
	Date/T	ime Oro	lered:					
	Remar	'ks:						
	Prepa	red by:						
	Date/T	ime:						
	ICS 21	9-2 CR	EW/TEA	M (GREEN	1)			

/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:		Order #:	
gency Ca		at/Kind/Type		9	Name/ID #	
		Back				
Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
Status	:			_		
	igned [_] O/S R€	est		S Pers	
			ecn		K:	
Notes.						
Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
Status	:					
Ass	igned [O/S Re	est	0/8	S Pers	
Ava	ilable [_ O/S Me	ech	ET	R:	
Notes:						
Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
Status	:					
🗌 Ass	igned [] 0/S Re	est	□ O/\$	S Pers	
🗌 Ava	ilable [] O/S Me	ech	ET	R:	
Notes:						
Incido	ntloop	tion		Time		
meide		uon.		Time	•	
Status						
	ianod F		oct.		S Pore	
	igneu [ilable [st		Pers R·	
Notos			JULI		ix	
Notes:						
Prena	red by:					
Date/T	ime:					
				0.0.5.5.	1)	
ICS 21	9-2 CR	EW/TEA	M (0	GREEN	1)	
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	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.
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 □ Yes	Use this section to enter whether or not the resource or personnel has a manifest. If they do, indicate the manifest number.
 No	
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 AOV POV Bus Air	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."
Other	
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.
ΕΤΑ	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	Check the box(es) for the appropriate method(s) of transportation at the incident.
Vehicle	
🗌 Bus	
🗌 Air	
Other	
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	Enter the crew/team's current status:
Assigned	Assigned – Assigned to the incident
O/S Rest	O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to
O/S Pers	operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft
Available	 O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons
🗌 O/S Mech	 Available – Available to be assigned to the incident
ETR:	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	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and
Date/Time	time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:			
Agency	Ca	 at/Kind/T	уре	Name/ID #			
Date/1	Front Date/Time Checked In:						
	London Nomer						
Leade	Leader Name:						
Prima	Primary Contact Information:						
Resou	Resource ID #(s) or Name(s):						
Home	Base.						
Depar	ture Poi	nt:					
ETD:	ETD: ETA:						
Date/	Remarks:						
Prepa	red by:						
ICS 2	19-3 E	NGINE (ROSE)				

5Т/	/Unit:	LDW:	#	Pers:	Order	#:	
Αç	gency	C	at/Kind/T	уре	•	Name/I	D #
	Incide	nt Loca	<i>Back</i> tion:	[Time	:	
	Status						-
		igned [est		S Pers	
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	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status	igned [∃O/S Re	est	□0/9	S Pers	
	Ava	ilable [O/S Me	ech		R:	_
	Notes.						
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status	:					
	🗌 Ass	igned [ilable [_ 0/S Re _ 0/S Me	est ech		S Pers R:	
	Notes:	:					
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status	: ianed [□O/S Re	est	□ 0/5	S Pers	
		ilable [_ 0/S Me	ech		R:	
	Notes:	:					
	Prepa	red by:					
	ICS 2	19-3 E	NGINE (RO	SE)		

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	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.
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.
ΕΤΑ	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	Enter the resource's current status:
Assigned	Assigned – Assigned to the incident
O/S Rest O/S Pers	 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
 ☐ Available	O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons
☐ O/S Mech	Available – Available to be assigned to the incident
 ETR:	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	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and
Date/Time	time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:		
Agency	ency Cat/Kind/Type Name/II					
	Front					
Date/T	Date/Time Checked In:					
Pilot N	Pilot Name:					
Home	Home Base:					
Depart	ture Poi	nt:				
Destin	ation P	oint:				
Desta/T	ime Or	lored				
Date/1	inne Ord	ierea:				
Prepa	red by:					
Date/T	ime:					
ICS 2	19-4 H	ELICOP	TER (BL	JE)		

т,	/Unit:	LDW:	# Pers:		Order #:		
Ąę	gency	Ca	at/Kind/T	ype)	Name/II	D #
	Incide	nt Loca	<i>Back</i> tion:		Time	:	
	Status	: igned [] O/S Re	est	0/8	S Pers	
	Notes:	ilable [_] O/S Me	ech		R:	
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time:	:	
	Status	: igned [ilable [] O/S Re	est ech		6 Pers R:	
	Notes:	-					
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time:	:	
	Status	: igned [ilable [] O/S Re] O/S Me	est ech		6 Pers R:	
	Notes:	:					
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time:	:	
	Status Ass Ava Notes:	: igned [ilable [] O/S Re] O/S Me	est ech	0/5 ETI	6 Pers R:	
	Prepa Date/T	red by: ïme:					
	ICS 2	19-4 H	ELICOP	TE	R (BLI	UE)	

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.		
ЕТА	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	Enter the resource's current status:		
Assigned	Assigned – Assigned to the incident		
O/S Rest	O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to		
O/S Pers	operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft		
Available	O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons		
O/S Mech	Available – Available to be assigned to the incident		
□ ETR:	O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons		
Netes	EIK – ESUMATED TIME OF RETURN		
NO(ES	Enter any additional information pertaining to the resource's current location or status.		
Date/Time	time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).		

ST/	/Unit:	Name:	Position/Title:			
		Front	t			
	Date/Time Checked In:					
	News					
	Name:					
	Primary Contact Information:					
		rest:	l otal Weight:			
			aidant.			
			s 🗆 Air 🗖 Other			
	Home	Base:				
	Depa	rture Point:				
	ETD.		TA.			
	Trans	nortation Needs	at Incident:			
	∏Ve	hicle Bus	Air □ Other			
	Date/Time Ordered:					
	Remarks:					
	Prepa	ared by:				
	Date/	Time:				
	ICS 2 CAR	219-5 PERSONI D)	NEL (WHITE			

	Position/Title:	ST/Unit:	Name:	Position/Title
ont			Back	T
ln:		Incide	ent Location:	Time:
		Status	5:	<u> </u>
		Ass	signed O/S Rest	O/S Pers
ormat	tion:	Ava	ailable 🗌 O/S Mech	ETR:
		Notes	:	
T	otal Weight:			
Incid	ent:	Incide	ent Location:	Time:
Bus [Air 🗌 Other	Status	s:	
			signed O/S Rest	O/S Pers
			ailable	\square ETR:
		Notes	:	
ETA	.:			
ls at l	Incident:			
🗌 Ai	ir 🗌 Other			
		Incide	ent Location:	Time:
		Status	5:	
		Ass	signed 🗌 O/S Rest	O/S Pers
		🗌 Ava	ailable 🔲 O/S Mech	
		Notes	:	
		Notes	:	
		Notes Incide	: ent Location:	
		Notes Incide Status	: ent Location:	Time:
		Notes Incide Status	: ent Location: s: signed □ O/S Rest	Time:
		Notes Incide Status Ass Ava	: ent Location: s: signed □ O/S Rest ailable □ O/S Mech	Time:
		Notes Incide Status Ava Notes	: ent Location: s: signed	Time:
		Notes Incide Status Ava Notes	: ent Location: signed O/S Rest ailable O/S Mech : red by:	Time:
		Notes	: ent Location: s: signed	Time:
NNE	L (WHITE	Notes	: signed O/S Rest ailable O/S Mech : red by: Fime: 19-5 PERSONNE	Time:

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 Yes 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	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."
Bus	
□ Other	
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.
ΕΤΑ	Use this section to enter the crew's estimated time of arrival (using the 24-hour clock) at the incident.
Transportation Needs at Incident	Check the box(es) for the appropriate method(s) of transportation at the incident.
Vehicle	
🗌 Bus	
🗌 Air	
Other	
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	Enter the crew's current status:				
Assigned	 Assigned – Assigned to the incident 				
O/S Rest	O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to				
O/S Pers	operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft				
☐ Available	 O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons 				
 □ O/S Mech	 Available – Available to be assigned to the incident 				
□ ETR:	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	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and				
Date/Time	time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).				

ST/U	nit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:				
Age	ncy	C	at/Kind/1	уре	Name/ID #				
H			Fron	t					
1	Date/Time Checked-In:								
F	Pilot Name:								
Ī	Home Base:								
ī	Depart	ture Poi	int:						
E	ETD:		E	TA:					
ī	Destin	ation P	oint:						
ī	Date/T	ime Or	dered:						
Ν	Manuf	acturer	:						
F	Remar	·ks:							
F	Prepai	red by:							
[Date/T	ime:							
1	ICS 219-6 FIXED-WING (ORANGE)								

T/	Unit:		LDW:	#1	Pers:	Orde	er #:
g	jency	C	at/Kind/T	уре	•	Name	/ID #
	Incide	nt Loca	Back tion:		Time	:	
	Status Ass Ava Notes:	: igned [ilable [est ech	0/: ET	S Pers R:	_	
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status: Assigned O/S Rest Available O/S Mech			est ech	0/: ET	S Pers R:	_
	Notes:	:					
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status Ass Ava Notes:	igned [ilable [] O/S Re] O/S Me	est ech	0/\$ ET	S Pers R:	_
	Incido	ntloco	tion		Timo		
ļ	meide				Time	•	
	Status Status Ass Ava Notes:	: igned [ilable [:] O/S Re] O/S Me	est ech	0/: ET	S Pers R:	_
	Prepa Date/T	red by: ïme:					
1	ICS 2	19-6 FI	XED-WI	NG	(ORA	NGE)	

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.			
ЕТА	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	Enter the resource's current status:			
Assigned	Assigned – Assigned to the incident			
O/S Rest	O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to			
O/S Pers	operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft			
Available	O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons			
O/S Mech	Available – Available to be assigned to the incident			
□ ETR:	O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETB – Estimated time of return			
Notos	Erro - Estimated time of return			
Propared by	Enter the name of the person proparing the form. Enter the date (month/dou/user) and			
Dato/Timo	time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).			

ST	/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:				
Ą	gency	C	уре	Name/ID #					
			Fron	t					
	Date/T	ime Ch	ecked In	:					
	Leader Name:								
	Primary Contact Information:								
	Resource ID #(s) or Name(s):								
ST/Unit: LDW: # Pers: Order #: Agency Cat/Kind/Type Name/ID # Jate/Time Checked In: Image: Stress of the st									
ST/Unit: LDW: # Pers: Order #: Agency Cat/Kind/Type Name/ID # Agency Cat/Kind/Type Name/ID # Date/Time Checked In: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Resource ID #(s) or Name(s): Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Resource ID #(s) or Name(s): Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information: Image: Contact Information:									
	ETD:		E	TA:					
	Date/T	ime Oro	dered:						
	Remar	'ks:							
	Prepa	red by:							
	Date/T	ïme:							
	ICS 2	19-7 E	QUIPME	NT (YEL	LOW)				

5Т/	/Unit:		LDW:	#	Pers:	Order	#:
Αç	gency	Ci	at/Kind/T	ype)	Name/I	D #
			Back				
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status	:					
	Ass	igned	O/S Re	st	0/9	S Pers	
		ilable [_] O/S Me	ech		R:	4
	Notes:						
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time		
	Status	:	-				
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	Notes:	:				<u> </u>	1
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status	:					
	Ass	igned	O/S Re	st	0/9	S Pers	
	Ava	ilable	O/S Me	ech		R:	4
	Notes:						
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time		1
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	Status	:					
	Ass	igned] O/S Re	st		S Pers	
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	10103.						
	Prepa	red by:					
	Date/T	ïme:					
	ICS 2	19-7 E	QUIPME	NT	(YEL	LOW)	1

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.			
ЕТА	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	Enter the resource's current status:			
Assigned	Assigned – Assigned to the incident			
O/S Rest	O/S Rest – Out-of-service for rest/recuperation purposes/guidelines, or due to			
O/S Pers	operating time limits/policies for pilots, operators, drivers, equipment, or aircraft			
Available	O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons			
O/S Mech	Available – Available to be assigned to the incident			
□ ETR:	O/S Mech – Out-of-service for mechanical reasons ETB – Estimated time of return			
Notos	Erro - Estimated time of return			
Propared by	Enter the name of the person proparing the form. Enter the date (month/dou/user) and			
Dato/Timo	time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).			

T/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:						
gency	gency Cat/Kind/Type Name/IE									
	Front									
Date/T	ime Ch	ecked In	:							
Leade	r Name:	:								
Primar	y Conta	act Infor	mation:							
Resou	rce ID #	ŧ(s) or Na	ame(s):							
Home	Home Base:									
Depart	ure Poi	int:								
ETD:		E	TA:							
Date/T	ime Oro	dered:								
Prepar	red by:									
Date/T	ime:									
ICS 2 ⁴	19-8 M	ISCELL								

;Т/	/Unit:		LDW:	#	Pers:	Order #:	
Αç	Igency C		at/Kind/T	t/Kind/Type		Name/II	D #
	Incide	nt Loca	<i>Back</i> tion:		Time	:	
	Status Ass Ava Notes:	igned [ilable [] O/S Re] O/S Me	est ech	O/S ET	S Pers R:	
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status	igned [ilable [] O/S Re] O/S Me	est ech	0/S	6 Pers R:	
	Notes:	:					
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status	igned [ilable [] O/S Re] O/S Me	est ech	0/5 ET	S Pers R:	
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status Ass Ava Notes:	: igned [ilable [] O/S Re] O/S Me	est ech	0/5	S Pers R:	
	Prepa Date/T	red by: ïme:					
	ICS 2 ^r EQUI	19-8 M PMENT	ISCELL /TASK I	AN FOI	EOUS RCE (1	ΓΑΝ)	

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	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.
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.
ЕТА	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	Enter the resource's current status:
Assigned	Assigned – Assigned to the incident
 O/S Rest O/S Pers 	 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
Available	O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons
O/S Mech	Available – Available to be assigned to the incident
ETR:	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	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and
Date/Time	time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

ST/Unit:		LDW:	# Pers:	Order #:	:						
Agency	Ca	 at/Kind/T	уре	Name/ID	#						
Date/T	<i>Front</i> Date/Time Checked In:										
Leade	Leader Name:										
Prima	Primary Contact Information:										
Resou	Resource ID #(s) or Name(s):										
Home Depar	Base: ture Poi	nt:									
ETD:		E	TA:								
Date/T	ime Orc	lered:									
Remai	′ks:										
Prepar Date/T	red by: 'ime:										
ICS 2 PURP	19-10 (LE)	GENERI	C (LIGHT								

ST	/Unit:	LDW:	#	Pers:	Order #:		
Aç	gency	at/Kind/Type		Name/ID #			
			Back				
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status:						
	🗌 Ava	ilable [] O/S Me	ech	🗌 ET	R:	
	Notes:						
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status:			□0/5	S Pers		
	 Ava	ilable [_] O/S Me	ech		R:	
	Incident Location: Time:			:			
	Status	: igned [] O/S Re	st	0/5	S Pers	
	🗌 Ava	ilable [] O/S Me	ech	ET	R:	
	Notes:						
	Incide	nt Loca	tion:		Time	:	
	Status	:					
	Ass	igned [] O/S Re	st	0/5	S Pers	
	Ava	ilable [] O/S Me	ech	ET	R:	
	Notes:						
	Prepar Date/T	ed by: ime:					
	ICS 2 ⁴ PURP	19-10 (LE)	GENERI	С (LIGHT	-	

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	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.				
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	Enter the resource's current status:				
Assigned	Assigned – Assigned to the incident				
 □ O/S Rest □ O/S Pers 	 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 				
 Available	O/S Pers – Out-of-service for personnel reasons				
 □ O/S Mech	Available – Available to be assigned to the incident				
 ETR:	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	Enter the name of the person preparing the form. Enter the date (month/day/year) and
Date/Time	time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

1. Incident Na	ame:		2. Operational Period: Date From: Date To: Time From: Time To:			
3. Resource Number	4. New Status (Available, Assigned, O/S)	5. From (/ and Status	6. To (Assignment an Status):		7. Time and Date of Change:	
9 Commonte						
o. Comments).					
9 Prenared by: Name			Position/Tit	le: S	ionature:	
ICS 210		Date/Time		<u> </u>		

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 PeriodDate and Time FromDate 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,	Indicate the current status of the resource:			
	Assigned, Out of Service)	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	Enter the name, ICS position/title, and signature of the person preparing			
	Name	the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).			
	Position/Title				
	Signature				
	• Date/Time				

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN ANNEX J: DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

Related Federal ESFs / WV Annexes	 ESF #14: Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services 			
Related State Annexes	Annex AA: Damage Assessment			
Primary Agencies	 Wood County Office of Homeland Security/Emergency Management 			
Support Agencies	 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) 			
Authorities	• WV Code, Chapter 15, Article 5, as amended			
References	 WVDHSEM. (2006). West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan. Charleston, WV. USDHS. (2008). National Response Framework. 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 manmade 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 Homeland Security/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 publiclyowned 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
 - Local government officials should conduct the initial damage assessment using all available resources (e.g., fire, police, Wood County Homeland Security/Emergency Management Director, etc.) as soon as possible following an emergency.
 - 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
 - I. 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 onscene Incident Commander.
- 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
 - 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:

- The resource management network of communications is a responsibility of the Wood County HSEM 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 Homeland Security/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.
 - 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 Homeland Security/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.
 - 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 predetermined.
- B. Finance
 - 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 Homeland Security/Emergency Management Agency within 10 days of the conclusion of operations for inclusion into reimbursement requests.
 - Information is collected on the severity of damage by utilizing Damage Assessment Reports, which are to be submitted to the Wood County Office of Homeland Security/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 Homeland Security/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
 - 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 Homeland Security/Emergency Management Director should review and update this annex on a periodic basis.
- B. The Homeland Security/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:	C	ounty:		City	:		Subo	div:	
Type of Disaster:					C	Date of PE	DA:		
PDA Tea	am:								
Homes	Damage Category	Status Ins Income							
Single Family Apts/	Pri	Sec	Affected	Minor	Major	Dest	%Own	%Ins	%Low\$
Condo Mobile									
Homes Totals									
					No. of Ho affected	ousehol	ds	No. o bridge	f es

ROADS/ 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:		1 ime:		_Assessor:		
		_				
Business	Number Of	Structural	Inventory	Equipment/	Total	Degree
	Employees	Damage	Loss	Machinery	Losses	Damage

ANNEX AA

APPENDIX 3 - Agriculture Natural Disaster Damage Assessment Report

A. COUNTY EMERGENCY BOARD (CEB)

- 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:		Count	ty:
Provide as available.	s much detail as possible. Use de Provide statistical data, as outline	scriptive words where ed below for each requ	dollar figures are not lested 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, dr channels, and irrigation	rainage works)	\$ 	
Cat E. Public Buildings & Equip (Buildings, supplies, inve vehicles, equipment, tra tion systems)	oment entory, nsporta-	\$	
Cat F. Public Utility Systems (Water, storm drainage, s sewerage, light/power/te	sanitary lephone	\$ 	
Cat G. Recreation/Other			
(Park and recreational			
Facilities	\$	 \$	

Other – Describe \$_____\$____ Public Assistance Totals \$_____

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

PUBLIC FACILITIES REPORT

Count	ty:	Town:	Da	ate:
Name	e of Facility:	- 	Category:	
Addre	ess:			
Owne	r or Contact:			
Const	ruction Type:	Wood Frame	Masonry	Other
1.	Bldg. Condition:		Safe for	Occupancy
			Habitable	e, Repairs Necessary
			Uninhab	itable – Keep Out
			Demolitie	on Recommended
			Estimate	ed Repair Costs
2.	Exterior Wall Conc	lition: No Dama	ge	Windows Gone
	Siding Dama	ageHoles in Wa	II Wall Bowe	ed (which wall)
	Wall Unsafe	(which wall) Wal	ll Gone (which wall)

	Comments:	\$
3.	Roof Condition:No DamageHoles in Roof	_Roof Gone
	Shingle DamageStructural DamageF	Roof Unsafe
	Comment	\$
4.	Foundation Condition:No DamageCrawl Space	eBasement
	Building ShiftedBuilding off FoundationFo	oundation Cracked
	(which walls)	\$
	Comment	β
5.	Floor Condition: First FloorNo Damage	
	Second FloorNo Damage	
	Holes in FloorFloor ShiftedStructural Da	mage
6.	Interior Walls:No DamageShiftedStruct	ural Damage
	Comment:\$	
7.	Heating System:No DamageDuct DamageA	ppliance Damage
	Comment:\$_	
8.	Plumbing System:No DamageFixturePip	ing Damage

	Comment:		\$	
9.	Electrical System:No	Damage	_Fixture Damage	
	Circuit Breaker Bo	x Damage		
	Comment:		\$	
10.	Utilities Condition: Gas	_No Damage		
		Electric	No Damage	
		Water	No Damage	
		Sewer	No Damage	
		Telephone	No Damage	
	Comment:		\$	
11. Ad	lditional Comments:	-		
			Total \$	
Field I	nspector:			

Reporting Agency: Name:

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN ANNEX K: LAW ENFORCEMENT

Related Federal ESFs	ESF #13: Public Safety and Security		
Related State Annexes	Annex H: Law Enforcement		
Primary Agencies	Wood County Sheriff's Department		
Support Agencies	 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) 		
Authorities	WV Code Chapter 8, Article 14WV Code Chapter 15, Article 10		
References	 United States Division of Homeland Security Office of West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan. Charleston, WV. Emergency Communications. (2011). National Interoperable Field Operations Guide, United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). National Response Framework. 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 Homeland Security-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 though 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.
 - 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.
 - I. 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
 - 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
 - All critical communication should be maintained on each agency's 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 <u>http://www.ncdhhs.gov/dhsr/ems/pdf/nifog.pdf</u>.

- 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 AnnexH 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

Related Federal ESFs	ESF #4: Firefighting
Related State	Annex I: Fire Services
Primary Agencies	Local Fire Departments
Support Agencies	 Wood County Office of Homeland Security-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)
Authorities	• WV Code, Chapter 29, Article 3, as amended

References	 West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan. Charleston, WV. United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). National Response Framework. Washington, D.C. National Interagency Coordination Center. (2006). National Mobilization Guide. 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 largescale 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 Homeland Security-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
 - 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.
 - 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 onscene 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 of the fire service representative in the EOC (if activated).
- B. Emergency Operations Center
 - 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 Homeland Security-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)
 - 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.
 - Any requests for reimbursement should be document as fully as possible and submitted to the Wood County Office of Homeland Security-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
 - 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
 - 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.

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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 <u>declared</u> 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

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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 <u>an approved task order.</u>

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

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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 seq.) requires me reimburse (eligible et to the cost of removing the stormapplicant) 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 _____. If I have received payment, or (eligible applicant) 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:

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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:

Landfills

Name: Landfill

- 1) Address:
- 2) Operated by:

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ATTACHMENT 3 (DEBRIS ESTIMATION) ESTIMATING DEBRIS QUANTITY

CF = cubic feet & CY = cubic yards

WORKSHEET 1			
Sector:			
Description:	N =	M =	CY =
	Number	Multiplier	(NxM)
A. Homes (1800-2000 square feet)			
B. Mobile Homes			

C. Other Buildings	L =	W =	H =	CF =	CY =
	Length/ft	Width/ft	Height/ft	(LxWxH)	(CF/27) x.33
Subtotal [sum the right column]					

D. Debris Piles	L =	W =	H =	CF =	CY
	Length/ft	Width/ft	Height/ft	(LxWxH)	(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	
	<u>B =</u> Density Multiplier	Light	1.0
	2	Medium	1.2
	13	Heavy	

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WORKSHEET 2	Sector A	Sector B	Sector C	Sector D
Debris Volume Estimate (cubic yards/CY)				
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	<u>V =</u>
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)
Equipment			
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:

 $CY = (stack height in feet / 3) \times 4840$

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: EOC Communications Ctr Medical Facility Fuel Facility Law Enforcement Fire/Rescue Facility EMS Facility Water Pumping /Treatment Wastewater Pumping/Treatment 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: Single 3-Phase Wye 3-Phase Delta Other:				
7	Fuel: Gas Diesel Propane Other:				
8	Fuel Tank Size: Gallons: Pounds:				
9	Fuel Tank Type: Attached to generator Separate tank				
10	Generator Weight: Pounds: Tons:				
11	Starting: Automatic Manual/Recoil Other:				
12	Generator Support: Pad/Permanent Installation Skid Irailer				
13	Generator in Weather Housing: Yes No				
14					
16	Generator Receptacles Required (indicate numbers and types; see illustrations below):				
17	Other Pertinent Information:				
15A-125V15A-125V20A-125V30A-125V30A-250VNEMA 1-15RNEMA 5-15RNEMA 5-20RNEMA 5-30RNEMA 6-30R		30A-125V 30A-250V NEMA 5-30R NEMA 6-30R			
30A- NEM	-125/250V 50A-125/250V 50A-250V MA 5-30R NEMA 10-50R NEMA 6-50R	If illustrations don't match what you have, draw your receptacles here.			

EMERGENCY GENERATOR INFORMATION (Additional Equipment)						
1	Facility Na	me:				
2	Facility Ad	dress:				
3	Facility Type: EOC Communications Ctr Medical Facility Fuel Facility Law Enforcement Fire/Rescue Facility EMS Facility Water Pumping /Treatment Wastewater Pumping/Treatment Other (specify)					
4	Facility Po	int of Contact:		Phone:		
5	Electrical Requirements: Kilowatts: Volts: Phase: Single 3-Phase Delta Other:					
6	Fuel Available: Gas Diesel Propane Other:					
7	Site Access: Site accessible for emplacing trailer-mounted unit? Yes No Site accessible for unloading/positioning skid-mounted unit? Yes No					
14	Electrician On-site or Available: Yes No					
17	Other Pertinent Information:					
15A- NEM	15A-125V 15A-125V NEMA 1-15R NEMA 5-15R		20A-125V NEMA 5-20R	30A-125V 30A-250V NEMA 5-30R NEMA 6-30R		
30A-125/250V50A-125/250VNEMA 5-30RNEMA 10-50R		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:

- <u>Identification</u> how staff that might be operating the Alternate Care Sites (ACS), can adequately identify Special Needs Populations, so that they can be accurately triaged
- <u>Communication</u> ideas / tools to be able to communicate with different Special Needs Populations that might present to the ACS
- <u>Supplies</u> some supplies that might be beneficial to have on hand at ACS
- <u>ACS Treatment</u> 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 - AF	IERICAN RI	ED CROSS - U.S. DEPARTMENT O	F HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Cate/Time:Sheiter Name/Cit;/State:			DRO Nam e#:
Pamili" Laut Name:			
			Does the tamily need language
Primary language spoken in home :			a mintance/interpreter?:
Namen/agen/gendern of all family membern prene	nt		
Felone and under 12. location of next of kn-paranoguardian		h unine wa. nebry shalter	neneger & interverver initial here
Home Address:			
Client Contact Number:		interviewer Name (or	ntname i
INITIALINTAKE	Cimie	Anton cto be taken	Include ONLYname of affected family
1. Do you need assistance hearing me?	YES/NO	If Yes, consult with Disaster	
		Health Services (HS).	
2. Will you need assistance with	YES/NO	If Yes, notify shelter manager	
understanding of answering these questions? 3. Do you have a medical or bealth concern or	VES / NO	an ore #PT0 HS. If Ves. stop interview and refer	
need right now?	1237 NO	to HS immediately. If life	
		threatening, call 911.	
4. Observation for the Interviewer: Does	YES/NO	If life threatening, call 911.	
the client appear to be overwhelmed,		If yes, or un sure , refer	
disoriented, agitated, or a threat to self or		Immediately to HS or Lisaster	
others? 5 De unu pood modicipe, continuent es	YES / NO	Merical Health (DMH).	
 Do you need mediane, equipment or electricity to operate medical equipment or 	TES/ NU	IT TES, RETER TO HIS.	
other items for daily living?			
6. Do you normally need a caregiver, personal	YES/NO	If Yes, ask next question.	
assistant, or service animal?		If No, skip next question.	
7. Is your caregiver, personal assistant, or	YES/NO	If Yes, circle which one and	
9. De very brue an versione environmental	VES / NO	reter to HS.	
food, or medication allergies?	TE 37 NO	in res, relef to ris.	
9. Question to Interviewer: Would this	YES/ NO	If Yes, refer to HS or DMH.	*Folient is uncertain or unsure
person benefit from a more detailed health			of ans wer to any question, refe
or mental health assessment?			to HS or DM H form ore in-depth
-			evaluation.
🐨 STOP HERE! 🖤	Refek W.		
DISASTER HEALTH SERVICES/DISASTER MENTA	L HEALTH	ASSESSMENT FOLLOW-UP	Constants.
Hauevot been to spitalized or under the care of a	YES/NO	If Yes list reason	Camments
piyskan in tie pastmonti?			
Do you have a condition that requires any special	YES / NO	If Yes, list potential sources if	
m edicalequipmentsupples? (Epipen, dabetes supples respirator, oppres diatosts ostorov		available.	
supples, etc)			
A le you presently receiving any benefits	YES/NO	If Yes, list type and beneft	
(Medicare/Medicald) or doyou have other leafth Is such cellowering 7		number(s) if available.	
MEDICATIONS	Cirole	Antion ato be taken	Comments
Do you take awy med battow (#) 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.	
Hantalan /a p 0-20-00			higi hista and Assessment Fool

	I SERVICE M 2	ED CROSS U.S. DERABT		
HEARING	Cinis	LADION STOLE IN THE REAL OF TH	Comments	
Do you use a hearing aid and do you have it	YES/ NO	If Yes to e the r, ask the next two		
with you?		q testons. If No,skip next two questions.		
Is the hearing aid working?	YES/NO	if No, kie i thy pote i thai ie so i roe s for replaceme i t		
Do you need a battery?	YES/NO	if∀es, idea bbly pote a blaire so urce s for replacem e a b		
Do you need a sign language interpreter?	YES/NO	lfYes, identify potential resources in conjunction with sheller manager.		
How do you best communicate with others?		Sign bang kage? Lip read? Use a TTY? Other (exp ban).		
VIBOR/BORT	Cimie	Aption ato be taken	Comm en to	
Do you wear prescription glasses and do you have them with you?	YES/NO	lf vesto e blie r,ask sextquestion . If No,skip the sextquestion .		
Do you have difficulty seeing, even with glasses?	YES/NO	lf No, skip tie em alchig Vision Sightquestions and go to Actuaties of Daily Liung sector.		
Do you use a white cane?	YES/NO	lifVes, ask sextquestbs. IfNo, skiptie sextquestbs.		
Do you have your white cane with you?	YES/NO	l Y No, kie striv potesta i je so srce s for replacemest.		
Do you need assistance getting around, even with your white cane?	YES / NO	lfYes,collaborante with HSand sheber manager.		
ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIMING	Cimie	Ack all que clion c'in category.	Comm en to	
Do you need help getting dressed, bathing, eating, toileting?	YES/NO	lfYes, specify and explain .		
Do you have a family member, fiend or caregiver with you to help with these activities?	YES/NO	if No, consett skeller manager to determ ine if general population skeller is appropriate.		
Do you need help moving around or getting in and out of bed?	YES/NO	lf¥es,explah.		
Do you rely on a mobility device such as a cane, walker, wheelchair or transfer board?	YES/NO	lifNo,skiptie sextquestbs. If Yes,list		
Do you have the mobility device/equipment with you?	YES/NO	if No, idea tify poten tial is sources for replacement.		
NUTRIN	Cimie	Auton stabe taken	Comments	
Do you wear dentures and do you have them with you?	YES/NO	lfneeded, kde nthy potenttal resourcestor reptacement.		
Are you on any special diet?	YES/NO	lf¥es, list special die tand nothy feeding staff.		
Do you have any allergies to food?	YES/NO	lfYes, listallergies and notify feeding staff.		
IN PORTANTI HE/DM HINT ERVIEVER EVALUATION				
Que clion to interviewer: Has the person teen able to express histher needs and make chokes?	YES/ NO	If No or uncertain, consult with HS, DMH and sheller manager.		
Que clien fai inferviewer: Can his steller provide he assistance and support needed?	YES/ NO	If No, collaborate with NS and sheller manager on allemative shellering options.		
NAME OF PERSON COLLECTING INFORMATION:	HSY DILL H SIQ	nature:	Dale :	
This following information is cally relevant. For inner town conducted at 885 m	edical fadilidies i	tak ni agroens andarang or generang calataran d'	efformate by us of the state, so long as these state as	
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Parsan Au (520-42) h (at histo and Asacoment foot				

SEE APPENDIX A FOR THE FOLLOWING:

Intake and Evaluation Tools

Alternate Care Site Intake and Evaluation Tool

	ALTER	NATE CARE :	SITE IN	TAKE/EVALUATIO	ON FORM		
Last Name:		First N	ame:		Mid	de Inital:	Last 4 digit of SS:
							XXX-XX-
Sec 1	feight	Weight:	Date	of Birth:	Telephone:		Primary Language:
🗆 Male 🗆 Fem ale							
Street Address:		LO	Apt #	City:		2100	code:
Living Arrangements:		_				_	
🗆 Alone 🗆 With Relatio	e 🗆 Other	i otier, pie	aseex	oble:			
Mailing Address(If differen	nt):	City:		ZIp Code	: Mobile F	lome?:	
					G Yes		C No
Local Emergency Contact	Name:	_	Relat	onship:	Tele	phone:	
Out of Town Emergency (Contact Name	2	Relat	onship:	Tele	aphone:	
Caregiver Name:			Relat	onship:	Tele	ephone:	
Only immediate family livin Primary Doctor's Name:	ng in househo	ld or caregiv	er can	accompany you to I Home Health A	othe alternate	care site.	
Telephone:				Telephone:	geney in appir	caure.	
Name Your Medical Issue	s: (Bring List	of Medicatio	ns wit	i you to the Altern	tate Care Site	9c	
Are you under the care of	HOSPICE?						
	HOOPIOL:	HOSPICE (anents taregive	to NOT need to c	omplete the lei ecial needs she	mainder of elter and/or	this form. Contact your transportation.)
TRANSPORTATION: D	o vou need :	a ride to the	Alter	ate Care Site?	□ Ye ∎ □	No	
Mobility Assessment (Ch	eck all that an		Allon	Electric Depende	nt (Check all t	hat apoly)	
🗆 i can waik independent	Cata urak, belene identific Cata is a case						
□ ere ⊐erske r □ ere ⊐ erkes inkolningrooth r				🗆 Feeding Pump	🗆 Suction P	Imp 🗆	Nebulizer
				🗆 Cardiac Noniti	or 🗆 Apiea I	lostor 🗆	СРАР/ВРАР
□ Indue par laiuse of imbi□ Iam Confiled 10 Ded —			' I	🗆 Ventilator 🗖	Concentrator	🗆 D Bilys	b:⊡Obter
I use a lift to get in/out of bed or on/off tolet				Di Croscente - M	okackad com		alber k.or
🗆 i have a hearing impairment 🗖 i am deari				No. of hrs. (tally U	ter Flow I	Portable Tank
🗌 i have a viskal impairment 🗌 i am blind					-		Ve I 🗆 No
Cognitive/Communication (Check all that apply)	Cognitive/Communication Assessment: (Check all that apply)						
🗆 Mental liness 🗆 Atzi	ielmer's / Dem	nentta					
🗆 Deue lopmentali Disabili	by 🗆 Conduc	t Disorder	F	Special Care: (Cl	eck all that a	pply)	
🗆 Anxiety 🗖 Depress bi	🗆 Depress I	be		🗆 Open Wornd - El construction	⊡Ostomy	⊔ Catiet	er
🗆 i do not com municate i	e bally			□ hoon the roe			
🗆 i use an angmentative (com m unicatio	n deulce		L Theed 3 Mille	orcalequert	o aldin liikii	er med Cation 10 me
🗆 Thate a trained service	animal Irch	ecke d, what	klad:				
By signing this form I give	my authoriza	tion for the m	edical	information contai	ned herein to b	be released	l to the county health
department, emergency m providing emergen	ianagement, le tev transnerte	ocal fire distr tion and shell	icis, an Iarine	é receiving faciliti The information o	es for the purp ontained here	ose of eva will be ken	luating my needs and t confidential.
,							
Signature of Individual Ge	ardian						Date Signed
Keturn form to: (INSERT	ALTERNAT	E CARE ST	TE CO	NTACT INFORM	IATION HER	E: - ADD	NESS, FAX, EMAIL)
ACS Special Needs	sShefter 🗆 i	Hospital 🗆	Dialysia	s 🗆 Aqlıq Senio	es 🗆 Other		

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	Medical Management Facility
		Shelter (ACS)	(Hospital)
Alzheimer 's disease (ALZD)	Early	Moderate, cooperative,	Advanced. Confined to a bed;
		Not a flight risk.	nonverbal; Refusal to eat; totall
			dependent
Ambulating Difficulty (walker,	\checkmark	If other information	
cane, crutches)		may indicate a need	
Ameliorating Lateral Sclerosis		Wheelchair-user,	Advanced, Confined to a bed,
(ALS) wheelchair		able to transfer from	totally dependent
		chair to bed	
Aphasia (communication		\checkmark	
difficulty)			
Arthritis	Self-ambulating	Wheelchair-user,	Confined to a bed, requires pair
		able to transfer from	management
	<i>,</i>	chair to bed	
Asthma	\checkmark	Requires nebulizer	Unstable, requires urgent medic
		treatments	evaluation, O2 sat below %
Bronchitis	\checkmark	If requires nebulizer	Unstable, requires urgent medic
		treatments	evaluation, O2 sat below %
Cardiac	Stable, oral meds	Controlled with Med.	Unstable – Having SOB & Angina
Cerebral Palsy	Stable	\checkmark	Severe, Confined to a bed, total
			dependent
Cerebrovascular Accident		Wheelchair-user, able	Confined to a bed
(CVA)		to transfer from chair	
		to bed.	
Chronic Obstructive		Oxygen Use	Oxygen dependent, end stage
Pulmonary Disease (COPD)			
Colostomy	✓	Assistance needed	Post surgical ostomy
Comotose			✓
Contagious, severe infection			Hepatitis, Tuberculosis, Measles
			or mumps in adult
Continuous Ambulatory			\checkmark
Peritoneal Dialysis(CAPD)			
Cystic Fibrosis	Stable	Needs meds	Respiratory Compromise
Dementia		Able to follow	End stage, Confined to a bed
		instructions, not a	
		flight risk	
Diabetes/Hyperglycemia	Insulin and diet	Insulin Administration	Brittle diabetic, glucose over on
	controlled	Assistant monitoring	dialysis
Eating and Swallowing	✓ Eating disorder	Stable anorexia/bulimia	No gag reflex, history of aspirati
Disorders	under control	under treatment.	requires suction airway
		Swallowing disorders	management
		requiring thickeners	
		and gastric feedings.	

Edema	✓ Mild, related to	Related to mild CHF	Acute CHF or other metabolic
	position or non-acute	and position	condition requiring urgent medi
	injury as in a sprain		management
Examples	American Red Cross	Special Needs Shelter	Medical Management Facility
	Evacuation Center		
Emphysema	Not oxygen dependent	Oxygen use, minimal	Oxygen dependent, end stage
	Ctable	Monitoring	
Foley Catheter	Stable	Change	catheter management post
Eractured Bones	\checkmark	Din site Care	Acute injury requiring monitoring
		Dressing Changes	and nain management
High Blood Pressure/	Stable	Monitor, assistance	Uncontrolled, requires urgent
Hypertension		with medications	medical management
Hip Replacement	>6 months	<6 months	
lleostomy	\checkmark	Requires assistance in	Recent surgical procedures
		self-care	C .
Intellectual Disability	\checkmark	Requires assistance in	
		self-care; communicatio	
Knee replacement	>6 months	<6 months	
Medical Equipment		G-Tubes	IV, NG –Tubes, Central Venous
Attachments			CATHETERS OR
			TRACHEOTOMY
			Tube (newly placed or
			requires frequent suctioning)
Migraine Headaches	v		
Multiple Scierosis	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
Osteoartnritis/Osteoporosis	Self-ambulating	wheelchair-user	Confined to a bed
Parkinson's Disease	Controllad	Controlled	Advanced
Psychosis Respirator Ventilator	Controlleu	Controlleu	
Dependent			•
Seizures	Controlled	Med Assistance	Uncontrolled
		Needed	oncontrolled
Skin Bashes	Sores/Non-Eluid	Open sores: draining.	Infectious
		dressing changes	
Sleep Apnea	Non-electric dependent		Electric dependent, CPAP
Upper respiratory infection	 ✓ 	✓ Isolation	Requires urgent medical evalua
			Fever/O2 sat %
Urinary Tract Infection	\checkmark		
Wheelchair Transferable	Mobile with minimal	Wheelchair bound with	Confined to a bed
	Assistance	Other conditions	

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.

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:		ī	DRO Name/#:		
Family Last Name:					
Does the family no Primary language spoken in home: assistance/interpr					
Names/ages/genders of all family members prese	nt:				
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 (pri	int name):		
INITIAL INTAKE	Circle	Actions to be taken	Include ONLY name of affected family		
1. Do you need assistance hearing me?	YES / NO	If Yes, consult with Disaster Health Services (HS).			
2. Will you need assistance with	YES / NO	If Yes, notify shelter manager			
understanding or answering these questions?		and refer to HS.			
3. Do you have a medical or health concern or health concern or head right now?	YES/NO	It Yes, stop interview and refer			
		threatening, call 911.			
4. Observation for the Interviewer: Does	YES/ NO	If life threatening, call 911.			
the client appear to be overwhelmed,		If yes, or unsure, refer			
disoriented, agitated, or a threat to self or others?		Mental Health (DMH).			
5. Do you need medicine, equipment or	YES / NO	If Yes, refer to HS.			
electricity to operate medical equipment or other items for daily living?					
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! STOP	REFER to:	HS Yes D No DMH Yes D NO DMH Y NO DMH Yes D NO DMH Yes D NO DMH Yes D NO DMH Yes D NO DMH Y	Interviewer Initial		
DISASTER HEALTH SERVICES/DISASTER MENTA		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 - AN	IERICAN RE	ED CROSS - U.S. DEPARTMENT O	F 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		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	lf 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 Sigr	nature:	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 FOR	RM
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Last Name:	ALIE	First	Name:	ITAKE/E	VALUATIO	N FOR	Middle Initia	Last 4 digit of SS:
								XXX-XX-
Sex:	Height:	Weight:	Date	of Birth	n:	Telepl	hone:	Primary Language:
🗆 Male 🔲 Female				_				
Street Address:		L	ot/Apt #	City:			Zip	Code:
Living Arrangements:								
Alone With Relat	ive 🗖 Other	lf other, p	lease ex	plain:				
Mailing Address(if differ	ent):	City:			Zip Code:	Μ	obile Home?:	
						C	Yes	C No
Local Emergency Conta	act Name:		Relat	ionship:			Telephone:	
Out of Town Emergency	y Contact Nam	ne:	Relat	ionship:			Telephone:	
Caregiver Name:			Relat	ionship:			Telephone:	
Only immediate family live	ving in househ	old or careg	jiver can	accomp	oany you to	the alt	ernate care site	Э.
Primary Doctor's Name:	:			Hom	e Health Ag	gency i	f applicable:	
Name Your Medical Iss	ues: (Bring Lis	t of Medica	tions wit	h you to	the Alterna	ate Ca	re Site):	
Are you under the care	of HOSPICE?		- notionto		nood to oor	nalata t	he remainder of	f this form Contact your
Yes No		HOSPICE	E caregive	er to arra	nge for spec	cial nee	ds shelter and/c	r transportation.)
TRANSPORTATION	Do vou need	a ride to th	e Altern	ate Car	e Site?	C Ye	s 🗆 No	
Mobility Assessment: (C	Check all that a	apply)		Electric	Dependen	t (Che	ck all that app	ly)
□ I can walk independently □ I use a cane						<u>.</u> .		
□ I use a walker □ I use a wheelchair/scooter					ding Pump		ction Pump	
\square I have partial use of limb \square I am confined to bed			ed		ilac Monitor	r∟Ap	pnea Monitor	CPAP/BPAP
\Box I use a lift to get in/out of bed or on/off toilet								
\Box I have a hearing impairment \Box I am deaf					gen lto o of hrs d	heckeo ailv	d complete the Liter Flow	following: Portable Tank
□ I have a visual impairment □ I am blind					o. or mo. a	any		Ves No
Cognitive/Communication Assessment: (Check all that apply)								
🗆 Mental Illness 🗆 Al:	zheimer's / De	mentia	_	<u> </u>				
Developmental Disab	ility 🗖 Condu	ict Disorder		Open Wound Ostomy Catheter				
🗆 Anxiety 🗖 Depression	on 🗖 Depress	sion		Incontinence Levend a purse or caregiver to administer medication to me				
I do not communicate	e verbally							
🗆 I use an augmentative	e communicati	ion device						
I have a trained service	ce animal If c	hecked, wh	at 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/0	Signature of Individual/Guardian Date Signed							
Return form to: (INSER	T ALTERNA	TE CARE S	ITE CON	NTACT	INFORMA	TION	HERE! – ADD	RESS, FAX, EMAIL)
For Office Use Only (Check all that apply):	eds Shelter 🗖	Hospital	Dialys	is 🗆 A	ging Service	es 🗖	Other	

Additional Resources & Planning Components

SHELTER/ALTERNATE CARE SITE CHECKLIST

PERSONAL HEALTH CONCERNS

I have a visual impairm	ent	I have a hearing impairment			
I have a developmental/cognitive impairment		I have bowel/bladder incontinence			
I have unstable hemod	ialysis	I need help with my medications			
I have allergies					
MOBILITY / SPECIAL EQUIPM	IENT (check all that apply to	you):			
Cane	Walker	Wheelchair			
Scooter (electric)	Service animal	Feeding tube, blender, liquid food			
Quadriplegic	Paraplegic	Amputee			
Oxygen dependent	Nebulizer	CPAP / BIPAP			
ALTERNATE CARE SITE NEED	<u>s</u>				
Emergency Public Shelt	er Alternate Care Site	Medical Management/Hospital			
TRANSPORTATION NEEDS					
l will provide my own tr	ansportation to the alternate	e care site			
I need a ride to the alte	rnate 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 S	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:

1. Types of Special Needs Categories

- a. <u>Level 0</u>: Persons who have no medical needs, but require transportation assistance for evacuation.
- b. <u>Level 1</u>: Persons dependent on others or in need of others for routine care (eating, walking, toileting, etc.) and children under 18 without adult supervision.
- c. <u>Level 2</u>: Persons with physical, sensory, psychiatric, cognitive or developmental disabilities.
- d. <u>Level 3</u>: Persons requiring assistance with medical care administration, monitoring by a nurse, dependent on equipment (including dialysis), assistance with medications, and mental health disorders.
- e. <u>Level 4</u>: 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. <u>Level 5</u>: 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 and 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."
 - o "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.
- \circ 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.

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- American Association on Health and Disability

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Additional copies of these tips sheets are available for purchase.

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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 Spaces – Must be at least 16' wide (8' space and 8' of crosshatch).

<u>Non Van Accessible Spaces</u> – 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.

Date:

Site:

Surveyor:

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?		
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)?		
cross natering):		
For car spaces, is the minimum width 10' for the vehicle and 5' for aisle?		
For van accessible spaces is there a minimum of 8' for vehicle parking and 8' for the aisle?		

Comments:

Notes and Comments

Emergency	Shelter	Accessibility	Checklist
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Nata	•	
Date	•	

Site:

Surveyor:

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		

CURB CUTS/CURB RAMPS





Built-Up Curb Ramp

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		

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.



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



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		
Minimum width 3 feet between handrails		
Non-slip surface without cracks		
Level platform at bottom, every 30 feet, and/or at every change of direction, and at top		
Minimum platform is 5 ft. by 3 ft. if ramp is straight or 5 ft. by 5 ft. if ramp changes direction		
Ramps & landings with sheer drops have protection (railings, curbs etc.) to prevent slipping off edges		
Railing on left side (if horizontal run is greater than 6 feet)		
Railing on right side (if horizontal run is greater than 6 feet)		
Handrail is 34"-to-38" above ramp surface		
Handrail extends minimum 1 foot beyond ramp at top		
Handrail extends minimum 1 foot beyond ramp at bottom		
Handrail diameter is 1-1/4" to 1-1/2"		

ELEVATORS



Inside Dimension of Elevator Cars (Side Off-Centered Door) Location



Inside Dimension of Elevator Cars (Centered Door) Location

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	Ves	No
Elevator entrance is self-leveling to within 1/2 inch of lobby floor		
Door opening a minimum of 36"		
Reopening device activates when cab door is obstructed; door remains open min. of 20 seconds		
Cab size minimum 51" deep by 68" wide if door is off-cente	r 🗌	
Cab size minimum 54" deep by 80" wide if door is centered		
Top control on panel is maximum 54" high for side reach and 48" for front reach		
Emergency controls and telephone at bottom of panel		
Raised symbols and lettering for all control buttons and emergency controls		
Raised and Braille floor designations on elevator doorjambs at 60" height		
Middle of buttons at landing max. 42" high		
Audible signals in elevator cab and at landings		

CORRIDORS and Common Areas















Objects can't protrude more than 4" when mounted between 27" and 80" above floor

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).

	or wheelenan access (4 root alses and 5 root tarning circles).		
If id	entical corridors exist on other floors, list floors numbers:,	ı	
	# of doors leading into other corridors		
	# of doors leading into rooms		
	CORRIDOR & DOORS	Yes	No
	36" minimum clear route, except at doors		
	At doors minimum clear width of 32"		
	Minimum 18" clearance beside latch on pull side of each door (24" required in CT Code)		
	Threshold beveled and maximum 3/4" high		
	Hardware operable with closed fist (levers, not knobs)		
	Easy to open (max. pressure 5 lbs.) and slow to close (minimum 3 seconds)		
	SIGNAGE Signage raised and in Braille identifying restroom located on wall, near latch side, 60" above floor		
	Directional signs to accessible toilet rooms at non-accessible toilet rooms		
	Directional signs to TTY machine (if present)		
	WIDTH & FLOOR SURFACE		
	Wall-mounted objects protrude no more than 4" when mounted between 27" and 80" above floor		
	Carpet is securely fastened with exposed edges attached to floor		

CORRIDORS and Common Areas



Drinking Fountain





Forward Reach

Side Reach



Telephone Side Approach



Telephone Front Approach

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		
COMMENTS:		

RESTROOMS



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		

Notes and Comments

Emergency	Shelter	Accessibility	Checklist
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Date:

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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)		
Option 2. Minimum width 48" & depth 66" (WH) or 69" (FM)		
TOILET STALL DOOR		
Clearance width minimum 32"		
Minimum 18" beside latch on the pull side		
Latch operable with closed fist		
Coat hook maximum 54" above floor for side reach and 48" for front reach		
Pull device on inside of door 6" from hinge side		
TOILET		
Top of toilet seat 17- to - 19" above floor		
Centerline of toilet 18" from side wall		
Grab bars mounted parallel to floor 33-to-36" above floor:		
* 36" long on back wall		
* 42" long on side wall		
* 1-1/2" space between grab bar and wall		
* Bars are 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 inches in diameter		
Swing-away bar mounted parallel to side bar, 30" above		
floor fixed or locked when in use)		

DINING AREA



30

30

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	

SHOWERS



TRANSFER SHOWER



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		
No curb, raised threshold or vertical rise of more than 1/2" at stall entrance.		
Minimum 36" wide unobstructed maneuver space at approach to shower stall to facilitate front and side transfers to shower seat		
Stall dimensions - 3' x 3' or 3' x 5'		
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)		
Seat or bench runs full depth of stall		
If 3' x 3' stall, seat mounted on wall opposite controls; if 3' x 5' stall, seat mounted on wall adjacent to controls.		
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" shows floar is allowed)		
inxed shower nead mounted at 48 above hoor is allowed)		

Notes and Comments

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		

Notes and Comments

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		
Bed or cot should be movable to provide additional maneuver space as needed on either side to facilitate transfers		
Accessible bed or cot with mattress minimum of 36" wide, with height of 17" to 19" above floor		
Mattress and box spring, if provided, firm enough to provide reasonably stable surface for transfer to and from wheelchair.		
Additional storage, if provided, located on accessible route With clear floor space for a forward or parallel approach		
Hardware accessible (lever or loop type, usable without pinch, grasp or twist of the wrist		
Shelves or closet rods, if provided, located within accessible reach ranges (max. 48" high for forward approach, 52" for side approach)		

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 <u>christina.smith@arcwd.org</u> www.arcwd.org

Materials can be downloaded from 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: <u>http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/disasterready/</u>

Level of Care Triage Matrix - Spokane Regional Health District

WOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN ANNEX O: VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT

Related Federal ESFs	ESF #5: Emergency Management ESF #7: Resource Support ESF #14: Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex	
Related State Annexes	Annex L: Volunteer Relief Organizations	
Primary Agencies	 Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department Wood County Office of Homeland Security-Emergency Management (WCHSEM) 	
Support Agencies	 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	 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	 Wood County Contact and Reference Manual, Wood County Office of Emergency Management, as amended. Mid Ohio Valley Plan for Animals in Disaster, Mid Ohio Valley Animal Emergency Preparedness Committee, et al., Nov. 2006. West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan. Charleston, WV. 	

 National American Red Cross. (n.d.). American Red Cross Program Guidance. Washington, D.C.
 United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). National Response Framework. Washington, D.C.
 United States Department of Homeland Security. (November, 2010). Guide to Developing Emergency Operations Plans: Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101. Washington, D.C.

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.
- 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
 - wood County Emergency Communications, Inc. (WCEC) amateur radio operators
 - xi. Wood County Office of Homeland Security-Emergency Management

(WCHSEM),

- 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.
 - 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).
 - 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 inhouse 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.
 - 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	Annex W: Highly Contagious Animal & Poultry Diseases
Annexes	Annex X: Animal Services
Primary	 Humane Society of Parkersburg Wood County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency
Agencies	Management (WCOEM)
Support	 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
Agencies	Management (WVDHSEM) US Department of Agriculture (USDA) US Department of Health and Human Services (USHHS) US Department of Homeland Security (USDHS)
Authorities	 HSPD-5: Management of Domestic Incidents Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
References	 Wood County Contact and Reference Manual, Wood County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, as amended. Mid Ohio Valley Plan for Animals in Disaster, Mid Ohio Valley Animal Emergency Preparedness Committee, et al., Nov. 2006. West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2006). West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan. Charleston, WV. United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008). National Response Framework. Washington, D.C. United States Department of Homeland Security. (November, 2010). Guide to Developing Emergency Operations Plans: Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101. 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 Homeland Security and 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 <u>www.avma.org</u>, www.uscensus.gov

- 8. According to the 2015 Census of Agriculture, the following agricultural estimates are available for Wood County.
 - a. Cattle and Calves: 6,400
 - b. Hogs and Pigs: 100
 - c. **Poultry:** 1,086
 - d. Horses and Ponies: 1,648
 - e. Sheep and Lambs: 300
 - 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.
 - The Dog Warden has the authority to designate Humane Officers sworn in by County Commission. 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 Executive 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
 - Dog wardens have access to approximately 65 Dog and 45 Cat kennels at the Humane Society Shelter, and 150 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 including Rabies are provided by HSOP staff upon intake of the animal.
 - 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
 - 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 Homeland Security and 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 nongovernmental 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
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.