

PLEASANTS COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



**PLEASANTS COUNTY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN**

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Commission Approval

PLEASANTS COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

This Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) was prepared by Pleasants County to develop, implement and maintain response activities. This EOP complies with applicable internal policy, state regulations and supports recommendations provided in the National Response Plan (NRP). This EOP has been distributed internally within the County and with external agencies that may be affected by its implementation.

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

Approved: _____ Date _____
President, Pleasants County Commission

Approved: _____ Date _____
Pleasants County Commissioner

Approved: _____ Date _____
Pleasants County Commissioner

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

COPY NUMBER	RECIPIENT AGENCY	DATE
1	PLEASANTS COUNTY LEPC	12/2023
2	WVEMD	
3	PLEASANTS COUNTY OES	
4	PLEASANTS COUNTY 911	
5	PLEASANTS COUNTY COMMISSION	
6	PLEASANTS COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR	
7	PLEASANTS COUNTY LEPC PIO	
8	PLEASANTS COUNTY SHERIFF	
9	WV STATE POLICE (ST. MARYS)	
10	ST. MARYS VFD	
11	BELMONT VFD	
12	PLEASANTS COUNTY EMS	
13	CITY OF ST. MARYS	
14	CITY OF BELMONT	
15	PLEASANTS COUNTY SCHOOLS	
16	WV DIV. OF HIGHWAYS	
17	WESTBROOK HEALTH SERVICES (PLEAS)	
18	MID-OHIO VALLEY HEALTH DEPT (PKB)	
19	PLEASANTS COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY	
20	WV DHHR (PLEAS)	
21	MEMORIAL HEALTH SYSTEM	
22	RITCHIE REGIONAL HEALTH (PLEAS)	
23	PLEASANTS COUNTY LIBRARY	
24	PLEASANTS SENIOR CENTER	
25	PLEASANTS COUNTY WEB SITE	

RECORD OF CHANGES

Complete Re-write

November 2023

PLEASANTS COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

BASIC PLAN

Related Federal ESFs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRF Base Plan (Roles and Responsibilities, Concept of Operations)
Related State Annexes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WV EOP Basic Plan
Purpose	<p>This Plan provides an efficient, standardized response for Pleasants County during emergencies and major disasters. It predetermines, where possible, actions to be taken by the responsible elements of the governments within Pleasants County and its municipalities. The plan outlines an effective response to actual disaster occurrences and provides for recovery in the aftermath of an emergency.</p>
Primary Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pleasants County Commission • Pleasants County Office of Emergency Services (PCOES)
Support Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WV Emergency Management Division (WVEMD) • US Department of Homeland Security (USDHS)
Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WV Code, Chapter 15, Article 5, as amended. • WV Executive Order 20-04, December 23, 2004.
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>National Incident Management System</i>, USDHS, as amended. • <i>National Response Framework</i>, USDHS, as amended. • <i>Local and Tribal NIMS Integration: Integrating the NIMS into Local and Tribal Emergency Plans and Standard Operating Procedures</i>, Version 1.0, USDHS, 2005. • <i>National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan</i>, USEPA. • <i>Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans: Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG)-101</i>. USDHS, September 2021, Version 3.0. • <i>Emergency Response Guidebook</i>, USDOT, 2020. • <i>Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide</i>, NRT-1, National Response Team, 2001. • <i>Developing a Hazardous Materials Exercise Program</i>, NRT-2, National Response Team, 1991. • <i>WV Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan</i>, WVEMD. • <i>WV Emergency Operations Plan</i>, WVEMD, as amended. • <i>Pleasants County Hazard Mitigation Plan</i>, Mid Ohio Valley Regional Council.

I. PURPOSE

This plan provides an efficient, standardized response capability for Pleasants County during emergencies and major disasters. It predetermines, where possible, actions to be taken by the responsible elements of the governments within Pleasants County and its municipalities

II. SCOPE

The plan outlines an effective response to actual disaster occurrences and provides for recovery in the aftermath of an emergency.

III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Appraisal of the Threat

a. The *Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Mid-Ohio Valley and the Threat* and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment contain detailed risk assessment outlining how the following hazards threaten the county and surrounding areas.

i. Weather-related emergencies

- 1) Flooding
- 2) Severe Summer Storms
- 3) Tornadoes
- 4) Severe Winter Storms
- 5) Drought
- 6) Extreme Temperatures

ii. Wildfires

iii. Geologic Hazards

iv. Earthquakes

b. Additional man-made and technological hazards that could affect Pleasants County include:

i. Commercial/ Industrial Manufacturing incidents

ii. Dam failures

iii. Epidemic/ Pandemic

c. A shortage of critical resources, including water, fuel, or power, also constitutes a hazard to the county.

2. Geographic and Demographic Characteristics

- a. The land area of Pleasants County is 134.65 square miles with a population of 7653 (2020 Census).
 - b. St. Marys is the county seat and has a population of 2219 (2020 Census).
 - c. Belmont is the other incorporated city within Pleasants County with a population of 1140 (2020 Census).
 - d. Educational Facilities
 - i. Elementary: St. Marys Elementary, Belmont Elementary
 - ii. Pleasants County Middle School located in Belmont
 - iii. High School: St. Marys High School
 - iv. North Christian School (Apostolic Church)
 - e. The economy of Pleasants County can be classified into major categories: Industrial, Chemical, Utilities, Gas/ Oil
 - f. Transportation
 - i. CSX Railroad
 - ii. State Routes: 2, 16
 - iii. Ohio River
 - g. Media
 - i. Newspapers: *St. Marys Oracle*, *Pleasants County Leader*
 - ii. Radio (AM): 630 (St. Marys), 910 (Marietta), 1050 (Parkersburg)
 - iii. Radio (FM): 91.9 (Belpre), 93.9 (St. Marys), 95.1 (Parkersburg), 96.9 (Williamstown), 100.1 (Vienna), 102.1 (Marietta), 103.1 (Parkersburg),
 - iv. Television: WBOY, WDTV, WTAP, WTRF, Suddenlink Cable
 - h. Climatology
 - i. Temperature
 - 1) Mean Annual Average: 54° F
 - 2) January: 20° F (low), 38° F (high)
 - 3) July: 65° F (low), 84° F (high)
 - ii. Precipitation: Annual Average Total – 41.5”, Annual Snowfall Range – 25-30”
3. Other situations are included in each functional annex relevant to the subject being addressed.

B. Assumptions

1. Emergencies and disasters will occur in Pleasants County.

2. In addition to hazards listed above, catastrophic events, including but not limited to a large plane crash, pandemic health crisis, school shooting, hostage situation, etc. may occur.
3. When required, a local “State of Emergency” will be declared by local officials who will activate the provisions of this plan and the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
4. 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 if local resources are exhausted or overwhelmed.
5. Some incidents may occur after implementation of warning and other preparedness and public protection measures, but others may occur with little or no warning.
6. 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.
7. Additional assumptions are addressed in each functional annex that are relevant to the subject of the annex.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Basic Policies

1. The responsibility of the Pleasants County Commission and the Pleasants County Office of Emergency Services (PCOES) is to protect life and property from the effects of hazardous events.
 - a. The ultimate authority to activate this plan rests with the Pleasants County Commission. Such activation will most likely be based on recommendations from the PCOES or other emergency services providers.
 - b. The Chief Executive Official (Mayor) of an incorporated area 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 PCOES and other emergency services providers, the County Commission may declare a “State of Emergency” and activate this plan and the county EOC. For assistance from a higher level of government to be rendered, a local “State of Emergency” must first 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 Pleasants County must be channeled through the County Office of Emergency Services.
2. This plan is activated for major county disasters, not for minor local emergencies. If a minor local emergency escalates to the point that external resources, public information, or operational support is necessary, a formal (either verbal or written) request shall be made to the Pleasants County Commission or agent thereof, to activate the Pleasants County Emergency Operations Plan.
 3. When the emergency/disaster exceeds the county’s capability to respond, assistance may be requested from the WV Emergency Management Division (WVEMD). Federal assistance may be requested and coordinated by the WVEMD. (See II.C. below.)
 - a. **While additional assistance can be requested from the state and federal government, command and control of emergency response actions are primarily a local responsibility.** The *National Response Framework* (NRF), from which the *WV Emergency Operations Plan* (WVEOP) and this plan are derived, is based on the concept that incident management activities should take place within the “lowest” jurisdictional level possible.
 - b. All requests from higher levels of government shall conform to National Incident Management System (NIMS) criteria.
 4. Resources, such as the American Red Cross (ARC), Salvation Army,

hospitals, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOADs), and other private enterprises may be called upon to supplement local government resources. If activated, these and other requests for additional resources shall be a function of the Pleasants County EOC.

5. When appropriate, services for special needs populations (e.g. handicapped, elderly, non-English speaking, children, incarcerated, etc.) should be considered and implemented.
 6. From an operational standpoint, the NIMS outlines the management of an emergency/disaster 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 Pleasants 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.
- B. Inter-Jurisdictional Relationships
1. 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.
 2. 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, through the PCOES, is available to support the operation.

C. State and Federal Involvement

1. State

- a. For emergency or disaster situations that exceed the combined capabilities of all local emergency response organizations (and dubbed an “Incident of State Significance”), the State of West Virginia, through the WVEMD, 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.
- b. When the WVEMD 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.
- c. The WVEOP 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.
- d. The WVEOP expects local jurisdictions to have fully committed and depleted all locally available resources before requesting assistance from a higher level of government.

2. Federal

- a. Requests for federal assistance must come from the State EOC (SEOC).
- b. Federal to local coordination is most likely to be through state representatives.
- c. In an “Incident of National Significance”, 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.
 - i. Federal representatives should coordinate with state and local jurisdictions to establish the Joint Field Office (JFO) if federal assistance has been requested or deployed.
 - ii. 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.

- d. Overall federal support to the incident command structure on-scene is coordinated through the JFO.

D. Training

1. The following training (most recent course versions), at a minimum, should be completed by all new employees, recruits, and first responders who have a direct role in emergency preparedness, incident management, or response for NIMS compliance.
 - a. IS-100 (Introduction to ICS)
 - b. IS-200 (Basic ICS)
 - c. IS-700 (NIMS: An Introduction)
 - d. IS-800 (NRF)
2. Emergency responders with the potential to hold command positions (e.g. officers, etc.) should also take IS-300 (Intermediate ICS) and IS-400 (Advanced ICS) and other Position Specific courses.
3. Specific training guidelines for various agencies may be found in the "NIMS Training Guidelines for West Virginia
4. More detailed position specific courses may also be completed as part of an on-going training program. Such courses may include:
 - a. IS-402 (ICS for Local Elected Officials)
 - b. IS-702 (Public Information)
 - c. IS-703 (Resource Management)
5. Several agencies throughout Pleasants County offer training opportunities, such as the PCOES and individual response agencies. Additionally, training for first responders can be obtained through their respective departments, as well as the WVEMD, WVU Fire Service Extension, and the WVDOE Public Service Training.
6. Individual agencies' Operating Guidelines (OGs) detail other training requirements.
7. The PCOES and other 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.

V. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General

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 Operating Guidelines.
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. Responsibilities

1. Primary

a. Pleasants 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 PCOES Director to ensure efficient emergency management.
- iv. Activate as required a Pleasants County Emergency Operations Center which shall be responsible to officially request additional resources from sources both internal and external to Pleasants County, and to coordinate overall emergency operations.
- 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. Pleasants County Office of Emergency Services

- 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 and/ or assets.

2. Support

- a. WV Emergency Management Division
 - i. Develops, tests, and maintains the WVEOP.
 - ii. Receives local resource requests.
 - iii. Coordinates state agency response to an incident.
 - iv. Activates and staffs the SEOC, if appropriate.
 - v. Requests and coordinates federal assistance to an emergency/disaster.
- b. US 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 EOC requests state and, if necessary, federal assistance through the governor of West Virginia (accessed through the SEOC) 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 PCOES, 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.

VI. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The Pleasants County Commission is responsible for the policy making, coordination, and overall direction and control of emergency management activities within Pleasants County that occur outside of municipal jurisdictions. Policy decisions may be based on recommendations or other information provided by the PCOES.
- B. In basic terms, Pleasants 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.
- C. The Pleasants County EOC is a MACS that facilitates policy and decision-making, coordination, coordination of requests for and dispersing of resources and assets, and/or other needs as requested by respective Incident Command Structure(s) operating within its jurisdiction. Upon activation, the Pleasants County EOC is the primary and centralized location for multi-jurisdictional point of coordination for emergency response activities in the county. EOC capabilities are further detailed in Annex A: Direction and Control.
- D. 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.

VII. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. General
 1. Each element of Pleasants County's government is responsible to have taken or take actions to:
 - a. Pre-designate lines of succession.
 - b. Pre-delegate authorities for the successors to key personnel.
 - c. Make provisions for the preservation of records.

- d. Develop plans and procedures for the relocation of essential departments. (COOP Plans)
- e. Develop specific procedures to deploy essential personnel, equipment, and supplies to maximize their survival.
2. 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.

1. County Commission
 - a. Commission President
 - b. Commissioners, in order of seniority
 - c. Sheriff
2. Pleasants County OES
 - a. PCOES Director
 - b. Fire Chief of unaffected response area
 - c. Fire Chief of affected area
 - d. In the event the Director and both Fire Chiefs are unable to fulfill emergency management duties, continuity as per incident command protocols should be followed. The county commission is then responsible for fulfilling the duties of the Office of Emergency Service's either directly or by appointing a qualified individual to assume such responsibilities.
3. County Departments
 - a. Lines of succession for county departments are specified in individual Operating Guidelines (OGs).

C. Preservation of Records

1. Each agency/department is responsible for maintaining and recording all legal documents affecting the organization and administration of emergency management functions, as well as all records and documents necessary for

the continued operation of the local government. It is further the responsibility of all Pleasants County and municipal officials to ensure that all records are secured and protected from damage or destruction at all times. (See COOP Plans)

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 Pleasants 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 AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. Administration of emergency management activities in Pleasants County is conducted on a daily, non-emergency basis by the PCOES.
2. During the response and recovery phases, the Emergency Operations Plan is coordinated by the PCOES Director with responders and CEOs at the scene and in the activated EOC in accordance with the written procedures set forth in this plan and in organizational Operating Guidelines (OGs)

3. Required reports should be submitted to the appropriate authorities in accordance with individual annexes. Each participating department/agency is required to submit an after-action report to the Pleasants County Commission/OES within 10 days after the termination of emergency response activities. Records of expenditures and obligations in emergency operations should be maintained by local governments and agencies employing their own bookkeeping procedures (including personnel overtime, equipment used, contracts initiated, etc.). Emphasis should be placed on meeting applicable audit 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 and Mutual Aid Agreements. 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”.
 - c. 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.
4. After-Action Critique
 - a. Following a major emergency response, the PCOES Director should schedule a critique of the emergency response actions. The PCOES Director is also responsible for ensuring that the initiatives discussed during a critique session are implemented.
 - b. During the critique, participants should review the effectiveness of actions taken, resource shortcomings, etc. The purpose of the meeting would be to highlight strengths and weaknesses and identify measures that can improve preparedness and operational readiness.
 - c. The PCOES should facilitate revisions to the appropriate sections of this plan, if necessary.

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

B. Logistics

1. In the event the county's resources prove to be inadequate during a response, requests can be made for assistance from other jurisdictions, higher levels of government, local industry, and other agencies.
 - a. Resource requests should be in accordance with existing mutual aid agreements.
 - b. Requests to higher levels of government should include NIMS resource types, if available, and categories (see Annex H: Resource Management).
2. Procedures have been identified to ensure that authorized personnel are always in place to approve emergency resource procurement and expenses.

IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. This plan has been developed by the PCOES in accordance with guidance provided by the WVEMD and the US Department of Homeland Security.
- B. The PCOES Director should ensure that this plan is periodically updated. Annexes should be reviewed and updated as necessary. More extensive updates may be conducted in response to actual events or exercises that identify deficiencies in the plan. The PCOES is responsible for distributing plan updates.

X. AUTHORITIES

- A. Federal
 1. *The Homeland Security Act of 2002*, Public Law 107-296, 6 USC 101 et. seq., November 25, 2003.
 2. *The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act*, as amended, 42 USC Section 5121, et. seq.
 3. *The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002*, Public Law 107-188, 42 USC 247d.

4. National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies.
5. Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments, 44 CFR Part 13.
6. *The Price-Anderson Amendments Act*, Public Law 100-408, 102 Stat. 1066, 1988.
7. *The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liabilities Act (CERCLA)*, as amended by *The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986*, 42 USC 9601, et. seq., and *The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act)*, as amended, 33 USC 1251, et. seq.
8. *The National Emergencies Act*, 50 USC §1601-1651, as amended.
9. *Emergencies Involving Chemical or Biological Weapons*, 10 USC § 382, as amended.
10. *Emergencies Involving Nuclear Materials*, 18 USC 831(e), as amended.
11. *The Occupational Safety and Health Act*, 29 USC § 651-658, as amended.
12. *The Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978*, 16 USC § 2101-2114, as amended.
13. Executive Order 12148, Designation of the USDHS as the Primary Agency for Coordination of Federal Disaster Relief, Emergency Assistance, and Emergency Preparedness.
14. Executive Order 12333, United States Intelligence Activities.
15. Executive Order 12382, President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC).
16. Executive Order 12472, Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions.
17. Executive Order 12580, Superfund Implementation.
18. Executive Order 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities.
19. Executive Order 12742, National Security Industrial Responsiveness.
20. Executive Order 12777, Implementation of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
21. Executive Order 12919, National Defense Industrial Resources Preparedness.
22. Executive Order 13284, Amendment of Executive Orders and Other Actions in Connection with the Establishment of the Department of Homeland

Security.

23. Executive Order 13286, Amendment of Executive Orders and Other Actions in Connection with the Transfer of Certain Functions to the Secretary of Homeland Security.
24. Executive Order 13295, Revised List of Quarantinable Communicable Diseases.
25. Executive Order 13354, National Counterterrorism Center.
26. Executive Order 13356, Strengthening the Sharing of Terrorism Information to Protect Americans.
27. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 1: Organization and Operation of the Homeland Security Council.
28. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 2: Combating Terrorism through Immigration Policies.
29. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 3: Homeland Security Advisory System.
30. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 4: National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction.
31. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5: Management of Domestic Incidents.
32. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 6: Integration and Use of Screening Information.
33. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 7: Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection.
34. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 8: National Preparedness.
35. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 9: Defense of United States Agriculture and Food.
36. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 10: Biodefense for the 21st Century.
37. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 11: Comprehensive Terrorist-Related Screening Procedures.
38. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 12: Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors.
39. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 13: Maritime Security Policy.
40. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 14: Domestic Nuclear Detection.

41. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 15: *[on the war on terrorism]*

B. State

1. West Virginia Executive Order 20-04, December 23, 2004.
2. West Virginia Code, Chapter 6, Article 1, Executive and Judicial Succession, as amended.
3. West Virginia Code, Chapter 15, Article 5, as amended.
4. West Virginia Legislature, House Bill 2018, March 3, 1982.
5. State of West Virginia Memorandum of Understanding, November 1966.

XI. LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Sample Emergency Proclamation

Appendix 2: After-Action Report

Appendix 3: Glossary

Appendix 4: Forms