

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICE

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)



Schuyler County Emergency Management Office

106 Tenth Street, Unit 36

Watkins Glen, NY 14891

Kirk Smith, Director of Emergency Services

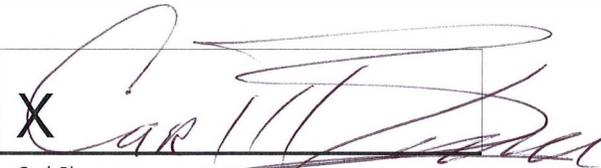
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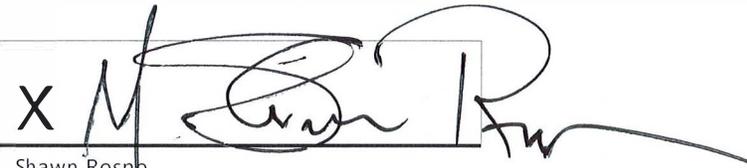
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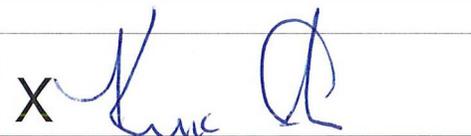
Promulgation/Signature Page

This Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for the Schuyler County Emergency Management Office establishes guidance to provide support in the event of an emergency occurring in Schuyler County.

I, the undersigned, have reviewed the following Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and, by my signature, give my approval of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

X 
Carl Blowers
Chair of Legislature

X 
Shawn Rosno
County Administrator

X 
Kirk Smith
Director of Emergency Services

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Executive Summary

This plan results from the recognition on the part of local government and New York State Officials that a comprehensive plan is needed to enhance the County's ability to manage emergency/disaster situations. It was prepared by County officials working as a team in a planning process recommended by the New York State Office of Office of Emergency Management. This plan constitutes an integral part of a Statewide Office of Emergency Management Program and contributes to its effectiveness. Authority to undertake this effort is provided by both Article 2-B of State Executive Law and New York State Defense Emergency Act.

The development of this plan included an analysis of potential hazards that could affect Schuylar County and an assessment of the capabilities existing in the County to deal with potential hazards.

Comprehensive Approach

Dealing with disasters is an ongoing and complex undertaking. Through implementation of preparedness and mitigation measures before a disaster or emergency occurs, timely and effective response during an actual occurrence, and provision of both short- and long-term recovery assistance after the occurrence of a disaster, lives can be saved, and property damage minimized.

This process is called Comprehensive Emergency Management planning to emphasize the interrelationship of activities, functions, and expertise necessary to deal with emergencies. The plan contains four sections to deal separately with each part of this ongoing process.

Management Responsibilities

Schuyler County Emergency Management Office responsibilities are outlined in this plan. Assignments are made within the framework of the present County capability and existing organizational responsibilities. The Schuyler County Emergency Management Office is designated to coordinate all Emergency Management activities of the County by resolution.

Schuyler County normally uses the National Incident Management System (NIMS) & Incident Command System (ICS) to respond to emergencies. ICS is a management tool for the command, control, and coordination of resources and personnel in an emergency.

Schuyler County responsibilities are closely related to the responsibility of the local levels of government within the County (towns and villages) to manage all phases of an emergency. The County has the responsibility to assist the local governments if they have fully committed their resources and are still unable to cope with any disaster. Similarly, New York State may provide aid to Schuyler County, typically after resources have been fully committed and the County is unable to cope with the disaster.

The plan describes in detail the centralized direction of requests for assistance and the understanding that the governmental jurisdiction most affected by an emergency is required to fully involve itself in the emergency prior to requesting assistance.

Specific Emergency Management Office guidance for situations requiring special knowledge, technical expertise, and resources may be addressed in separate appendixes attached to the plan. Examples of this type of situation are emergencies resulting from hazardous chemical releases, dam failures, or power outages.

Conclusion

The plan provides general, all-hazards management guidance, using existing organizations, to allow Schuyler County to meet its responsibilities before, during, and after an emergency.

However, due to circumstances and complexity of a developing emergency/disaster situations, it may require deviation from the plan to meet the overall objective of the plan.

Section I – General Considerations and Planning Guidelines

1.1 Policy Regarding Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

A wide variety of emergencies, caused by nature or technology, result in loss of life, property, and income. They can disrupt the normal functions of government, communities, families, and cause human suffering.

Schuyler County Government normally provides leadership and direction to prevent, mitigate, respond to, and recover from dangers and problems arising from emergencies in Schuyler County.

Under Authority of Section 23 of the New York State Executive Law, a County is authorized to develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) to prevent, mitigate, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters. To meet this responsibility, Schuyler County has developed this Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, which may also be referenced to as Plan in this document.

This concept of Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan includes four phases:

- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery
- Mitigation

1.1.1 Preparedness

A continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective actions to ensure effective coordination during incident response.

1.1.2 Response

Operations may start before the emergency materializes, for example, on receipt of advisories that a flood, blizzard, or ice storm is approaching. This increased readiness response phase may include such pre-impact operations such as:

- Detecting, monitoring, and assessment of the hazard

- Alerting and warning of endangered populations
- Protective actions for the public
- Allocating/distributing of equipment/resources

Most response activities follow the immediate impact of an emergency. Generally, they are designed to minimize casualties and fully protect property through emergency assistance. They seek to reduce the probability of secondary damage and speed recovery operations.

Response operations in the affected areas are the responsibility of and controlled by the Local Municipalities, supported by the Schuyler County emergency operations as appropriate.

If a Municipality is unable to adequately respond, Schuyler County response operations may be asked to assume a leadership role.

1.1.3 Recovery

Recovery activities are those following a disaster to restore the community to its pre-emergency state, to correct adverse conditions that may have led to the damage, and to protect and improve the quality of life in the community. It includes risk reduction actions to prevent or mitigate a recurrence of the emergency.

1.1.4 Mitigation

All activities which aim to reduce the loss of life and property from disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities.

1.2 Purpose and Objective of the Plan

This Plan sets forth the basic guidance for managing emergencies in Schuyler County.

The objectives of the Plan are:

- To identify, assess, and prioritize local and regional vulnerabilities to emergencies or disasters and the resources available to prevent or mitigate, respond to, and recover from them.

- To outline short-, medium-, and long-range measures to improve Schuyler County’s capability to manage hazards.
- Schuyler County and Local Governments will take appropriate actions to prevent or mitigate effects of hazards and be prepared to respond to and recover from them when an emergency or disaster occurs. *Reference the Schuyler County Hazard Mitigation Plan.*
- To provide for the efficient utilization of all available resources during an emergency. *Reference the Schuyler County Resource List in the Office of the Fire Coordinator.*
- To provide for the utilization and coordination of Local Government, State and Federal programs to assist disaster victims, and to prioritize the response to the needs of the elderly, disabled, low income, and other groups which may be inordinately affected.
- Provide for the utilization and coordination of State and Federal programs for recovery from a disaster with attention to the development of mitigative programs.

1.3 Emergency Support Function’s (ESF’s) Annexes

Emergency Support Function (ESF) annexes present the missions, policies, structures, and responsibilities of Schuyler County agencies for coordinating function-specific resource and programmatic support during an incident. The ESF’s focus on critical tasks, capabilities, and resources provided by emergency response agencies for Schuyler County throughout all phases of an emergency. In the event of an incident for which the County’s capabilities and/or resources are limited or exhausted, escalation pathways and resource request procedures for seeking additional support from State Agencies are clearly defined in each annex. The following ESF’s supplement the information in the basic plan:

Figure 1 Emergency Support Functions (ESF’s)

Annex	Function
ESF 1	Transportation
ESF 2	Communications Warning
ESF 3	Public Works
ESF 4	Fire Fighting
ESF 5	Office of Emergency Management

ESF 6	Mass Care
ESF 7	Resource Management
ESF 8	Health
ESF 9	Search & Rescue
ESF 10	Hazardous Materials
ESF 11	Agriculture, Cultural & Natural Resources
ESF 12	Energy
ESF 13	Public Safety & Security
ESF 14	Long-Term Recovery
ESF 15	Public Information

Schuyler County Emergency Management Office recognizes the importance of the Emergency Support Functions (ESF's) and will utilize the ESF's if staffing levels are permitted when manpower is available.

1.4 Legal Authority

This Plan, in whole or part, may rely upon the following laws for the power necessary for its development and implementation:

- New York State Executive Law, Article 2-B.
- New York State Defense Emergency Act, as amended.
- Federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.
- New York State General Municipal Law Article 10.

1.5 Concepts of Operation

The primary responsibility for responding to emergencies rests with the Local Governments of Towns and Villages, and with their Chief Elected Official.

Local Governments and the emergency services organizations play an essential role as the first line of defense.

When responding to a disaster, Local Jurisdictions should utilize their own facilities, equipment, supplies, personnel, and resources first.

The Local Chief Elected Official has the authority to direct and coordinate disaster operations and may delegate this authority to a Local Coordinator.

When Local resources are inadequate, the Chief Elected Official of a Town or Village may obtain assistance from other political subdivisions and the Schuyler County Government.

The Chair of the Legislature may coordinate responses for requests for assistance from the Local Governments.

The Chair of the Legislature has the authority to direct and coordinate Schuyler County disaster operations.

The Chair of the Legislature may obtain assistance from other Counties or the State when the emergency disaster is beyond the resources of Schuyler County.

The Schuyler County Legislature has assigned to the Emergency Management Office the responsibility to coordinate Schuyler County Emergency Management Office activities.

Schuyler County normally utilizes the National Incident Management System (NIMS), incident Command System (ICS) to manage all emergencies requiring multi-agency response. Schuyler County recommends and encourages all Local Governments in Schuyler County to utilize ICS.

A request for assistance is normally done through NY Responds, however an email to New York State can be submitted through the Region V Finger Lakes Office of the New York State Office of Office of Emergency Management (NYS OEM) located in Rochester, New York, and presupposes the utilizations and expenditure of personnel and resources at the local level.

State assistance is supplemental to local emergency efforts.

Direction and control of State risk reduction, response, and recovery actions is exercised by New York State Disaster Preparedness Commission (DPC), coordinated by NYS OEM.

Upon the occurrence of an emergency or disaster clearly beyond the management capabilities and emergency resources of State and Local Governments, the Governor may find that Federal assistance is required and may request assistance from the President by requesting a declaration of a major disaster or emergency.

1.6 Plan Maintenance and Updating

The Schuyler County Emergency Management Office shall be responsible for maintaining and updating this Plan.

All Schuyler County departments and agencies are responsible for annual review of their emergency response role, and procedures through their Continuity of Operations Plan and provide any changes to the Director of Emergency Services.

The Plan is normally reviewed and updated annually on/or around April 1st. Major changes to the Plan shall be submitted to the New York State Office of Emergency Management for review as necessary.

Section II – Preparedness

2.1 Identification and Analysis of Potential Hazards

The Schuyler County Emergency Planning Committee is normally comprised of:

Schuyler County Director of Emergency Services	Schuyler County EMS Coordinator
Schuyler County Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	Schuyler County Sheriff
Schuyler County Fire Coordinator	Schuyler County Highway Superintendent
Schuyler County Public Health Director	Schuyler County 9-1-1 Coordinator
Schuyler County Administrator	

The Schuyler County Emergency Planning Committee:

- Should be trained in NIMS/ICS to a recommended minimum level per their position.
- Should identify potential hazards in Schuyler County.
- Should determine the probable impact each of those hazards could have on people and property.
- Delineate the geographic areas affected by potential hazards and designate them as hazard areas.

Significant potential hazards to be identified and analyzed include natural, technological, and human-caused hazards.

To comply with above sections, hazards that pose a potential threat have been identified and analyzed by the Local Emergency Planning Committee using the Schuyler County Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA) provided by the New York State DHSES in August 2020:

This hazard analysis:

- Provides a basic method for analyzing and ranking the identified hazards, including identification of geographic areas and populations at risk to specific hazards.

- Establishes priorities for planning for those hazards receiving a high ranking of significance.
- Was conducted in accordance with guidance from the NYS Office of Emergency Management.
- Is to be reviewed and updated every three years.

The complete Hazard Analysis results are in the Schuyler County Office of Emergency Management.

2.2 Risk Reduction Policies, Programs, and Reports

Schuyler County agencies are authorized to:

- Promote policies, programs, and activities to prepare for hazard risks in their area of responsibility. Examples: Work with Public Health to assist in plans for Isolation and Quarantine for a Pandemic Flu outbreak and encourage and participate in Municipal Emergency Action Plans.

2.3 Emergency Response Capabilities Assessment

Periodic assessment of Schuyler County's capabilities to manage emergencies and identifying hazards are a critical part of Risk Reduction.

The Emergency Planning Committee will:

- Assess the County's current capabilities for dealing with those significant hazards that have been identified and analyzed, including but not limited to:
 - The likely time of onset of the hazard.
 - The impacted communities' preparedness levels.
 - The existence of effective warning systems.
 - The communities' means to respond to anticipated casualties and damage.

To assist the Emergency Planning Committee in its assessment, the Schuyler County Director of Emergency Services will conduct table-top exercises based upon specific hazards and hazard areas identified by the committee.

The Committee will identify emergency response shortfalls and make recommendations for implementing corrective actions to the Schuyler County Director of Emergency Services, Schuyler County Chair of the Legislature, Local Governments, and the NYS OEM Region V Office.

2.4 Training of Emergency Personnel

The Schuyler County Director of Emergency Services has the responsibility to:

- Arrange, provide, and conduct with the assistance of the NYS OEM, training programs for Schuyler County emergency response personnel.
- Encourage and support training for Town and Village emergency personnel response personnel, including volunteers, such training programs will:
 - Include information on the characteristics of hazards and their consequences and the implementation of emergency response actions including protective measures, notifications procedures, and available resources.
 - Include NIMS, ICS training, and focusing on individual roles.
- Conduct meetings as needed, but no less than yearly, with appropriate personnel from Local Jurisdictions concerning disaster interface with County Government, including NIMS and ICS for Executive training.
- Schuyler County will offer emergency personnel with the variety of skills-based training delivered by NYS OEM, necessary to help reduce or eliminate hazards and increase their effectiveness to respond to and recover from emergencies of all types.

Conduct three (3) exercises and drills to evaluate Local capabilities and preparedness, including a full-scale operational exercise that tests a major portion of the elements and responsibilities in the Schuyler County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), and regular drills to test readiness of warning and communication equipment.

Consult with the County departments and agencies, in developing training courses and exercises. *Reference the Schuyler County IPP (Integrated Preparedness Plan).*

Work with the whole community and education agencies to identify or develop, implement, and include training programs specific to mitigation, response, and recovery from the identified hazards.

Receive technical guidance on latest techniques from State and Federal sources as appropriate and request assistance as needed.

Volunteers participating in emergency services such as fire and rescue operations, ambulance services, first aid, and other emergency medical services, Red Cross, Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES), and Civil Air Patrol (CAP) should be trained by these services in accordance with established procedures and standards.

2.5 Public Education and Awareness

The Director of Emergency Services is responsible for:

- Encouraging, supporting, and coordinating educational outreach to Schuyler County residents via the County web sites and social media platforms.
- Making the public aware of existing hazards in their communities, via the County web sites and social media platforms.
- Familiarizing the public with the kind of protective measures the County has developed to respond to any emergency arising from the hazard, via the County web sites and social media platforms.

This education shall:

- Attempt to cover all significant hazards in accordance with the CEPA Plan.
- Be available free of charge.
- May be provided to existing school districts in the County through agreements with the Superintendent of Schools, other County agencies as deemed necessary and appropriate, and Emergency Management Office Officials.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) pamphlets, books, and kits dealing with all aspects of Office of Emergency Management and materials developed by NYS OEM and other State departments, as appropriate, will be made available for use in the program.

Schuyler County Emergency Management Office partnered with Schuyler County Public Health, and other County agencies and officials as deemed necessary and appropriate to make public education information, awareness training, and safety bulletins available on the Schuyler County web sites and their associated social media platforms.

Section III – Response

3.1 Response Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

3.1.1 Chair of Legislature Responsibilities, Powers, and Succession

The Chair of the Legislature is ultimately responsible for Schuyler County emergency response activities and:

- May assume personal oversight of the Schuyler County emergency response organization if the scope and magnitude of the emergency indicates the necessity of personal management and direction of the response and recovery operations.
- Control the use of all County owned resources and facilities for disaster response.
- May declare a Local State of Emergency in consultation with the County Administrator, Director of Emergency Services, County Attorney, and Schuyler County Sheriff, and may promulgate emergency orders and waive Local Laws, Ordinances, and regulations in accordance with Executive Law Article 2-B.
- May request assistance from other Counties and the State when it appears that the incident will escalate beyond the capability of County resources.
- May aid others at the request of other Local Governments both within and outside Schuyler County.

In the event of the unavailability of the Schuyler County Chair of Legislature, the following line of command and succession shall be set forth in the minutes of the organizational meeting of the Schuyler County Legislature of the applicable year. *(See example for 2024, Appendix 2.)* If any other Elected or Appointed Officials, other than the County Legislators, is unable to discharge their duties or is absent from the County, their fully appointed deputy shall act in their stead, or the line of command and succession shall be as further defined in the Schuyler County Continuity of Government documents maintained in the Emergency Management Office.

3.1.2 The Role of the Director of Emergency Services

The Director of Emergency Services coordinates Schuyler County emergency response activities for the Chair of the Legislature, and recommends to the Chair of the Legislature to declare a Local State of Emergency based on the severity of the situation and the necessity to use additional Executive power to respond effectively to the emergency

The Director of Emergency Services:

- Activates the County’s response organization and initiates County response activities.
- Notifies and briefs County departments, agencies, and other organizations involved in an emergency response.
- May maintain and manage the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Facilitates coordination between the County and:
 - The Incident Commander.
 - Towns and Villages in the County.
 - Local Governments outside the County.
 - The State of New York.
 - Private emergency support organizations.

3.1.3 Schuyler County Emergency Response Organization

Schuyler County endorses the use of Incident Command System (ICS), as developed by the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and formally adopted by the State of New York, for emergencies requiring multi-agency response. ICS allows flexibility in its implementation so that its structure can be tailored to the specific situation at hand. ICS should be initiated by the emergency forces first responding to an incident.

Incident Command System is organized into the following five categories:

- Command
- Operations
- Planning
- Logistics

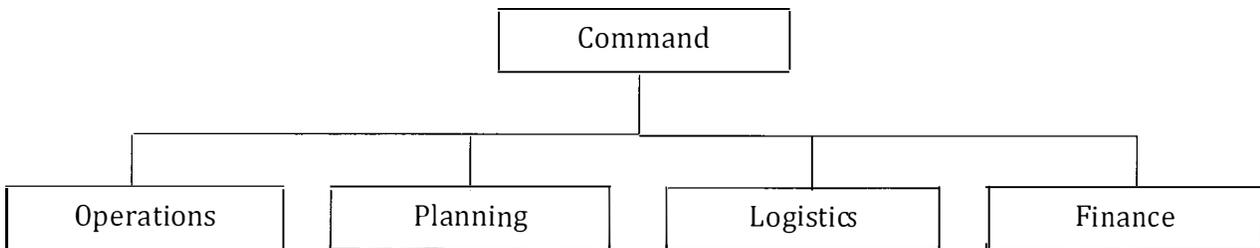
- Finance

Under ICS, and Incident Commander (IC) has the overall responsibility for the effective on-scene management of the incident and must ensure that an adequate organization is in place to carry out all emergency functions. The IC directs emergency operations from an Incident Command Post, the only command post at the emergency scene.

In minor incidents, the five ICS functions may all be managed directly by the IC. Larger incidents usually require that one or more of the functions be set up as separate sections under the IC.

Within the Command function, the ICS has additional responsibilities for Safety, Public Information, and Liaison. These activities can be assigned to staff under the IC and an Officer can be assigned to speak on behalf of the IC.

An on-scene ICS with all five functions organized as sections is depicted as:

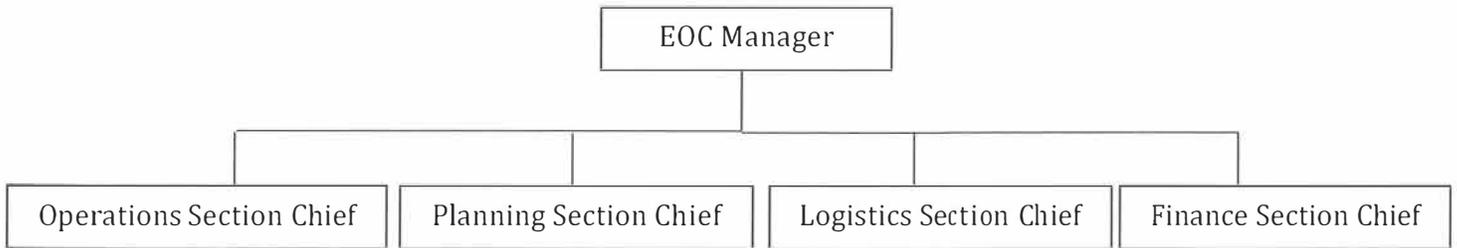


During an emergency, Schuyler County response personnel must be cognizant of the ICS in place and their role within the structure. Some County personnel may be responders to the scene and part of the on-scene ICS structure in a functional or staff role. Other County personnel may be assigned to the Schuyler County EOC or other locations where they will provide support to the responders at the scene. All County response personnel not assigned to the on-scene ICS will be coordinated by or through the Schuyler County EOC.

The IC is usually selected due to his or her position as the highest-ranking responding officer at the scene. As an incident grows or becomes more complex, a more highly qualified IC may be assigned by the responsible jurisdiction. Thus, a County Official could be designated as the IC.

A major emergency encompassing a large geographic area may have more than one emergency scene. In this situation, separate IC's may set up command at multiple locations.

County response personnel operating at the EOC can be organized by ICS functions or by ESF's, as depicted below and interface with their on-scene counterparts, as appropriate:



Whenever the ICS is established, County response forces should be assigned to specific IC functions wherever they are needed, including at the scene, at the EOC in a support role, or at an area command, if established. Assignments may change as situation dictates or as directed by the EOC Manager.

3.1.4 Agency Responsibilities

The Chair of the Legislature shall exercise ultimate responsibility and oversight for emergency response and shall delegate ICS responsibilities as previously described, or as special circumstances warrant

AGENCY	ICS FUNCTION	RESPONSE ACTIVITIES
Chair of Legislature	Policy leader Public Information	Ultimate situation responsibility, Declaration of State of Emergency, Promulgation of Emergency Orders. Emergency Public Information
Emergency Management Office	Command, Liaison, EOC Manager	Activation and Coordination of the EOC, Liaison, and Coordination with Governments and organizations
Sheriff's Department	Operations	Communications, Warnings, Law Enforcement
Public Health Department	Safety	Medical Care and Treatment, Disease and Pest Control, Emergency Worker Protection
Public Works Department	Operations	Debris removal and disposal, Damage assessment, Sewage control
Fire Coordinator	Operations	Fire suppression and control, Search and rescue, HAZMAT exposure control

Social Services	Operations	Human needs assessment
Office of Aging	Operations	Human needs assessment
Planning	Planning	Situation assessment and documentation advance planning
Mental Health	Operations	Crisis counseling
Coroner	Operations	Identification and disposition of dead
American Red Cross	Operations	Temporary housing and shelter, Emergency feeding and clothing
County Administrator Clerk of Legislature	Logistics	Supply and procurement, information systems
Personnel Officer	Logistics/Planning	Human resources
County Treasurer	Finance/Administration	Accounting, Record keeping
Purchasing Director	Finance/Administration	Purchasing, Accounting, Record-keeping

3.2 Managing Emergency Response

3.2.1 Incident Command Post and Emergency Operations Center

On-scene emergency response operations will be directed and controlled by the IC or Unified Command where the structure of the incident brings together the Incident Commanders of the major organizations involved in the incident from an ICP located at or near the emergency site. All other facilities at the scene used by agencies for decision-making should not be identified as a command post.

The County EOC will be used to support ICP activities and to coordinate County resources and assistance.

An ICP is normally selected by the IC based upon the logistical needs of the situation and located at a safe distance from the emergency site.

If a suitable building or structure cannot be identified and secured for the use as an ICP, the Emergency Management Command trailer may be utilized.

The Schuyler County EOC is located at Michael J. Maloney Public Safety Building, 106 Tenth Street, Basement Level, Watkins Glen, New York 14891.

The EOC can provide for a centralized coordination of County and Private agencies' activities from a secure and functional location.

County agencies and other organizations represented at the EOC can be responsible for directing or coordinating their agency's personnel and resources. Where the agency is also represented at the scene in an ICS structure, the EOC representative will coordinate the application of resources with the agency's representative at the scene.

The Director of Emergency Services is responsible for managing the EOC or auxiliary EOC during emergencies.

If required, the EOC will be staffed to operate continuously on an as needed basis. Designation of shifts will be established as conditions warrant by the Director of Emergency Services.

Each agency will routinely identify its personnel assigned to the EOC. This identification is to be provided to the Director of Emergency Services and updated, as changes occur either prior to the planned activation of the EOC, or as the requested agency is asked to support the EOC in times of emergency.

Work areas are normally assigned to each agency represented at the EOC.

Internal Security at the EOC during an emergency can be provided by the County Sheriff's Department:

- All emergency personnel will be issued a pass (permanent or temporary) to be always worn while in the EOC.
- Temporary passes will be returned to the Director of Emergency Services, or designee, when departing from the premise.

EOC space should always be maintained in an emergency-operating mode by the Director of Emergency Services. During non-emergency periods, the EOC can be used for meetings, trainings, and conferences.

The ICS Planning Function is responsible for emergency-situations reporting at the EOC and has established procedures and forms to be used.

The Director of Emergency Services maintains a Standard Operating Guideline (SOG) for activating, staffing, and managing the EOC.

3.2.2 Notification and Activation

Upon initial notification of an emergency to the Schuyler County 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Point personnel should immediately alert the Emergency Management Office and appropriate Schuyler County Official(s). This initial notification sets into motion the activation of the County Emergency Response personnel.

Each emergency in Schuyler County should be classified into one of three response levels, according to the scope and magnitude of the situation:

Steady State: Controlled emergency without serious threat to life, health, or property, which requires no assistance beyond initial first responders

Partial Activation: Limited emergency with some threat to life, health, or property, but confined to limited area, usually with one municipality or involving small population

Full Activation: Full emergency with major threat to life, health, or property, involving large population and/or multiple municipalities.

3.2.3 Assessment and Evaluation

As a result of information provided by the EOC Section Chiefs or ESF's, the Command Staff should, as appropriate, in coordination with the on-scene Incident Commander:

- Develop priorities by evaluating the safety, health, economic, environmental, social, humanitarian, legal, and political implications of a disaster or threat.
- Analyze the best available data and information on the emergency.
- Explore alternate actions and consequences.

Select and direct specific response actions.

3.2.4 Declaration of Local State of Emergency and Promulgation of Local Emergency Orders

In response to an emergency, or its likelihood, upon a finding that public safety is imperiled, the Schuyler County Chair of the Legislature may proclaim a Local State of Emergency pursuant to Section 24 of the State Executive Law.

Such a proclamation authorizes the Chair of the Legislature to deal with the emergency with the full executive and legislative powers of County Government.

This power is realized on through the promulgation of Local Emergency Orders. For example, emergency orders can be issued for actions such as:

- Establishing curfews.
- Restrictions on travel.
- Evacuation of facilities and areas.
- Closing of places of amusement or assembly.

Appendix 5: Instructions for Declaring a State of Emergency and Issuing Emergency Orders describes the requirements for proclaiming a Local State of Emergency and promulgating Local Emergency Orders.

Chief Elected Officials of Towns and Villages in Schuyler County have the same authority to proclaim Local State of Emergency and issue Local Emergency Orders within their jurisdictions.

Whenever a Local State of Emergency is declared in Schuyler County or Local Emergency Orders issued, such action will be coordinated, beforehand, with the affected municipality.

Emergency responders have implicit authority and powers to take reasonable immediate action to protect life and property absent an Emergency Declaration or Emergency Orders.

3.2.5 Public Warning and Emergency Information

Information and warnings to the public that a threatening condition is imminent or exists can be accomplished using the following resources. (Though public warning may, in many cases, be implemented solely by on-scene personnel, the use of the systems described below require strict coordination with the Schuyler County EOC.):

Emergency Alert System (EAS): Formerly known as Emergency Broadcast System (EBS), involves the use of the broadcast media including television, radio, and cable TV, to issue emergency warnings. Can be activated by means of a telephone or encoder by select Schuyler County Officials including the Director of Emergency Services.

Emergency Services vehicles with sirens and public address capabilities – Many Police and Fire Vehicles in the County are equipped with siren and public address capabilities. These vehicles may be available, in part, during an emergency for “route alerting” of the public. This capacity exists County-wide but should not be relied upon for public warning.

NY-Alert is the New York State All-Hazard Alert and Notification web-based system that is utilized by the State and Local agencies to provide emergency information.

Door-to-door public warnings may be conducted in some situations by the individual alerting of each residence/business in particular areas. This can be undertaken by a designated group such as Police, Firefighters, and Fire Police visiting each dwelling in the affected area and relating the emergency information to the building occupants. To achieve maximum effectiveness, the individual delivering the warning message should be in Official Uniform:

- Everbridge is a web/internet-based alerting system that Schuyler County Officials can use to push out alerts to Integrated Public Alerts & Warning System (IPAWS).
- Social media can also be effective in delivering warnings and messages.

County Officials will advocate, as part of their normal dealing with special institutions such as schools, hospitals, nursing homes, major industries, and places of public assembly, that they obtain and use tone-activated receivers/monitors with the capability to receive NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) with SAME reception.

Efforts may be made for providing warning information to the hearing impaired, non-English speaking population groups, and the communities who live outside the societal normal communication (i.e. Amish, Mennonite, and other groups) by utilizing mutual aid and local partners.

The command staff position of Public Information Officer, if established, or its function, may in coordination with on-scene IC:

- Establish and manage Joint Information Center (JIC) from where to respond to inquiries from the news media and coordinate all official announcements and media briefings.
- Authenticate all sources of information being received and verify accuracy.
- Provide essential information and instructions including the appropriate protective actions to be taken by the public, to the broadcast media and press.
- Coordinate the release of all information with the key departments and agencies involved both at the EOC and on-scene.
- Check and control the spreading of rumors.
- Arrange and approve interviews with the news media and press by emergency personnel involved in the response operation.
- Arrange any media tours of emergency site(s).

The JIC may be established away from the EOC or at any location where information flow can be maintained, without interfering with emergency operations.

3.2.6 Emergency Medical Services and Public Health

A high impact disaster can cause injury and death to large numbers of people. In addition, damage to and destruction of homes, special facilities, and vital utilities may place the public at substantial risk of food and water contamination, communicable diseases, and exposure to extreme temperatures.

3.2.7 Meeting Human Needs

The Planning and Operations functions are responsible for ascertaining what human needs have been affected by an emergency and responding to those unmet needs with the available resources of County and Local Government, and with the assistance of volunteer agencies and the private sector.

3.2.8 Restoring Public Services

The Operations and Planning sections are responsible for ascertaining the emergency's effect on the infrastructure and the resultant impact on public services including transportation, electric power, fuel distribution, public water, telephone, sewage treatment, and ensuring that restoration of services is accomplished without undue delay.

There may be established within the Operations section a Public Infrastructure Group to perform the tasks associated with above.

By written agreement, in the event of a major power outage, New York State Electric and Gas (NYSEG) will assign a representative to the EOC to facilitate communications and information flow between the utility and the Operations section.

The Operations section may assign a representative to other utility operations centers as appropriate with the consent of the utility.

During response operations relating to debris clearance and disposal, Schuyler County should act in cognizance of and in cooperation with the State Highway Emergency Task Force.

3.2.9 Resource Management

The Planning function is responsible for the identification and allocation of additional resources needed to respond to the emergency.

Resources owned by the municipality in which the emergency exists should be used first in responding to the emergency.

All County-owned resources are under the control of the Chair of the Legislature during an emergency and can be utilized as necessary.

Resources owned by the other municipalities in and outside of Schuyler County can be utilized upon agreement between the requesting and offering Government.

Resources owned privately cannot be commandeered or confiscated by government during an emergency. However, purchases and leases of privately-owned resources can be expedited during a declared emergency. In addition, it is not uncommon for the private sector to donate certain resources in an emergency.

3.3 Standard Operating Guides and other Supported Plans

Each County agency assigned responsibility under their response portion of the plan may have its own SOG's. These SOG's address activation of personnel, shift assignments at the EOC, assignment to the field including the ICP (if applicable), coordination with other agencies, drills, exercises, and ICS trainings.

Each agency SOG will normally be updated annually and reviewed at a joint agency planning meeting scheduled by the Director of Emergency Services. Copies of each agency SOG are to be retained by the Schuyler County Emergency Management Office.

The following is a list of functional and hazard specific appendixes that support this plan, and are on file in the Schuyler County Emergency Management Office:

- Schuyler County Fire Mutual Aid Plan
- Schuyler County EMS Mutual Aid Plan
- Red Cross Sheltering Plan
- Schuyler County Hazard Analysis

The following documents support this portion of the Plan and are appended to this Plan:

- Appendix 3: NIMS Incident Command System Position Descriptions
- Annex 1: Standard Operating Guide for the Schuyler County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
- Annex 2: Instructions for Declaring a State of Emergency and Issuing Emergency Orders
- Annex 3: Schuyler County Emergency Alert System (EAS)
- Annex 4: Schuyler County Debris Management Plan
- Annex 5: Schuyler County Mass Casualty Incident Plan
- Annex 6: Schuyler County Mass Fatality Plan
- Annex 7: Schuyler County Hazardous Materials Incident Response Plan
- Annex 8: Schuyler County Animal Emergency Response Plan

Such appendices shall be updated and/or amended as necessary from time to time by appropriate designation or as required by law, legislative enactment, without resort to a further and formal revision of the Plan.

Section IV – Recovery

4.1 Damage Assessment

All Local Governments (Towns and Villages) in Schuyler County should participate in damage assessment activities.

The Schuyler County Director of Emergency Services is responsible for:

- Developing, with Local Governments, a damage assessment program.
- Possibly appointing a Damage Assessment Officer for each emergency.
- Coordinating damage assessment activity in the County during and following an emergency.
- The Schuyler County Director of Emergency Services will advise the Chief Elected Officials of affected Towns and Villages to maintain similar detailed records of emergency expenditures.

All County departments and agencies, as well as Local Municipalities in the County, should cooperate fully with the Schuyler County Director of Emergency Services in damage assessment activity including:

Pre-emergency:

- Identifying County agencies, personnel, and resources to assist and support damage assessment activities.
- Identifying non-government groups such as non-profit organizations, trade organizations, and professional individuals that could provide damage assessment assistance.
- Fostering agreements between Local Government and the Private Sector for technical support.
- Participate in training.

Emergency:

- Obtaining and maintaining documents, maps, photos, and videos (including tapes) of damage.
- Reviewing procedures and forms for reporting damage to higher levels of Government.

- Determining whether State assistance is required in the damage assessment process.

Post-emergency:

- Advise County departments and Local Municipalities of assessment requirements.
- Selecting personnel to participate in damage assessment survey teams.
- May provide training of selected personnel in damage assessment survey techniques.
- Identifying and prioritizing areas to survey damage.
- Assisting survey teams to selected areas.
- Completing damage assessment survey reports and maintaining records of the report.

It is essential that, from the onset of emergency response actions, County response personnel keep detailed records of expenditures for:

- Labor usage.
- Use of owned equipment.
- Use of borrowed or rented equipment.
- Use of materials from existing stock.
- Contracted services for emergency response.
- Submitting damage assessment reports to the New York State Office of Emergency Management.

Damage assessment is normally conducted by County and Local Government employees, such as Public Works, Building Inspectors, Assessors, and members of non-profit organizations, such as the American Red Cross. When necessary, non-government personnel from the fields of engineering, construction, insurance, property evaluation, and related fields, may supplement the efforts.

County and Local Municipalities damage assessment information will be reported to the Damage Assessment Officer at the EOC.

Personnel from County departments and agencies, assigned damage assessment responsibilities, may remain under the control of their own departments, but may function under the technical supervision of the Damage Assessment Officer during emergency conditions.

All assessment activities in the disaster area should be coordinated with the Incident Commander and the EOC Manager.

The Director of Emergency Services, in conjunction with the Damage Assessment Officer, will prepare a Damage Assessment Report which should contain information on the following:

- Destroyed property.
- Property sustaining damage.
- Property sustaining damage, for the following categories:
 - Damage to private property in dollar loss to the extent not covered by insurance.
 - Homes.
 - Businesses.
 - Industries.
 - Utilities.
 - Hospitals, Institutions, and Private Schools.
- Damage to public property in dollar loss to the extent not covered by insurance:
 - Road systems.
 - Bridges.
 - Water control facilities such as dikes, levees, and channels.
 - Public buildings, equipment, and vehicles.
 - Publicly owned utilities.
 - Parks and recreational facilities.
- Damage to agriculture in dollar loss to the extent not covered by insurance:
 - Farm buildings.
 - Machinery and equipment.
 - Crop losses.
 - Livestock.

Cost in dollar value will be calculated for individual assistance in the areas of mass care, housing, and individual family grants.

Debris clearance and protective measures taken such as pumping, sandbagging, construction of warning signs and barricades, emergency levees, etc.

Financing overtime and labor required for emergency operations.

FEMA's damage assessment guidance, with appropriate forms, is available from the Schuyler County Emergency Management Office.

The Chair of the Legislature, through the Director of Emergency Services, will submit the Damage Assessment Report to the New York State Office of Emergency Management. It is required for establishing the eligibility for any State and/or Federal assistance.

Forms for collecting this information are contained in the NYS OEM's Public Assistance Handbook of Policies and Guidelines for Applicants, obtainable from the Schuyler County Emergency Management Office.

Unless otherwise designated by the Chair of the Legislature, the Director of Emergency Services should serve as the County's authorized agent in disaster assistance applications to State and Federal Government.

The County's authorized or designated agent(s) shall:

- Attend public assistance applicant briefing conducted by Federal and State Emergency Officials.
- Review NYS OEM's Public Assistance Handbook of Policies and Guidelines for Applicants.
- Obtain from the Damage Assessment Officer maps showing disaster damage locations documented with photographs and videos (including tapes).
- Prepare and submit Request for Public Assistance in applying for Federal Disaster Assistance.
- Assign Local Representative(s) who will accompany the State/Federal Survey Team(s).
- Follow up with the designated State and Federal Official.
- Submit proof of insurance, if required.
- Prepare and submit project listing if small project grant.
- Follow eligibility regarding categorical or flexibly funded grant(s).
- Maintain accurate and adequate documentation for costs on each project.
- Observe FEMA time limits for project completion.

- Request final inspection of completed work or provide appropriate certificate(s).
- Prepare and submit final claim for reimbursement.
- Assist in required State Audit.
- Consult with Governor’s Authorized Representative (GAR) for assistance.
- Maintain summary of damage suffered and recovery actions taken.

4.2 Planning for Recovery

Recovery includes community development and redevelopment.

Community Development is based on comprehensive community development plan prepared under the direction of Local Planning Boards with technical assistance provided by the Planning Department.

Comprehensive community development plans are officially adopted by Local Government as the Official policy for development of the community.

Localities with public and political support for land use planning and the corresponding plan implementation tools such as zoning ordinance, subdivision regulations, and building codes, etc. have pre-disaster prevention and mitigation capability by applying these methods successfully after disasters.

A central focal point of analytical and coordinative planning skills which could obtain the necessary political leadership and backing when needed, is required to coordinate the programs and agencies necessary to bring about a high-quality level of recovery and community redevelopment.

County Government, acting through its legislature and other elected and appointed officials, decides whether the recovery will be managed through existing organizations with planning and coordinative skills or by a recovery task force created exclusively for this purpose.

A recovery task force will:

- Direct the recovery with the assistance of County departments and agencies coordinated by the Emergency Management Office.
- Prepare a local recovery and redevelopment plan, unless deemed unnecessary.

The recovery and redevelopment plan shall include:

- Replacement, reconstruction, removal, and relocation of damaged/destroyed infrastructures/buildings.
- Establishment of priorities for emergency repairs to facilities, buildings, and infrastructures.
- Economic recovery and community development.
- New or amended zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and building/sanitary codes.

The recovery and redevelopment plan will account for and incorporate to the extent practical, any relevant existing plans and policies.

Prevention and mitigation measures should be incorporated into all recovery planning where possible.

Responsibilities for recovery assigned to Local Governments depend on whether a State Disaster Emergency has been declared pursuant to Article 2-B of the New York State Executive Law. If the Governor declares a State Disaster Emergency, then under Section 28-A Post Disaster Recovery Planning the Local Governments have the following responsibilities:

- Any County, City, Town, or Village included in a disaster area shall prepare a local recovery and redevelopment plan, unless the Legislative body of the Municipality shall determine such a plan to be unnecessary or impractical.
- Within fifteen (15) days after declaration of a State Disaster, any County, City, Town, or Village included in such disaster area, shall report to the DPC through NYS OEM, whether the preparation of a recovery and redevelopment plan has been started and, if not, the reasons for not preparing the plan.
- Proposed plans shall be presented at a public hearing upon five (5) days' notice, published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected and transmitted to the radio and television media for publications and broadcast.
- The Local recovery and redevelopment plan shall be prepared within forty-five (45) days after the declaration of a State Disaster and shall be transmitted to the DPC. The DPC shall provide its comments on the plan within ten (10) days after receiving the plan.
- A plan shall be adopted by such County, City, Town, or Village within ten (10) days after receiving the comments of the DPC.

The adopted plan:

- May be amended at any time in the same manner as originally prepared, revised, and adopted; and
- Shall be an Official Policy for recovery and redevelopment within the Municipality.

4.3 Reconstruction

Reconstruction consists of two (2) phases:

Phase 1: Short-term reconstruction to return vital life support systems to minimum operating standards.

Phase 2: Long-term reconstruction and development which may continue for years after a disaster, and will implement the officially adopted plans, policies, and programs for redevelopment including risk reduction projects to avoid the conditions and circumstance that led to the disaster.

Long term reconstruction and recovery includes activities such as:

- Scheduling planning for redevelopment.
- Analyzing existing State and Federal programs to determine how they may be modified and/or applied to reconstruction.
- Conducting public meetings and hearing.
- Providing temporary housing and facilities.
- Public assistance.
- Coordinating State/Federal recovery assistance.
- Monitoring of reconstruction progress.
- Preparation of periodic progress reports to be provided to Schuyler County Emergency Management Office.
- Reconstruction operations must conform to existing State/Federal Laws and Regulations concerning environmental impact.
- Reconstruction operations in and around designated historical sites must conform to existing State and FEMA guidelines.

4.4 Public Information and Recovery Assistance

Public Information Officers are responsible for deciding with the broadcast media and press to obtain their cooperation in adequately reporting to the public on:

- What kind of emergency assistance is available to the public.
- Who provides the assistance.
- Who is eligible for assistance.
- What kind of records are needed to document items, which are damaged or destroyed by the disaster.
- What actions to take to apply for assistance.
- Where to apply for assistance.

The following types of assistance may be available:

- Food stamps (regular and/or emergency).
- Temporary housing (rental, mobile home, and/or motel, etc.).
- Unemployment assistance and job placement (regular and disaster unemployment).
- Veteran's benefits.
- Social Security benefits.
- Disaster and emergency loans (Small Business Administration, Farmers Home Administration).
- Tax refund.
- Individual and family grants.
- Legal assistance.

All the above information will be prepared jointly by the Federal, State, and County PIO's as appropriate and furnished to the media for reporting to the public.

Section V – Mitigation

5.1 Designation of County Hazard Mitigation Coordinator

The Schuyler County Director of Emergency Services has been designated by the Chair of the Legislature as the County Hazard Mitigation Coordinator.

The County Hazard Mitigation Coordinator is responsible for coordinating County efforts in reducing hazards in Schuyler County.

All County agencies will participate in risk reduction activities with the County Hazard Mitigation Coordinator.

The County Hazard Mitigation Coordinator will participate as a member of the County Emergency Planning Committee.

5.1.1 Mitigation Policies and Programs

County agencies are authorized to:

- Promote policies, programs, and activities to mitigate hazard risks in their area of responsibility, examples of above are:
 - Encourage Municipalities to adopt comprehensive community development plans, zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and building codes that are cognizant of and consider significant hazards in the County.
 - Promote compliance with and enforcement of existing laws, regulations, and codes that are related to hazard risks, (ex. Building and Fire Codes, and Flood Plain Regulations).
 - Encourage New York State DOT, the Schuyler County Highway Department, and Local Public Works departments to address dangerous conditions on roads used by hazardous materials carrier.

The Schuyler County Planning Department is responsible for the land use management of County-owned land and the review of land use management actions throughout the County, including:

- Advising and assisting Local Governments in the County in developing and adopting comprehensive master plans for community development, zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and building codes.
- Assisting and advising the Local Planning boards in the review process of Local zoning and subdivision actions.
- Participation in State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) review of proposed projects in the County.

In all the above activities, the County Planning Department will consider the significant hazards as identified in the Hazard Mitigation Plan and County Emergency Preparedness Assessment prepared for Schuyler County.

The Schuyler County Local Emergency Planning Committee will attempt to meet three (3) times annually to identify specific hazard reduction actions that could be taken for those hazards determined by the hazard analysis to be most significant.

For each hazard reduction action identified, the following information is to be included by the County Emergency Planning Committee:

- A description of the action.
- A statement on the technical feasibility of the action.
- The estimated cost of the action.
- The expected benefits of the action and the estimated monetary value of each benefit.
- An estimate of the level of community support for the action.

5.2 Monitoring of Identified Hazard Areas

The Schuyler County Emergency Management Office along with Local Emergency Services will develop, with the necessary assistance of the other County Departments, the capability to monitor identified hazard areas, to detect hazardous situations in their earliest stages.

As a hazard or emergency is detected, this information is to immediately be provided to the Schuyler County Emergency Management Office or the Schuyler County 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Point, as appropriate, and disseminated per protocol by the Schuyler County 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Point.

When appropriate, monitoring stations may be established regarding specific hazard areas where individuals responsible to perform the monitoring tasks can be stationed.

Monitoring tasks include detecting the hazard potential and taking measurements or observations of the hazard. (Examples include rising water levels, toxic exposure levels, slope and ground movement, mass gatherings, the formation and breakup of ice jams, shore erosion, dam conditions, and the National Weather Service's Sky Warn Program.)

Section VI – Glossary

Chair of Legislature: The term referred to in Article 2-B of NYS Executive law, and Local Law Number 5 of the year 2004, shall mean the Chair of County Legislature or in the event their absence from Schuyler County or unable to discharge the duties of his or her office, his or her successor as provided in the reference local law.

County Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA): A framework and tool to help State and local stakeholders assess risk, capabilities, and the potential need for support and resources during emergencies or disasters. CEPA provides for a standardized and repeatable process to understand capabilities at the County level and identify statewide trends. CEPA is a tool to help guide disaster preparedness and response efforts, but it is not intended as a scorecard or ranking system.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan: The implementation and understanding of the interactions and interdependencies of all four phases of Emergency Management Plan,

Preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation focusing on all phases aids in minimizing the impacts of emergencies on Schuyler County.

Disaster: The occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from any natural or man-made causes.

Emergency: Any incident, whether natural or man-made, that requires responsive action to protect life or property.

Emergency Action Plans: A plan developed by the incident command post or emergency operations center identifying priorities, objectives, and resources to be used during response to an incident.

Emergency Operations Center: The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities takes place.

Emergency Phases: Emergency phases include preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

Emergency Service Organization: A public or private agency, voluntary organization or group organized and functioning for the purpose of providing fire, medical, ambulance, rescue, housing food or other services directed toward relieving human suffering, injury or loss of life or damage to property because of an emergency, including non-profit and governmentally- supported organizations, but excluding governmental agencies.

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs): The CEMP is supplemented by a series of functional plans, including fifteen (15) Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Each ESF

Annex identifies the individual and collective response activities of multiple agencies/organizations to provide County-level support from the Schuyler County Emergency Operations Center (County EOC) to ensure efficient and timely coordination of resources.

Endangered Populations: A subset of a population which is particularly susceptible to an emergency. This could be based on demographics or a geographic area.

Functional Appendix: An Appendix to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan which addresses a particular function of response actions (i.e., emergency alerts).

Hazards Specific Appendix: An Appendix to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan which addresses a particular hazard (i.e., hazardous materials).

Incident Command Post: The field location where the primary functions are performed

Incident Command System: A standardized on-scene Office of Emergency Management construct specifically designed to provide an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.

Chief Elected Official: The person having overall authority and responsibility for the political subdivisions of Schuyler County. For example, a village or town supervisor.

Mitigation: Activities providing a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or manmade disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases will have a long-term sustained effect.

National Incident Management System: A set of principles that provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size location, or complexity, to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment.

Prevention: Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring.

Reconstruction: Consists of two phases which focus on returning vital life support systems to minimum operating standards and long-term development to recover from and mitigate future impacts of similar incidents.

Recovery: The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for

social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

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

Route Alerting: Utilizing emergency service vehicle public address systems to drive through neighborhoods and alert residents to or a possible emergency.

Unified Command: An Incident Command System application used when more than one agency has incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior persons from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.

Annex 1 – Standard Operating Guideline for Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

****Annex is maintained, updated, and filed in the Emergency Management Office****

Annex 2 – Instructions for Declaring a State of Emergency and Issuing Emergency Orders

****Annex is maintained, updated, and filed in the Emergency Management Office****

Annex 3 – Schuyler County Emergency Alert System (EAS)

****Annex is maintained, updated, and filed in the Emergency Management Office****

Annex 4 – Schuyler County Debris Management Plan

****Annex is maintained, updated, and filed in the Emergency Management Office****

Annex 5 – Schuyler County Mass Casualty Incident Plan

****Annex is maintained, updated, and filed in the Emergency Management Office****

Annex 6 – Schuyler County Mass Fatalities Plan

****Annex is maintained, updated, and filed in the Emergency Management Office****

Annex 7 – Schuyler County Hazardous Materials Incident Response Plan

****Annex is maintained, updated, and filed in the Emergency Management Office****

Annex 8 – Schuyler County Animal Emergency Response Plan

****Annex is maintained, updated, and filed in the Emergency Management Office****