

DAUPHIN COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

Department of Public Safety



**EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
2025**



**Dauphin County PA
Department of Public Safety
911 Gibson Boulevard
Steelton, PA 17113**

WS 2/5/25 LS

PROMULGATION

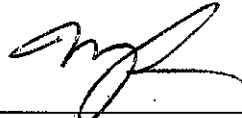
THIS PLAN IS PROMULGATED AS THE DAUPHIN COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN. THIS PLAN IS DESIGNED TO COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE, FEDERAL, AND COUNTY REGULATIONS AND PROVIDES THE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED IN RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES.

THIS PLAN SUPERSEDES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF THIS PLAN.

PROMULGATED THIS 5th DAY OF February 2025



JUSTIN DOGULAS, CHAIRMAN



MIKE PRIES, VICE-CHAIRMAN



GEORGE P. HARTWICK, III, SECRETARY



CHIEF CLERK



CHRISTOPHER FISHER, EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR
Department of Public Safety

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SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO EOP

The most recent changes to the Dauphin County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) were of current date changes. These changes comply with and implement the specific aspects of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code (Pa CS Title 35 Sections 7101-7707), and it incorporates the provisions of the Counter Terrorism Preparedness, Planning and Response Act (Act 2002, PL 1967, No. 227).

Throughout Document

Updated terminology throughout to reflect current terms and definitions, such as changing the term 'Enhanced' 911 to 'NextGen' 911

Part I - Basic Plan

V.C.I – Updated language to align with the County's updated disaster damage assessment processes

Part II - Emergency Support Functions (ESF's)

Updated Support Agencies throughout document to capture relationships built since last plan update.

Part III - Checklists

Revised taskers to reflect current and ongoing preparedness efforts such as communications redundancy

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FOREWORD

The County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) outlines how the County Government complies with and implements the requirement of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code to protect the lives and property of the citizens of the county. The County EOP serves as a bridge between the municipality's Emergency Operations Plan and the Pennsylvania State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP).

The term "local" when viewed from the federal level refers to both county and municipalities within a county. To eliminate confusion and clearly state authorities, responsibilities, etc., the term "local" will be spelled out as "county" or "municipality" where applicable.

Municipalities choosing to adopt Part 1: Basic Plan of the Dauphin County EOP can do so with the understanding that, as per PA Title 35, all authorities and responsibilities will remain at the local municipal level (authority having jurisdiction). This is explained in greater detail in Part I, Section III, Paragraph E: Municipalities adopting the County Plan. It is also understood that for the adopting municipality's EOP to be complete, Parts 2 and 3 must be completed independently.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

General: This plan prescribes emergency response procedures for Dauphin County, while it reflects the structure of emergency management throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the nation. This plan serves as an emergency management link between local municipalities and state government while incorporating the federal organizational concepts of the National Response Framework (NRF).

All emergency response activities within the county will utilize the National Incident Management System (NIMS). This includes prescribed incident command structures that will be used by local emergency responders at the scene of emergencies, and at the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

This plan employs a functional, all-hazards approach that manages the assistance that the county is likely to need or provide by defining fifteen (15) Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). These functions are basically the same as those at the state and federal levels.

Organization: The plan is divided into three parts:




Part I: The Basic Plan which describes procedures and principles for organizing emergency response throughout the county. It contains overarching structures and assigns responsibilities to various organizations and municipalities the county.

Part II: Emergency Operations Center structure and integration of ESF Annexes with descriptions of the emergency support functions and how they will be accomplished.

Part III: Functional Checklists that provide suggested tasks for each of the principal positions in the EOC.

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SUMMARY OF CHANGES

CHANGE NUMBER	DATE OF CHANGE	DATE ENTERED	CHANGE MADE BY (SIGNATURE)
1	11/27/2012	11/27/2012	Kirsten Cohick
2	12/18/2014	12/18/2014	
3	09/26/2016	09/26/2016	
4	8/23/2018	8/23/2018	
5	11/3/2020	11/3/2020	Lexi Passaro
6	11/28/2022	11/28/2022	Lexi Passaro
7	12/5/2024	12/5/2024	Lexi Passaro

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CERTIFICATION OF BIENNIAL REVIEW

This Emergency Operations Plan has been reviewed by the Dauphin County Department of Public Safety.

Date	Signature
11/27/2012	Kirsten Cohick
12/18/2014	
1/22/2016	
1/22/2018	
11/6//2018	Robert Stout
11/3/2020	Lexi Passaro
11/28/2022	Lexi Passaro
12/5/2024	Lexi Passaro

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Basic Plan

I. Purpose and Scope

A. Purpose

This plan is to prescribe those activities to be taken by County government and officials and to coordinate emergency response activities, provide support to their citizens, and interface with the private sector, municipalities, and the Commonwealth government for the purpose of protecting lives and property in the event of a natural or human-caused event or disaster. This plan serves to satisfy the requirements of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code. This plan is designed as an “All-Hazards” plan; its organization into Emergency Support Functions allows it to be used for disasters and emergencies of all types.

B. Scope

The plan will apply to all emergencies that require county-level response and occur within the geographic boundaries of the County, and to the use of county emergency response assets for response to emergencies in other counties and jurisdictions. The plan is applicable to all assets of county government and supporting emergency response organizations within the county.

II. Situation and Assumptions

A. Situation

1. Dauphin County is situated in south central Pennsylvania and encompasses a land area of 525 square miles. According to the 2020 Census of the United States, the population of the county is 286, 401, and Harrisburg City is the county seat. Approximately 246 square miles (44.1 percent) of the county is forest, 199 square miles (36 percent) is agriculture; 494 square miles (89 percent) is considered rural and 61 square miles (11 percent) is considered urban. There are 715 miles of state and federal highways and 1657 miles of secondary and municipal roads in the county. The County is comprised of 40 local municipalities (1 city, 23 townships, and 16 boroughs) and has 12 school districts.
2. County Capabilities and Resources:
 - a) The County 9-1-1 Center serves as the public safety answering point (PSAP) for the entire county.
 - b) The county maintains a Notification and Resource Manual (NARM) which is a separate database that is intended to supplement the county EOP and the emergency response functional checklists by providing contact information for those who need to be notified during an emergency, and by establishing a comprehensive list of emergency response personnel, equipment, supplies and other resources that can be mobilized and used during an actual or potential disaster emergency. The NARM is consistent with and uses terminology from the National Incident Management System

(NIMS). The NARM is periodically reviewed and updated by the Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) or designee. As a result, this document is subject to frequent content changes. It may contain personal information that is not subject to Pennsylvania's Right-to-Know Law and does not need to be formally promulgated.

- c) Mutual Aid and Support: The County is a member of the South Central Task Force (SCTF). The County also has mutual aid agreements with surrounding counties.
- 3. County Hazard Vulnerability: The County is subject to a variety of hazards. According to the County Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) contained in the County Hazard Mitigation Plan, the most likely and damaging of these are:
 - a) Flooding
 - b) Opioid Addiction Response
 - c) Environmental Hazards: Hazardous Materials Releases
 - d) Pandemic & Infectious Disease
 - e) Utility Interruptions

B. Assumptions:

- 1. A major disaster, emergency or terrorism event may cause numerous fatalities and injuries, property loss, and disruption of normal life-support systems, and will have an impact on the regional economic, physical, and social infrastructures.
- 2. The extent of casualties and damage will depend on factors such as the time of occurrence, severity of impact, weather conditions, population density, building construction, and the possibility of cascading events such as fires, explosions, structural collapses, contamination issues, loss of critical infrastructure and floods.
- 3. A major disaster or emergency will overwhelm the capabilities of the local municipal governments along with their emergency response agencies.
- 4. The county will coordinate and support the activities of multiple municipalities in accordance with the provisions of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code. The County DPS may need to respond on short notice to provide timely and effective assistance.
- 5. Using the tiered response system, resources and capabilities of the SCTF may be requested by the county to provide additional coordination and support, in accordance with The Counterterrorism Planning, Preparedness and Response Act of 2002.
- 6. Upon a determination that resource requests exceed or may exceed locally available resources, the county will request assistance from the SCTF or Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA).
- 7. The occurrence of a major disaster or emergency may result in the declaration of a disaster emergency by the Governor. Depending upon the severity of the event, the Governor may request a Declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster from the President, or a declaration of Economic Emergency from the administrator of the Small Business Administration.
- 8. The Pennsylvania Intrastate Mutual Aid System (PIMAS) will make aid available to the county and its municipalities that have not opted out of the

system. PIMAS will be utilized in response to emergencies and disasters that require actions beyond the capacity of the local municipality or the county in which the incident occurs.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. All emergency responses within the county will follow the National Incident Management System (NIMS) set forth in Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5: Management of Domestic Incidents. This includes:
 - a) The designation of an Incident Commander, and, if necessary, an Incident Management structure;
 - b) The use of resource definitions specified by NIMS; and
 - c) Communication and planning protocols used in NIMS.
2. In the Commonwealth, response for all disasters start at the municipal level and escalate with the scope of the incidents.
 - a) Initial response to disasters, emergencies and terrorism related incidents is normally handled by local responders, dispatched by County 9-1-1.
 - b) If it appears that the incident will grow beyond the capabilities of the municipality, or if more than one municipality will be involved in response, the County DPS will assist with coordination of the efforts.
 - c) If local resources become overwhelmed, the county will provide supplemental assistance.
 - d) If county resources are not adequate, the County DPS will turn to other counties, the SCTF, and/or the state for assistance.

B. Intergovernmental Assistance

1. The County EMC and elected officials continue to maintain agreements with nearby counties as well as incorporating support from state government. Non-routine requests for out-of-county support will be processed through the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or DPS office.
2. The SCTF will provide materials and equipment as well as assistance in the form of specialized Incident Management Teams (IMT) as available.
3. Adjacent Counties and other governments will render assistance in accordance with the provisions of mutual aid or intergovernmental support agreements in place at the time of the emergency.
4. The provisions of SCTF Plans, the County 9-1-1 plan, and the associated mutual aid agreements will also apply.
5. The County DPS and other agencies will establish regular communication with state agency offices supporting the county. Requests for unmet needs will be forwarded from the municipality, to the county, to the state.

C. Direction, Control, Coordination, and Support

1. The County Commissioners are responsible for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens within Dauphin County; they exercise ultimate control of emergency activities at the county level.

2. The EOC will be used for decision-makers to exercise direction and control of county operations, to gather information and to coordinate activities of the responders during emergency situations. The EOC is not normally activated however will be activated as needed.
3. Activation of the municipal or County EOC is addressed in paragraph F of this section.
4. EOCs will be organized following one of two methodologies, or a hybrid of both: Incident Command System modified for EOC use or Emergency Support Functions. County and municipal EMCs will address the structure of their EOC and correlation of the positions to the Emergency Support Functions in Section II of this plan.
5. The initial Incident Command (IC) at an incident site will be from the service having primary jurisdiction, whether by boundary or agreement (fire, police, emergency medical services, etc.). As an incident progresses, the primary jurisdiction may change. If the line of jurisdiction becomes unclear, a unified command (UC) shall be formed.
 - a) The on-site IC will coordinate with the respective municipal EMC as much as possible.
 - b) If the County EOC is operational, it will coordinate with the scene through the municipal EMC. If the municipal EMC is unavailable, the County EOC will coordinate directly with the IC.
 - c) The County EOC Manager will not assume command of those resources on-scene. The EOC will support the efforts of the on-site IC.
6. Support will be managed through the fifteen Emergency Support Functions (ESF) outlined in Table 1. The actual functions of the ESFs and how they are incorporated into the EOC structure are detailed in Section II of this plan.

Table 1: Emergency Support Functions

ESF	FUNCTION	PRINCIPAL DUTY
1	Transportation	Provide/manage transportation resources and infrastructure.
2	Communications	Provide/maintain telecommunications and Information Technology (IT) resources.
3	Public Works & Engineering	Provide engineering and heavy equipment support.
4	Firefighting	Suppress fires and assist local firefighting efforts.
5	Emergency Management	Coordinate countywide emergency response functions; collect/share/analyze/disseminate information; track resources; arrange for the reception and distribution of goods; coordinate debris management.
6	Mass Care, Shelter, & Human Services	Coordinate shelter and feeding operations.
7	Logistics Management and Resource Support	Provide equipment and supplies.
8	Public Health & Medical Services	Coordinate medical care, public and crisis counseling and mortuary services.
9	Search & Rescue	Coordinate search and rescue missions including: urban, wilderness and underground.
10	Oil & Hazardous Materials Response	Respond/assist in incidents involving release of petroleum or other hazardous materials that may harm humans or the environment.
11	Agriculture & Natural Resources	Provide bulk food supplies; monitor animal feed and food production facilities and the health of livestock and food crops; coordinate animal safety/sheltering, protect natural, cultural and historic resources.
12	Energy	Maintain and restore the supply of energy.
13	Public Safety & Security	Provide physical security for citizens and their property; suppress criminal activity.
14	Long Term Community Recovery	Protect and restore human services, infrastructure and business environment in the disaster areas.
15	External Affairs	Provide information to the public through direct means and through the public media. Manage Rumor Control and community outreach.

7. Other Emergency Plans may be applicable and provide detail to supplement this plan, reference Appendix I of this Plan
8. These plans provide additional information or details, but do not supersede or replace this County EOP.
9. If the incident involves implementation of response plans at various levels, the county and state Emergency Management Agencies shall serve to coordinate to the maximum practical extent to ensure effective actions.
10. Integration of Response, Recovery and Mitigation Actions:

- a) Following a disaster, immediate response operations to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs have precedence over recovery and mitigation. Recovery actions will be coordinated and based upon availability of resources.
- b) Mitigation opportunities will be considered throughout disaster operations and as programs become available.

D. Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP)

- 1. The County COOP is published as a separate, interrelated plan. It contains procedures to ensure that county government continues to be able to provide services to its citizens.
- 2. Lines of succession specify replacements for principal elected officials should the incumbents be unable to perform the responsibilities of their office. The line of succession should make provisions for at least two alternate individuals for each incumbent.
- 3. Emergency Authority: The County Commissioners or their designees have authority under emergency conditions to:
 - a) Declare a state of emergency;
 - b) Proclaim and enforce curfews;
 - c) Shut down nonessential government operations; and
 - d) Issue emergency executive orders, proclamations, and regulations that have the full force and effect of law in coordination with State authorities.
- 4. An Alternate EOC that has the basic minimum capabilities of the EOC has been designated.
- 5. Vital Records Safeguarding: Each county elected official and department/agency is responsible for identifying, selecting and protecting vital records, both paper and electronic, that are essential for continued public well-being in their specific areas.
- 6. Municipalities: Each municipality should have a COOP that specifies, at a minimum, the Line of Succession, critical functions, vital records and the procedures for safeguarding them.

E. Municipality adopting the County Plan as their own

- 1. To satisfy the requirements of the Emergency Management Services Code (35 Pa C.S., §7101-7707), each municipality must have an Emergency Operations Plan. PEMA has encouraged regionalization of local emergency management programs, including municipal adoption of the county plan.
- 2. Accordingly, for those municipalities, the requirement for a local EMC remains. The local EMC will coordinate preparedness in the municipality. During a time of emergency, the local EMC will function as the authority having jurisdiction, with primary responsibility for damage assessment and reporting in his/her area. In case of emergencies in municipalities other than her/his own, the local EMC and County EMC may assist with damage reporting and assessment in those affected parts of the county if requested by the affected municipality.
 - a) The municipality will maintain:

- i) A NARM and will ensure that a current copy of the manual is available to the County DPS.
 - (a) The municipality is required to maintain a NARM, which is a separate document that is intended to supplement the municipal EOP by providing contact information for those who need to be notified during an emergency. It also establishes a comprehensive list of emergency response personnel, equipment, supplies and other resources that can be mobilized and used during an actual or potential disaster emergency.
 - (b) The NARM will be consistent with and use terminology from the NIMS.
 - (c) The NARM should be reviewed and updated by the EMC or designee on an annual basis, or more frequently as personnel and equipment changes warrant.
 - (d) It may contain personal information that is not subject to Pennsylvania's Right-to-Know Law and does not need to be formally promulgated.
- ii) Functional checklists or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for local reaction to emergencies.
 - (a) The SOPs should be reviewed and updated by the EMC or designee every 2 years, or more frequently as personnel and equipment changes warrant.
- b) The local EMC will also coordinate public disaster awareness and individual preparedness for the citizens of his/her municipality.

F. Emergency Operations Center Activation

1. The County or Municipal EMC or his/her designee may open their respective EOC to support incidents in their jurisdiction. The level of the EOC activation, positions staffed and ESF support will be based upon the complexity of the incident and the discretion of the EOC Manager.
 - a) Municipality
 - i) Any EMC may activate their EOC to support incidents occurring in their jurisdiction at any time.
 - ii) Any governing body of a municipality (Mayor, Manager, Supervisor, etc.) may request activation of that municipality's EOC.
 - iii) Any police, fire or EMS position of authority may request activation of that municipality's EOC.
 - iv) The Pennsylvania State Police or any other entity acting in an official capacity within a municipality may request, through Dauphin County's Emergency Communications Center (ECC), notification to the authority having jurisdiction to activate that municipality's EOC.
 - b) County
 - i) The EMC or his/her designee may activate the County EOC to support incidents within Dauphin County that are impacting emergency response and logistical resources available to the county and/or threatening the stability of the County's ECC.

- ii) The County Commissioners may request the EMC or his/her designee to activate the County EOC to support an emergency affecting the County.
- iii) Upon notification of the opening of a Municipal EOC, the EMC or his/her designee will use their discretion in deciding to open the County's EOC to provide support to the Municipality and the County's ECC.

G. Internal Notifications

1. Each jurisdiction will follow their own internal procedures, policies, and/or guidelines for opening the EOC, notification of staff, etc. Internal notifications may include the home jurisdiction and internal agencies/departments, emergency responders and partnering organizations.
2. Internal notifications will be made to alert surrounding jurisdictions and authorities of the EOC activation.
 - a) Municipality
 - i) The EOC Manager or his/her designee will notify the County EOC of the activation of their EOC. If the County EOC is not open, this notification will be made to the ECC who will then notify the EMC or his/her designee.
 - (a) Notification information should include the reason for the EOC activation and any means of contact including phone numbers, radio frequencies, email addresses, etc. Whenever possible, this information should be documented on an ICS 205A Communications List and forwarded to the County.
 - b) County
 - i) The EOC Manager or his/her designee will report the County's EOC activation, including reason and contact information to the following entities where applicable:
 - (a) Dauphin County Commissioners
 - (b) Municipalities within Dauphin County
 - (c) SCTF
 - (d) Surrounding county EMCs or designees
 - (e) PEMA CWWC / CRCC
 - (f) PEMA Central Area Office

H. External Notifications

1. The Dauphin County Department of Public Safety (DCDPS), in cooperation with the Dauphin County Public Information Officer and PEMA, has the capability to provide warnings and emergency information to the public through multiple modes of communications. These modes include:
 - a) The Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS) is a national system for local alerting which provides authenticated emergency and life-saving information to the public through mobile phones using Wireless Emergency Alerts and to radio and television via the Emergency Alert System, and on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's

Weather Radio. IPAWS is used within Dauphin County to disseminate appropriate emergency information.

- b) The Emergency Communications Center (ECC) is the PSAP and county dispatch facility for police, fire and emergency medical services. The ECC is staffed 24 hours a day/7 days a week and operates an Next Generation 9-1-1 (NextGen911) system and uses a state-of-the-art computer-aided-dispatch (CAD) system to rapidly respond to callers for assistance. The ECC can also make notifications to partner organizations and other public-assistance response entities.
- c) Public Information Hotline. The Dauphin County EOC, during times of activation, operates a public information hotline (aka: Rumor Control). This hotline, using the same phone number listed for the Dauphin County DPS, is the public's direct access point into the County EOC. It can be used to provide information to the public as well as identify conceptions and misconceptions to assist the Public Information Officer (PIO) in preparing press releases that appropriately address immediate public concerns.
- d) Mass Notification. Several pathways are available to the County for Mass Notification, which include the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alert System (WEA). These systems allow for mass notification to the public through contact paths such as, cellular phones, broadcast stations, TTY, etc. and are described below. The County may utilize this technology to the extent possible, based upon the incident and anticipated impact to the public, property, or incident stability. Mass Notification will typically originate from the County PSAP / ECC.
 - i) The EAS delivers alerts via interruption in broadcasts of AM, FM, satellite radio, broadcast, cable and satellite television. This method will contact the public across the entire county, and may also reach systems and individuals physically located along border areas of contiguous counties.
 - ii) The WEA delivers alerts to cell phones and mobile devices based upon the device's location, even if cellular networks are overloaded and can no longer support calls, texts, or emails. This method will contact a specifically targeted geographic area and requires the originator to identify that area.
- e) The Dauphin County website (www.dauphincounty.gov) and social media platforms can provide vital information to the public to prepare for, and actions to be taken during, an emergency/disaster.
- f) DCDPS maintains an amateur base station. This communications system is used by licensed staff-members and volunteers, including members of area amateur radio groups to provide additional means of communications during a disaster.
- g) Route Alerting. Delivering emergency messages to the public along predetermined routes using personnel and vehicles equipped with audible messaging capabilities, pre-scripted messages, and/or lists of the addresses of special-needs individuals.

IV. Responsibilities

A. Dauphin County Commissioners

1. Appoints an Emergency Management Coordinator as per Title 35 and applicable PEMA Directives.
2. Recommends an Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) to the Governor for appointment.
3. Serves as, or appoints, a chief spokesperson for the county during a disaster.
4. Confers with other agency heads as appropriate on policy issues related to response and recovery operations.
5. Coordinates with other elected officials at the County and State levels.
6. Establish policies and provide guidance to county executives.
7. Reviews and ratifies declarations of emergency and/or disaster.
8. Serves as the county's senior authority to release county funds, equipment and resources to support an emergency event or disaster.
9. Serves as an advocate for constituent recovery efforts.
10. Maintains notification and COOP for their respective office and staff.
11. Serves as the senior elected officials in the County's EOC.
12. Delegates authorities and responsibilities to subordinate county executives as necessary to maintain day-to-day and disaster operations.

B. Dauphin County Emergency Management Coordinator

1. All responsibilities and duties as outlined in Title 35 and the most current PEMA Directives.
2. Delegates authorities and responsibilities to staff to prepare plans, procedures, training, exercises and response for emergencies within the county.
3. Serves as an advocate to build relationships between DCDPS and other Dauphin County offices to support County EOC operations.
4. Serves as the senior EOC Manager.
5. Confers with other agency heads as appropriate on policy issues related to the response and recovery operations.
6. Coordinates with other emergency management officials at the municipal, county, regional, state and federal levels.
7. Establishes policies and provides guidance to emergency management staff.
8. Recommend declarations of emergency and/or disaster to the County Commissioners.
9. Maintains a NARM and COOP for his/her respective office and staff.
10. Acts as liaison and coordinates with state, regional, and federal authorities, and other municipalities as necessary, to ensure effective disaster preparedness and response capabilities.

C. Other Dauphin County Elected Officials/Department Directors

1. Delegates authorities and responsibilities to their staff to prepare plans, procedures, training, exercises and response for emergencies within the county.
2. Serves as an advocate to build relationships between their department and other Dauphin County offices to support County EOC operations.
3. Confers with other agency heads as appropriate on policy issues related to the response and recovery operations.
4. Maintains a NARM and COOP for their respective office and staff.

D. Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator

1. Is the lead authority for emergency events and disaster operations within his/her municipal jurisdiction(s).
2. Creates/maintains a municipal EOC, including staff.
3. Delegates authorities and responsibilities to their staff to prepare plans, procedures, training, exercises, and response for emergencies within the municipality.
4. Serves as an advocate to build relationships between their department and local resources to help support that municipality's EOC operations.
5. Maintains NARM and COOP for their respective office and staff.

V. Emergency Declarations

A. Types of Declarations

There are three types of emergency declarations that may apply to a disaster or emergency within Dauphin County, each depending on the scope and magnitude of the event: local, state and federal.

1. A local emergency declaration activates the EOP and provides for the expeditious mobilization of local resources and procurement processes in responding to a major event.
 - a) "Local" refers to both the County and municipal organizations.
2. A declaration of an emergency by the Governor of Pennsylvania provides the county and municipalities access to resources and assistance of the departments and agencies of the Commonwealth, including the National Guard, in the event local resources are insufficient to meet the needs.
3. The Governor of Pennsylvania may request a federal emergency or major disaster declaration. In the event that Dauphin County is declared a federal disaster area, the federal departments and agencies are available to provide assistance to augment those of the county and commonwealth.

B. The Declaration Process

1. A local declaration may be declared by the EMC for the affected jurisdiction with later consent of the jurisdiction's governing body. In the event that the governing body cannot convene due to the emergency or other circumstances, the governing body will confirm the emergency situation at its

- next regularly scheduled meeting, or at a special meeting within 14 days of the declaration, whichever occurs first.
2. The emergency declaration may be based upon reports of an actual event or the forecast or predictions of emergency conditions. DCDPS is responsible for monitoring incidents and events that may result in a declaration at either a county or municipal level.
 3. Whenever a local emergency has been declared, DCDPS becomes the repository for each municipality's declaration and notifies PEMA through the Central Area Office and CWWC / CRCC.
 4. A local emergency must be declared and local resources fully committed before state and federal assistance is requested.
 5. Within 24 hours of an emergency or disaster event, each municipality will submit a situation report to the County EOC. DCDPS will submit a county-wide all-inclusive report, also known as an ICS-209, to the CWWC/CRCC. For significant incidents, situation reports will be followed by an official Initial Damage Assessment as soon as specific damage information is available, but no later than 72 hours after the peak of the event. Each municipality is responsible for coordinating its damage assessment and forwarding this information to the county. The county is responsible to forward this information to the state.
 6. Based upon the request of the County, or other information available, the Governor may declare a state of emergency.
 7. Based upon the request of the Governor of Pennsylvania, or other information available, the President of the United States may declare a Presidential Declaration for the Commonwealth.
 8. Upon receipt of a Presidential Declaration, the county will coordinate the recovery process with PEMA and FEMA; however, each municipality will be responsible for its own required paperwork and assistance forms.

C. Damage Assessment

1. Municipality
 - a) As soon as feasibly possible after an emergency/disaster, the municipal EMC will perform a "windshield" damage assessment of the affected area. Documentation of this assessment is vague and only needs to provide the location and description of the damage. The information collected is then shared with the county EOC.
 - b) When reasonably possible, the municipality will send damage assessment teams into the affected areas to complete Individual Assistance and Public Assistance Initial Damage Reports (IA IDR, PA IDR). IA refers to homes and businesses, PA refers to publicly owned and uninsured facilities.
 - i) Whenever possible, the damage assessment should include property owner participation, specific systems damaged, and estimated uninsured financial loss.
 - ii) This information may be collected via paper reports or entered directly into an approved damage assessment website or application.

- (a) To determine an approved website or application contact County DPS at the time of the incident.
 - (b) If an approved website or app is not available/accessible, paper forms may be submitted to the County EOC.
 - (c) Most current IDR forms may be obtained from PEMA's public website.
- c) After completion of the IA and PA IDRs and based on the extent of damage, the municipal EMC may request further assistance from the county.
- 2. County
 - a) As necessary, upon receiving paper IA and PA IDRs, County DPS will enter this information into an approved website or application and forwarded to PEMA.
 - b) Upon receiving a Request For Assistance from a municipal EMC, the county will dispatch damage assessment teams to the affected area. The damage assessment teams will consist of members of various county agencies and agencies of the affected municipality. The county may ask the state to assist with damage assessment as needed.
 - c) The information collected is uploaded to the state's damage assessment program.
 - d) Should the county determine the event has reached a magnitude that will require state and federal assistance, a request will be made to the state to form Joint Assessment Teams to collect even more detailed information and report to FEMA.

VI. Recovery Operations and Disaster Assistance

A. General

1. Once the immediate threat to life and property has passed and appropriate response functions have been completed, recovery steps will begin. The recovery process will be addressed in two terms; short-term and long-term.
 - a) Short-term recovery is any activity to return vital life support systems and critical infrastructure to minimal operating standards. Short-term recovery is generally managed using existing Incident Command and ESF functions established by this plan. Each municipality is responsible for identification and restoration of its vital life support system and for determining when the area is suitable for habitation as long as it does not conflict with any State-issued restrictions or advisories. The county will be available to assist any municipality with their recovery plan and actions.
 - b) Long-term recovery includes any activity designed to return life to normal or an improved state such as business resumption, employment and rebuilding efforts. The goal of long-term recovery is to restore facilities as close to pre-disaster condition where feasible. Long-term recovery includes hazard mitigation activities, restoration or reconstruction of public facilities and recovery of costs associated with the disaster and disaster response. Major objectives of long-term recovery include:

- i) Providing social and health services
- ii) Improving land use planning
- iii) Recovering disaster response costs
- iv) Integrating mitigation strategies into recovery planning and operations.

The EMC for each municipality is responsible for coordinating recovery operations and developing a plan for long term recovery. DCDPS will assist each affected municipality and will be the repository for any records, such as initial damage or financial reporting, that will then be forwarded to the State. Each municipality and the county will be responsible for its own documentation and reporting to federal agencies should federal assistance become available.

2. Disaster Assistance Programs

The types of disaster assistance will vary depending upon the level of emergency and/or disaster declarations. Disaster assistance programs are designed to meet the needs of four distinct groups: individual and families, businesses, governments, and non-profit organizations, and there are four main categories of assistance available:

a) Individual Assistance

- i) Individuals may receive loans or grants for uninsured real estate and personal property losses, dental, funeral, medical, transportation, unemployment, sheltering, and rental assistance depending upon the extent of damage.
- ii) Individual Assistance Programs must be requested within thirty (30) days of the date of incident to be eligible. Final eligibility is determined by FEMA.

b) The Small Business Administration (SBA)

- i) The SBA provides many types of loans and can provide assistance with both physical and economic losses as the result of a disaster or emergency. Only uninsured losses will be covered.
- ii) SBA assistance must be requested within 60 days of the date of incident to be eligible. Final eligibility is determined by FEMA.

c) Public Assistance

- i) Federal funding is available to local governments and certain non-profit organizations to repair, reconstruct, and mitigate eligible infrastructure from the risk of future damage.

d) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

- i) Funds in the form of grants are available to local governments and certain eligible non-profit organizations to engage in mitigation activities such as floodplain buyout and home elevation or modification.

VII. Hazard Mitigation

A. General

The primary goal of mitigation is to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. This is achieved through regulations, local ordinances,

land use, building practices and projects that reduce or eliminate long-term risk from hazards and their effects. Both the County and the municipalities are responsible to adopt a standalone All-Hazards Mitigation Plan. The All-Hazards Mitigation Plan is reviewed at least annually, updated when needed, and promulgated on a 5-year basis. FEMA must approve the plan before it is in effect.

Dauphin County will support a County-Wide All-Hazards Mitigation Plan. A municipality will be covered by the County-Wide plan if the municipality participates in the plan update and promulgates the plan after completion.

Municipalities that do not wish to join the County-Wide All-Hazards Mitigation planning effort will be responsible for their own mitigation planning process, All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, and submission to FEMA for approval. Failure to maintain an approved mitigation plan will exclude the municipality from mitigation-related grant funding.

VIII. Training and Exercises

A. General

1. For training purposes and exercises, the EMC may activate this plan as required to evaluate and maintain the readiness posture of County agencies.
2. To provide practical, controlled operations experience for those who have EOC responsibilities, the EMC will activate this plan at least annually in the form of a simulated emergency exercise or actual event.
3. The provisions of the Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP) will be used in the design, administration, and evaluation of all exercises of this plan or its components.
4. An After-Action-Review (AAR) will be conducted following all training sessions, exercises, and actual emergencies to identify ways in which this plan can be improved.
5. A training program will be provided to County and municipal officials, EMCs, EOC staff and emergency services personnel on the procedures and policies for a coordinated response and recovery to a disaster emergency.
6. Training will be provided to municipal EMCs and staff regarding the knowledge, skills and abilities related to municipal emergency preparedness. At least four sessions per year will be given.
7. DCDPS staff will participate in State and Federal training programs as prescribed internally and by PEMA and/or FEMA.
8. Annual training will be conducted in damage assessment procedures for County/municipal damage assessment teams.
9. EOC Training will be conducted on a regular basis for permanent DCDPS staff, duly-enrolled volunteers, and volunteer agencies.

IX. Administration and Logistics

A. Administration

1. Municipal governments will submit situation reports, requests for assistance and damage assessment reports to the County DPS.
2. DCDPS will forward reports and process requests for assistance. If DCDPS is unable to coordinate fulfillment of request(s) for assistance, DCDPS will forward the request to PEMA Central Area Office and the CWWC/CRCC.
3. Municipal and County governments will utilize pre-established bookkeeping and accounting methods to track and maintain records of expenditures and obligations.
4. Narrative and written log-type records of response actions will be kept by the County and municipal EMA. The logs and records will form the basis for status reports to PEMA.
5. DCDPS will request reports from other agencies, relief organizations and non-governmental organizations when deemed appropriate.
6. DCDPS will follow PEMA's policy regarding enrollment of volunteers.
7. Owners of equipment requisitioned for use during emergency operations will be given a receipt for the property. Compensation for the use of this equipment will be given as available and will always follow FEMA's Equipment Rate Schedule.
8. Mutual Aid Agreements
 - a) Dauphin County Ordinance No. 8-1993 Mutual Aid Agreement is a county-wide agreement effective for Dauphin County and each participating municipality. This ordinance remains in effect until a municipality takes action to withdraw from the agreement.
 - i) EMCs for municipalities that opt out of Dauphin County Ordinance No. 8-1993 will develop mutual aid agreements with adjacent municipalities for reciprocal assistance. The agreements will be consistent with State plans and programs.
 - b) Mutual aid agreements shall be ratified by the governing bodies of the municipalities involved.

B. Logistics

1. DCDPS will provide a location and all logistical support for the operations of the County EOC.
2. All resources used during emergency operations will be tracked and recorded by type, category and kind, as specified under NIMS.
3. When municipal resources are overwhelmed, the County DPS is available to coordinate assistance and satisfy unmet needs.
4. Similarly, if the County requires additional assistance, it will call on mutual aid from adjacent counties, the SCTF or from PEMA.
5. Ultimately, PEMA will turn to FEMA for assistance in dealing with a major disaster or emergency.
6. Mass Distribution of food/water, Medical Countermeasures, etc. will be managed and organized in accordance with Appendix 4 of this Plan.

X. Plan Development, Maintenance, and Distribution

A. General

1. Dauphin County's EMC will coordinate development and maintenance of the plan. Writing, reviewing and updating specific portions of the plan will be accomplished by those staff members/agencies with the best knowledge of the subject matter.
2. This plan conforms to Federal agency requirements and the format prescribed by PEMA to facilitate review and cross reference to PEMA, FEMA and Department of Homeland Security Documents.
3. The Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code, 35 PA C.S Sections 7701-7707, as amended, requires each County and municipality to prepare, maintain and keep current an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
4. Plan components will be reviewed and updated consistently. Incident Specific Annexes require an annual review based upon legislation or regulation. All other plan components will be reviewed and updated at least biennially.
5. A review of each section of the plan will be conducted at least biennially, and a written report will be provided to the EMC indicating concurrence or recommended changes.
6. If the biennial review indicates that no changes are necessary, document the review on the "Certificate of Biennial Review" (pg. ix) and forward a copy of the certificate to the PEMA area office. The original of the certificate will be maintained with the "master" copy of the plan.
7. Whenever portions of this plan are implemented in an emergency event or exercise, a review will be conducted to determine necessary changes.
8. This plan will be executed upon order of the County Commissioners or their authorized representative.

B. Distribution:

1. This plan and its supporting material are controlled documents. While the basic plan is open to the public, other portions of this plan are not considered to be subject to the Right-to-Know Law and are unavailable to the general public. Distribution is based upon a regulatory or functional "need to know" basis.
2. Copies of this plan are distributed according to an approved list, kept internally by the DCDPS.
3. Controlled copies of revisions will be distributed to all plan holders.
4. Revisions or changes are documented on the "Record of Changes".

APPENDIX 2: Terms and Definitions

Abbreviations

AAR	After Action Review
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
CAD	Computer Aided Dispatch
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CART	County Animal Response Team
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management
COML	Communications Unit Leader
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
CRCC	Commonwealth Response Coordination Center
CWWC	Commonwealth Watch and Warning Center
DCDPS	Dauphin County Department of Public Safety
DPS	Department of Public Safety
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
E911	Enhanced 9-1-1
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECC	Emergency Communications Center (9-1-1 Center)
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FSC	Finance/Administration Section Chief
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
HMRT	Hazardous Materials Response Team
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HVA	Hazard Vulnerability Assessment
IA	Individual Assistance
IA IDR	Individual Assistance Initial Damage Report
IC	Incident Command
IDR	Initial Damage Report
IMT	Incident Management Team
ISP	Incident Support Plan
IST	Incident Support Team
IT	Information Technology
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LSC	Logistics Sections Chief
MACC	Multi-Agency Coordinating Center
MDMC	Mass Distribution of Medical Countermeasures

MH/ID	Mental Health / Intellectual Disabilities
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NARM	Notification and Resource Manual
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NWS	National Weather Service
OSC	Operations Section Chief
PA	Public Assistance
PA IDR	Public Assistance Initial Damage Report
PA DEP	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
PA DOH	Pennsylvania Department of Health
PA DHS	Pennsylvania Department of Human Services
PA PUC	Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission
PHMC	Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
PaWARN	Pennsylvania's Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network
PDA	Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture
PEMA	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
PIMAS	Pennsylvania Interstate Mutual Aid System
PIO	Public Information Officer
POD	Points of Distribution
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
PSC	Planning Section Chief
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
RESL	Resource Unit Leader
RTF	Regional Task Force
S&R	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCTF	South Central Task Force
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SITL	Situation Unit Leader
UC	Unified Command
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VOAD	Volunteer Organizations Active During Disasters
WEA	Wireless Emergency Alerts

APPENDIX 2: Terms and Definitions

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Activate – To start or place into action an activity or system.

Agency Representative – An individual assigned to an incident from an assisting or cooperating agency who has been delegated authority to make decisions on matters affecting the agency's participation in the incident. Agency representatives will report to the liaison officer or to the incident commander/EOC Manager in the absence of a Liaison Officer.

All-Hazards – The spectrum of all types of hazards including accidents; technological events; natural disasters; terrorist attacks; warfare, including chemical and biological; pandemic or other biological emergencies, nuclear or explosive events.

Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP) – Planning to ensure that essential services continue during, or as soon as possible after a disaster or emergency event. In the public sector, COOP includes activities referred to as COG (Continuity of Government.)

County Damage Assessment – (Also called Initial Damage Assessment) A damage assessment, conducted by the county damage assessment team(s), that uses PEMA-developed procedures to assign a damage category to emergency-caused damages.

Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) – A system developed and published by the International Critical Incident Stress Foundation to head off the psychological effects of certain types of particularly traumatic incidents on emergency responders. The system involves trained teams of practitioners who conduct peer debriefings for affected responders. Teams in Pennsylvania are independent, and are managed and dispatched locally, or through the Department of Health, Bureau of Emergency Medical Services.

Deploy – To move to the assigned location in order to start operations.

Natural Disaster – Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, earthquake, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion or other catastrophe which results in substantial damage to property, hardship, suffering or possible loss of life.

Human-Caused Disaster – Any industrial, nuclear or transportation accident, explosion, conflagration, power failure, natural resource shortage or other condition, including enemy action, weapons of mass destruction or overt paramilitary actions, or other acts such as sabotage resulting from human-made causes. This includes oil spills and other injurious environmental contamination which threatens or causes substantial damage to property, human suffering, hardship or loss of life.

Disaster Emergency – Those conditions which upon investigation may be found, actually or likely to affect seriously the safety, health or welfare of a substantial number of citizens of the county or preclude the operation or use of essential public facilities. A disaster should be of such magnitude or severity as to render essential state supplementation of county efforts or resources.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) Announcements - Official announcements made at the county or state level for the specific purpose of providing information, instructions or directions to the residents of the county. Announcements are made over the legally designated EAS network. EAS announcement does not preclude appropriate use of newspapers, radio and television for public information statements.

Emergency Management – The judicious planning, assignment and coordination of all available resources in an integrated program of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery for emergencies of all kinds, whether from enemy attack, human-made or natural sources.

Emergency Services – The preparation for and the carrying out of functions, other than those for which military forces are primarily responsible, to prevent, minimize and provide emergency repair of injury and damage resulting from disaster, together with all other activities necessary or incidental to the preparation for and carrying out of those functions. The functions include, without limitation, firefighting services, police services, medical and health services, rescue, engineering, disaster warning services, communications, radiological, shelter, chemical and other special weapons defense, evacuation of persons from stricken areas, emergency welfare services, emergency transportation, emergency resources management, existing or properly assigned functions of plant protection, temporary restoration of public utility services and other functions related to civilian protection.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) – A specialized component of the U. S. military tasked with the retrieval and disposal of military ordnance. EOD Teams are available to assist civilian authorities in life threatening situations dealing with other explosive devices.

Governor's Proclamation of "Disaster Emergency" – A proclamation by the Governor upon finding that a disaster has occurred or that the occurrence or the threat of a disaster is imminent. This proclamation authorizes municipalities (including counties) to exercise certain powers without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (excepting mandatory constitutional requirements).

Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) – Any substance or material in a quantity or form that may be harmful or injurious to humans, domestic animals, wildlife, economic crops or property when released into the environment. Hazardous materials may be chemical, biological, radiological, or explosive.

Hazards Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) – A compilation of natural and man-made hazards and their predictability, frequency, duration, intensity and risk to population and property.

Initial Damage Assessment – (Also called County Damage Assessment) A damage assessment, conducted by the county damage assessment team(s) that uses PEMA-developed procedures to assign a damage category to emergency-caused damages.

Initial Damage Report – Reports compiled during the response phase of an emergency that list numbers of damaged facilities, and other essential information. The IDR information is originated at the local level, compiled at the county and forwarded on to PEMA. IDR data should be submitted as soon as possible since it is used to determine operational needs and to identify the location and scope of damages for more formal damage assessments that come in the recovery phase of the emergency.

Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment – A damage assessment conducted by county, state and federal personnel to verify that sufficient damage has occurred to justify a Presidential Declaration of Major Disaster or Emergency.

Liaison Officer – The Liaison Officer is the IC/UC point of contact for representatives of other governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations and/or the private sector (with no jurisdiction or legal authority) to gain input on the agency’s policies, resource availability and other incident-related matters.

Local Disaster Emergency (When declared by the County Commissioners) – The condition declared by the local governing body when, in their judgment, the threat or actual occurrence of a disaster requires coordinated local government action to prevent or alleviate the damage, loss, hardship or suffering threatened or caused. A local emergency arising wholly or substantially out of a resource shortage may be declared only by the Governor, upon petition of the local governing body.

Local Recovery Task Force (County Recovery Task Force) – A group established to oversee the recovery and reconstruction process and serve as an advisory committee to local government officials responsible for recovery activities. The Local/County Recovery Task Force should have representatives from all facets of the community (school, faith-based, business, volunteer, etc.)

Long Term Recovery Committee (LTRC) – A group of volunteer organizations established to provide recovery assistance to victims of a disaster or emergency beyond those services available from government sources. The LTRC should work in coordination with county and local government in order to ensure maximum utility from all available resources.

Mass Care Centers – Fixed facilities suitable for providing emergency lodging for victims of disaster left temporarily homeless. Mass Care centers are capable of providing all essential social services. Feeding may be done within a mass care center (in suitable dining facilities) or nearby.

Operational – Capable of accepting mission assignments at an indicated location with partial staff and resources.

Pennsylvania Intrastate Mutual Aid System (PIMAS) – A system between participating political subdivisions that have agreed to share physical resources under protocols developed by the Intrastate Mutual Aid Committee. The system was established by Act 93 of 2008.

Political Subdivision – Any county, city, borough, township or incorporated town within the Commonwealth, as well as school districts, and water, sewer and other authorities that have governmental or taxing authority.

Point of Dispensing (Pharmaceutical POD or MDMC POD) – A facility established for the mass dispensing of pharmaceuticals. Operation of SNS PODs is described in the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) plan.

Point of Distribution (Commodities POD) – A facility where disaster victims can come to receive emergency food, water and ice and perhaps tarps or cleaning supplies. These are normally located in an open parking lot providing drive-through service and a very limited variety of essential goods.

Presidential Declaration of “Emergency” – “Emergency” means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

*****IMPORTANT NOTE** – Before federal assistance can be rendered, the Governor must first determine that the situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and affected county and local governments and that Federal assistance is necessary.

Presidential Declaration of “Major Disaster” – “Major Disaster” means any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Preliminary Damage Assessment – See Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (above)

Protective Action – Any action taken to eliminate or avoid a hazard or eliminate, avoid or reduce its risks.

Public Inquiry – (Formerly known as Rumor Control) A place where the general public can call for information during an emergency. The public inquiry center is normally only activated during an emergency. Operators track calls, locate previously unknown pockets of damage and identify misperceptions that the PIO should try to dispel.

RACES – (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service) A part of the amateur radio service established under Federal Communication Commission rules and regulations to establish and maintain leadership and organizational infrastructure necessary to provide amateur radio communications in support of emergency management entities throughout the United States or its territories. RACES can be used during any disaster or emergency when normal governmental communications have sustained damage, or when additional communication is desired.

Reentry – The return to the normal community dwelling and operating sites by families, individuals, governments, and businesses once the evacuated area has been declared safe for occupancy.

Route Alerting – Route alerting is a supplement to siren systems accomplished by pre-designated teams traveling in vehicles along pre-assigned routes delivering an alert/warning message.

Functional & Access Needs Population – Populations whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to, maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; who live in institutionalized settings; who are elderly; who are children; who are from diverse cultures; who have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking; or who are transportation disadvantaged.

Mass Distribution of Medical Countermeasures (MDMC) – A program headed by the federal Centers for Disease Control that maintains large stocks of medications for distribution to the public during emergencies. The MDMC relies on the state and county governments to have plans and play a major part in the distribution of the medications. This is done through a series of Pharmaceutical PODs (Points of Dispensing) that are located throughout the county.

Unmet Needs – Capabilities and/or resources required to support emergency operations but neither available nor provided for at the respective levels of government.

Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) – A specific type of search and rescue that deal with urban settings, especially with collapsed building rescue. Pennsylvania has one team (PA Task Force-1) that is sponsored and certified by FEMA and managed by PEMA. Additionally, there are a series of US&R components in the nine Regional Task Forces.

Volunteer Emergency Communications – Any or all of those volunteer organizations such as RACES, ARES, CAP, and Coast Guard Auxiliary which may provide emergency telecommunications services to responders or victims within the county.

Weather Warning – Previously expected severe weather is occurring or is about to occur.

Weather Watch – Indicates that conditions and ingredients exist to trigger severe weather.

APPENDIX 3 DAUPHIN COUNTY MAP

