Stafford County, Virginia

Emergency Operations Plan

September 2017

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Security and Privacy Statement

Public disclosure of this document would have a reasonable likelihood of threatening government operations and public safety by exposing vulnerabilities. It contains sensitive and confidential information that is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) under Virginia Code §2.2-3705.2. Accordingly, the County of Stafford, VA is withholding this plan from full disclosure. Refer any requests for a copy of this document to the Stafford County Attorney's Office.

BASE PLAN

Introduction

The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is designed to provide guidance and direction that will most effectively enable Stafford County to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters negatively impacting citizens, critical infrastructure and personnel while simultaneously increasing community resiliency to future disasters. The Plan adheres to principles and practices specifically defined in the National Response Framework (NRF) by incorporating National Preparedness System strategies in prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery at the local level. Through National Incident Management System (NIMS) consistency, utilization of the Incident Command System (ICS) and adherence to corresponding local, regional, state and national plans and procedures, Stafford County continuously strives to anticipate the needs of the citizen's and visitors prior to and during times of disaster.

The Stafford County Board of Supervisors prioritizes a responsive and effective public safety program in conjunction with Stafford County Fire & Rescue Department of Emergency Management. Through the creation and maintenance of applicable emergency and continuity planning, Stafford County practices an all-hazards approach to emergency management to ensure efficient and effective mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery that ensures the safety and well-being of those in Stafford County. As the likelihood and negative effects of natural, technological and human-caused disasters continue to become more prevalent, county departments and agencies maintain collaborative relationships with community stakeholders and partner organizations by taking a whole-community approach to preserve the safety, security, and prosperity of the public.

R17-219

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF STAFFORD
STAFFORD, VIRGINIA

RESOLUTION

At a regular meeting of the Stafford County Board of Supervisors (the Board) held in the Board Chambers, George L. Gordon, Jr., Government Center, Stafford, Virginia, on the 5th day of September, 2017:

MEMBERS:	VOTE:
Paul V. Milde, III, Chairman	Yes
Meg Bohmke, Vice Chairman	Yes
Jack R. Cavalier	Yes
Wendy E. Maurer	Yes
Laura A. Sellers	Yes
Gary F. Snellings	Yes
Robert "Bob" Thomas, Jr.	Yes

On motion of Ms. Bohmke, seconded by Mrs. Maurer, which carried by a vote of 7 to 0, the following was adopted:

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE STAFFORD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN, DATED SPETEMBER, 2017

WHEREAS, the Virginia Emergency Services and Disaster Law of 2000, Virginia Code § 44-146.13 et seq., requires that state and local governments develop and maintain an emergency operations plan (EOP) in order to be prepared for potential disaster situations; and

WHEREAS, the EOP must be reviewed, revised, and adopted anew every four years; and

WHEREAS, the Board desires to adopt of the revised EOP to promote the preparedness, resilience, health, safety, and the general welfare of the County and its citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Stafford County Board of Supervisors on this the 5th day of September, 2017, that it be and hereby does adopt the Stafford County Emergency Operations Plan, dated September, 2017.

A Copy, teste:

Thomas C. Foley
County Administrator

TCF:JML:jhm

Development, Maintenance, Distribution, and Record of Changes

Development

- The Emergency Management Coordinator, or designee, is specifically tasked with and authorized to maintain and revise the EOP as necessary through coordination with County departments and partner organizations.

- The plan has been developed to comply with Commonwealth statutes and to be consistent with Federal and state guidelines such as Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101.

- The plan establishes a framework of operations that is compatible with the Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Operations Plan (COVEOP) and the emergency operations plans of neighboring jurisdictions in the region.

Maintenance

- The Code of Virginia, §44-146.19E, requires the County to prepare and keep current a local emergency operations plan. Every four years the County is required by law to conduct a comprehensive review of the plan and revise it as necessary to ensure that it remains current. The revised plan will be formally adopted by the Board of County Supervisors.

- In addition to the comprehensive review every four years, the Emergency Management Coordinator or designee may review and possibly revise this EOP if any of the following occur:

    - A formal update of planning guidance or standards;
    - A plan activation or major exercise;
    - A change in the jurisdiction's demographics or hazard or threat profile; or
    - The enactment of new or amended laws or ordinances or policy changes.

- The Office of Emergency Management will prepare, coordinate, track, publish, and distribute necessary changes and revisions to the EOP and will maintain a list of those changes. Only those significant changes that result in a modified commitment of resources or significant policy should be presented to the County Board of Supervisors for adoption.

- Each department and agency with a role in the implementation of the EOP must be familiar with the EOP to ensure efficient and effective execution of emergency

responsibilities. Each department and partner organization must develop and maintain departmental emergency plans, continuity of operations (COOP) procedures, and/or Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) to effectively meet their assigned emergency responsibilities.

- Departments are responsible for developing and maintaining plans policies and procedures that support this EOP.

Distribution

The EOP and approved changes will be available online and distributed electronically to all departments, elected officials, partner organizations, and neighboring jurisdictions. A limited number of hard copies will be maintained by the Office of Emergency Management. Each Department is responsible for printing and maintaining hard copies for their personnel. The file will be maintained electronically on the County's shared drive. A record of distribution will be maintained with the Office of Emergency Management.

Record of Changes

The Emergency Management Coordinator will prepare and distribute a notice of change when changes to the EOP occur. The notice of change will include an electronic copy of the revised EOP.

Purpose, Scope, Situation, and Assumptions

Purpose

The Stafford County EOP provides a multi-discipline, all-hazards plan that establishes a single, comprehensive framework for the management of emergencies and disasters affecting the county. The EOP also provides an overview of local government emergency response and recovery for the coordination of an organizational structure, defined agency roles and responsibilities and defined authorities established for effective emergency management.

Top priorities for incident management are to:

- Save lives and protect the health and safety of the public, responders, and recovery workers.
- Protect and restore critical infrastructure and key resources.

- Protect property and mitigate damages and impacts to individuals, communities, and the environment.
- Facilitate recovery of individuals, businesses, communities, governments, and the environment.
- Manage public expectations regarding preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities.

Scope

The Stafford County EOP applies to all county departments and agencies, establishing an all-hazards approach to planning, preparation, response and recovery for all disasters and disruptions. The plan is designed to be applicable to a full -range of emergency and disaster situations brought about by natural , human-caused , and technological threats It is designed to be scalable and flexible to meet the needs of the county in response to disasters and emergencies of all-sizes and levels of complexity.

Additional plans and procedures that support the EOP are developed and maintained by County departments that provide additional information on department and/or incident specific procedures such as the *Mass Care Plan*, *Continuity Plan*, and the *Snow Call Procedure.* These documents are stored in the EOP & Plans Library in the Stafford County shared folders.

Situation

Population and Diversity

Stafford County has a population of over 142,000 residents in approximately 44,000 households. The diversity of Stafford County and its location just south of the greater Washington, DC metro area present many challenges to the local public safety system. According to the most recent census data, Stafford County has a median household income of $97,144 and only 5.4% of individuals designated as living in poverty. With over 32 spoken languages and 18,000 veterans living in the county and new residents relocating to the area every week, Stafford County continues to be one of the fastest growing counties in Virginia.

Approximately 5.7% of residents are currently disabled. County departments regularly coordinate with both private-sector and non-profit organizations to identify individuals

with disabilities and others with access and functional needs[1] residing or working in Stafford County. The County also recognizes that those individuals may require additional assistance in the event of a disaster, emergency or evacuation. Stafford County recognizes the need to increase resiliency and takes into account special emergency planning initiatives on behalf of the vulnerable population.

Critical Infrastructure

CSX rail lines traverse the county which supports transport of CSX hauled freight and hazardous materials. Amtrak passenger and automotive rail service and Virginia Rail Express (VRE) with localized commuter passenger service from Spotsylvania County to Quantico, continuing through to Washington DC currently carries approximately 20,000 passengers per day through the county. VRE operates two commuter stations in Stafford County.

Interstate 95 (North/South) , a primary Mid-Atlantic Interstate, and Jefferson Davis Highway/Cambridge Street (US-1) bisect the County and are major north-south transportation routes for commuters, vacationers, travelers, local residents and long-haul trucks. Millions of drivers, including tens of thousands of over-the-road trucks including hazardous material haulers pass through the county on this route each year.

Other critical infrastructure presenting special hazards include Stafford Regional Airport, two correctional facilities and major petroleum and natural gas pipelines. Stafford County is home to numerous major historical properties related to our Nation's founding and the Civil War including George Washington's boyhood home, presenting unique challenges to fire protection and prevention efforts. Stafford County is also home to Marine Corps Base Quantico housing Marine Corps Air facility including HMX-1 Presidential helicopters; the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Academy, the FBI National Laboratory and Drug Enforcement Agency Academy.

Natural Resources

The Potomac and Rappahannock rivers and their tributaries, as part of the environmentally-protected Chesapeake Bay watershed, present our Marine Fire-Rescue Unit with challenges ranging from swift water rescue, to watercraft firefighting and hazardous materials containment.

[1] People with physical and mental disabilities, blind or low vision, deaf or hard of hearing, speech disabilities, mobility disability, need for service animal, need for behavior support, children, elderly, needing medical support, non-English speaking and other needs.

Schools

Stafford County Public Schools (SCPS) serves a diverse and mobile population of nearly 28,000 students in 31 schools: 17 Elementary, 8 Middle and 5 High plus 1 Head Start school. SCPS students represent 103 countries of birth and speak 47 native languages. 29.7 % of students are eligible for free or reduced-price meals, a federal indicator of poverty. 10.1% of students receive special education services. 6.5% of students receive services as English language learners.[2]

Hospitals

Stafford County is home to only one hospital: Stafford Hospital Center (SHC), part of the Mary Washington Healthcare system. However, Mary Washington Hospital (MWH) is the closest Trauma Center, with a Level II Trauma Center Designation. In addition to the Emergency Room services at MWH and SHC, the Mary Washington Healthcare system also runs the Mary Washington Hospital Emergency Department at Lee's Hill which is primarily for self-presenters / walk in patients. All 3 Emergency Rooms are operated 7 days a week, 365 days per year.

The Northern Virginia Hospital Alliance (NVHA) operates the Regional Healthcare Coordination Center (RHCC) which coordinates information sharing, regional hospital emergency and operating room bed availability, and hospital emergency notification and communications services during mass casualty incidents (MCI), major utility disruptions (affecting hospitals and /or regional emergency communications centers), major special events, and as needed.

Threats, Hazards and Risks

Stafford County, along with the City of Fredericksburg and the Counties of Caroline, King George, and Spotsylvania comprise the George Washington Region. The George Washington Regional Commission publishes a Regional Mitigation Plan to ensure the region’s compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, which requires that local governments develop natural hazard mitigation, plans in order to qualify for both pre-disaster and post-disaster grant opportunities. The plan identifies natural hazards that pose a threat to the safety, health, and economy of the region and its member jurisdictions, as well as steps that can be taken to reduce the impact of these natural hazards in the future, helping communities get back on their feet and back to normal lives as quickly and easily as possible.

[2] SCPS Snapshot retrieved from http://www.staffordschools.net/Page/15736

Natural Threats/Hazards

For the 2017 Mitigation Plan update, the planning committee reviewed the Commonwealth of Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan as well as hazard events over the preceding five years, to determine the relative risk and priority (high, medium, or low) of various hazards as they specifically affect the locality. These hazards and their local priorities are presented in the chart below. The hazards that ranked high and medium-high were then investigated further and a specific vulnerability analysis was performed.[3]

Hazard Priority – Stafford County

Identified Hazards	Local Hazard Priority
Dam Failure	Low
Drought and Extreme Heat	Medium-High
Wildfires	Medium-High
Earthquakes	Low
Sinkholes and Landslides	Medium-Low
Flooding and Erosion	High
Non-Rotational Wind	High
Tornadoes	High
Winter Storms and Nor'easters	High

Technological Threats/Hazards

Technological threats and hazards also pose a threat to the County. These include but are not limited to:

- Hazardous materials release
- Infrastructure failures
- Power failure
- Dam failures
- Structural collapse
- Train derailments

[3] George Washington Regional Commission 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Draft for Review

- Bridge failures
- Mass transportation carriers (buses) and multi-vehicle accidents

Human-Caused Threats

Human-caused threats include a high risk of civil unrest, complex coordinated attacks (CCA), and active shooter/violence incidents. Lone-wolf attacks or violent crimes could also pose a threat within the county.

Planning Assumptions

- Emergencies of various types, size, intensity, and duration may occur within or near the jurisdictional boundaries of the County with or without warning. These emergencies can develop into disasters that affect the safety, health, and welfare of the population and cause damage or destruction to private and public property.

- The Stafford County government is responsible for maintaining the response and recovery capability to protect the lives and property of its residents and visitors from the effects of human-caused and natural disasters. The County will commit all available resources to save lives, stabilize the incident, minimize property and environmental damage, and conduct emergency response and recovery operations.

- County agencies and response partners will develop and maintain discipline specific plans and procedures inherent to their roles and responsibilities. Stakeholders may utilize these plans or technical manuals to manage and support their assigned functions during emergencies.

- Emergency preparedness is everyone's responsibility – residents and government employees should be informed of their personal preparedness responsibilities and educated on how to appropriately prepare for maintaining self-sufficiency in an emergency situation.

- It is understood that emergency incidents may:

    - Require significant information sharing at the unclassified and classified levels across multiple jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors.
    - Involve single or multiple jurisdictions and/or geographic areas.
    - Require outside assistance available through; mutual aid from nearby jurisdictions, Statewide Mutual Aid assistance, Emergency Management Assistance Compact with other states, FEMA and other federal agencies.

- Have significant local and/or regional impact and/or require significant intergovernmental resource coordination.
- Necessitate the legal requirement for local law enforcement to notify the Department of Criminal Justice Services and the Virginia Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund immediately to deploy assistance in the event of an emergency as defined in the emergency response plan when there are victims as defined in the Code of Virginia §19.2-11.01 Crime Victim and Witness Rights.
- Involve multiple, highly varied hazards on local, regional, statewide or national scales.
- Cause mass casualties, displaced persons, property loss, environmental damage, and/or the disruption of the economy, normal life support systems, essential public services and basic infrastructure.
- Impact critical infrastructures across both public and private sectors, highlighting the importance of public-private partnerships and memoranda of understanding (MOU) agreements with community stakeholders.
- Overwhelm capabilities of local government agencies, private sector infrastructure owners and operators, and hindering the assistance from neighboring jurisdictions necessitating the need to request state and/or federal assistance.
- Require prolonged, sustained incident management operations and support activities for long term community recovery and mitigation.
- Require the combined expertise and capabilities of government at all levels, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations to prepare for, respond to, mitigate, and recover from incidents of major or catastrophic proportions.

- These effects may be minimized by the proactive notification and deployment of resources in anticipation of, or in response to, events in coordination and collaboration with local and regional partner agencies.

Concept of Operations

National Incident Management System

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) directs Federal agencies to adopt NIMS and encourages adoption of NIMS by all other stakeholders—State, tribal, and local governments; private sector organizations; critical infrastructure owners and operators; and non-government organizations involved in emergency management. In addition, the adoption and implementation of NIMS by State, tribal, and local organizations is a condition for receiving Federal preparedness assistance through grants, contracts, and other activities, as stated in HSPD-5.

- Based upon emergency management and incident response practices, NIMS represents a core set of doctrine, concepts, principles, terminology, and organizational processes that enables effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management. The institutionalization of these elements nationwide through training helps to mitigate risk by achieving greater preparedness.

- This plan has been developed to address "all hazards" that threaten the County by providing the response framework and guidance for any emergency or disaster situation that occurs. The organization and concept of operations is designed to allow flexibility and discretion through command and control of the incident, using the concepts of the incident command system. Emergency operations will be managed in accordance with the NIMS.

Phases of Emergency Management

Stafford County maintains a comprehensive program that incorporates a whole community approach to the four phases of emergency management. Guidance and principles established through local ordinance, state law and national frameworks serve as the basis for county emergency actions. The program is organized to address the four phases of emergency management as outlined by FEMA.

Preparedness

Preparedness is any activity taken in advance of an emergency to develop, support, and enhance operational capabilities, to facilitate an effective response, and recover from an emergency situation. This phase reduces or eliminates risks to persons and property or lessens the effects or consequences of an incident.

Effective incident management begins with a host of preparedness activities conducted on a day- to-day basis well in advance of a disaster or emergency. Preparedness involves an integrated combination of planning, training, exercises, personnel qualification and certification standards, and public management processes and activities.

Response

Response is any action taken immediately before, during, or after an emergency situation to reduce casualties, save lives, minimize damage to property, and enhance the effectiveness and speed of recovery.

The response phase of operations focuses on the protection of life, property, and critical infrastructure. Emergency response operations include Windshield Surveys to identify impacts of key routes, critical infrastructure and high risk facilities, impact to law enforcement, fire suppression, and emergency medical services, and identify the need for flood mitigation, evacuations, emergency alerting / mass notification, search and rescue, emergency resource procurement, and restoration of critical infrastructure. This initial response is followed with more detailed Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) activities to identify areas of significant impact to prioritize response activities and to potentially initiate the Preliminary Damage Assessment process and state/federal declaration process.

Recovery

Once the immediate threat to life and property has passed and appropriate response operations conducted, steps will be taken to ensure the rapid recovery of the affected communities. Recovery operations may begin concurrently with response operations or may represent a continuation of actions initiated during the response phase.

Short-term Recovery is generally any activity to return vital life-support systems and critical infrastructure to minimum operating standards. Short-term recovery operations will focus on rapid debris cleanup and removal, and a coordinated restoration of essential services such as electricity, water, and sanitary systems.

Preliminary damage assessment (PDA) is a critical element of recovery operations. The PDA is a joint local, state and federal (FEMA) process to determine the specific impacts, needs, and as appropriate, justifies requests for state and federal assistance. The damage assessment provides a basis for determining priorities for repair and restoration of essential facilities.

Long-term Recovery includes any activity designed to return life to normal or an improved state. The goal of long-term recovery is to restore facilities to a pre-disaster condition. Long-term recovery includes hazard mitigation activities, restoration or reconstruction of public facilities, and recovery of disaster response costs. The major objectives of long-term recovery include:

- Coordinating the delivery of social and health services.
- Improving land use planning.
- Restoring local economy to pre-incident levels.
- Recovering incident response costs.
- Effectively integrating mitigation strategies into recovery planning operations.

Mitigation

Mitigation is a sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to life and property from hazards. Efforts include activities, policies, or programs that will prevent, reduce, or alleviate the impact caused by future disasters or emergencies on property, population, and the environment.

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires local governments to develop and adopt local hazard mitigation plans to remain eligible for FEMA hazard mitigation grant programs.

Delegation of Authority

The Director of Emergency Management (County Administrator) will direct emergency operations through the regularly constituted government structure.

The EOP delegates the Director of Emergency Management's authority to specific individuals in the event that he or she is unavailable, or delegates his or her authority. The line of succession for the Director of Emergency Management is established to be:

- Emergency Management Coordinator (County Fire Chief)
- Deputy Emergency Management Coordinator (Emergency Management Division Chief)
- Senior Deputy Administrator
- Deputy Administrator

Emergency Operations

- The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation level and emergency operations will be based upon the severity and scope of the incident.

- The Emergency Management Coordinator or designee will activate the appropriate departments and partner organizations through existing notification procedures (i.e. the Stafford Alert System) and/or other available resources.

- Upon notification, the identified agency EOC representatives will report to the EOC at the appointed time and be prepared to carry out their emergency agency roles and responsibilities in support of EOC operations.

- The Emergency Management Coordinator or designee will make the appropriate notifications to local, regional, and state partners advising of the EOC activation and providing appropriate situation reports.

Declarations

- The Stafford County Board of Supervisors, by resolution, should declare an emergency to exist whenever the threat or actual occurrence of a disaster is, or threatens to be, of sufficient severity and magnitude to require significant financial expenditures and a coordinated emergency response in order to prevent or alleviate damage, loss, hardship, or suffering to the citizens of Stafford County.

- In the event the Board cannot convene due to the disaster, the County Administrator or the Emergency Management Coordinator may declare a local emergency in their place.

- Initial strategic planning will occur through a meeting of the Emergency Management Director (County Administrator) or designee and members of the Policy Group to determine the level of operations and initial protective measures.

- The Emergency Management Division will advise the Virginia Emergency Operations Center (VEOC) immediately following the declaration of a local emergency. Subsequent notification will be made to the Region VII Coordinator of the Virginia Department of Emergency Management and other key officials as determined.

- There are three types of declarations that may apply to a disaster or emergency within Stafford County depending upon the scope and magnitude of the event – local, commonwealth, and federal.

  Local Declaration: A local emergency declaration requiring implementation of the Emergency Operations Plan, opens the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and provides for the expeditious mobilization of county resources for use in responding to an incident.

  Commonwealth Declaration: A declaration of an emergency by the Governor of Virginia that includes Stafford County provides the county access to the 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.

Federal Declaration: The Governor of Virginia may request a federal emergency or major disaster declaration. In the event that Stafford County is declared a federal disaster area, the resources of federal departments and agencies are available to provide resources and assistance to augment those of the county and the commonwealth.

EOC Notification and Activation

The *Stafford County Emergency Operations Center Standard Operating Procedure* outlines the details on the procedures for the EOC notification and activations process.

Emergency operations or emergency coordination may be performed either in the physical location of the EOC or virtually depending upon the nature and scope of the incident, potential for event escalation, personnel resources, and/or safety conditions. Emergency operations may also be implemented for a significant planned event in order to monitor activities and provide for an effective response if necessary. The Director of Emergency Management or designee will choose the appropriate level of activation and will ensure timely notifications are completed.

Monitoring: This level of activation provides for increased monitoring and development of good situational awareness. It will typically involve emergency management staff and representatives from key response agencies such as Fire and Rescue and Police. Activities focus on collecting, analyzing and disseminating information and conducting appropriate contingency planning.

Partial Activation: This level of activation provides for a select activation of the ICS positions lead agencies and key support agencies that may be or will be engaged in the emergency response.

Full Activation: This level of activation will include all ICS positions and lead/support agencies identified within the EOP.

Organization

The Director of Emergency Management may activate the EOC when emergencies, disasters, or special events occur. Select members of the Leadership Team are activated into the Policy Group, with the Administrator, to provide policy, finance and strategic recommendations and direction to the EOC and responding departments / offices.

The EOC then coordinates and disseminates information; documents information, activities, resources and expenditures; prioritizes resource requests; tracks resources; and provides support to the incident command/unified command, such as resources, services and supplies. The Emergency Communications Center (ECC) provides dispatch of jurisdictional and regional mutual aid resources and communications, while updating the Computer-Aided Dispatch system for primary resource tracking. Public information officers (PIOs) may support the IC / UC and coordinates with the EOC PIO, who is gathering information from the Policy Group and EOC, through the Joint Information System to provide coordinated, consistent and timely public information.

Direction, Control and Coordination

- The Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Services and Disaster Law of 2000, as amended, stipulates that emergency services organizations and operations will be structured around existing constitutional government. The Stafford County organization for emergency operations consists of existing government departments, partner organizations, non-government organizations and faith-based organizations.

- Direction and control of emergency management is the overall responsibility of the County Administrator as the designated Director of Emergency Management. The day-to-day emergency preparedness program has been delegated to the Emergency Management Coordinator and/or the Deputy Emergency Management Coordinator. The Director, in conjunction with the Coordinator/Deputy Coordinator, will control emergency operations in time of emergency and may delegate operational functions to department directors, designated personnel, or other County departments. County officials will coordinate with Federal, State, and local governments to develop and implement efficient and effective mitigation, preparedness, response to, and recovery from disasters and emergencies.

- The Emergency Management Coordinator/Deputy, or designee, monitors developing or threatening situations and determines when to recommend activation of emergency operations. Any emergency situation requiring more than routine coordination and assistance and involving multiple departments and organizations may result in an activation of the EOC.

- The Emergency Management Coordinator in coordination with the Director of Emergency Management, or designee, has the authority to activate county departments in support of emergency operations and/or the activation of the EOC whenever it is appropriate to coordinate the response to the incident. These circumstances may result in the Declaration of a Local Emergency.

- The Director of Emergency Management, or designee, in coordination with the Policy Group and the County Attorney when necessary, will make policy decisions and actions necessary to ensure an effective and efficient response to emergency incidents.

Incident Management

Incident Management will be conducted in accordance with the National Incident Management System 2008 which includes the implementation of the incident command system. This system includes the Policy Group, EOC, and ICS for responders and guidance for the communication, coordination, documentation and management of information and resources. In addition, the ECC plays a role as the primary dispatching entity for emergency responders.

All of these entities will work together to ensure life-safety, incident stabilization and preservation of property and the environment. This requires an organized, process-based approach to incident management.

Incident Command System (field operations)

- Responders and support personnel in the field will organize under the flexible construct of ICS to manage and mitigate hazards in order to protect and preserve life, health, property and environment in a safe and equitable manner.

- Under ICS the incident commander (IC) is delegated the legal and command authority over all resources on the incident scene, assuming responsibility for actions taken and consequences of such actions.

- The Logistics and Finance/Admin Sections are typically not implemented in the field, unless a catastrophic incident requires the activation of an Incident Management Team through State Mutual Aid. The Planning Section is seldom staffed and those responsibilities may be assumed by the EOC if necessary.

- This standardized, yet flexible organization allows for efficient and effective response and command while facilitating seamless integration of diverse resources, whether mutual aid of a similar kind or multi-agency / multiple functional resources of different kinds, depending on the hazard specific needs of a given incident.

- The Incident Command System (ICS) is supported by the EOC, when activated. ICS applies these basic principles:

    - Standardization
    - Common terminology
    - Command
    - Establishment and transfer of command
    - Chain of command and unity of command
    - Planning/Organizational Structure
    - Management by objectives
    - Modular organization
    - Manageable span of control
    - Facilities and Resources
    - Comprehensive resource management
    - Incident locations and facilities
    - Communications/Information Management
    - Integrated communications
    - Information and intelligence management
    - Professionalism
    - Accountability
    - Dispatch/Deployment

Emergency Operations Center

- The EOC is a physical location established to provide centralized and coordinated multi-agency support to tactical incident/event management. The EOC staff does not command or otherwise direct response activities in the field when ICS, in the field, has been established.

- It is designed to function as the information, coordination and collaboration center during major emergencies, disasters, disruptions and special events. The EOC is not staffed during normal operating periods but, can be activated at any time this plan is activated or as directed by the CFC, Emergency Management Division Chief or County Administrator.

- When activated, the EOC is organized in a flexible hybrid ICS structure with the IC position being replaced by the EOC Manager, and departmental / agency representatives typically filling out the Operations or Logistics Section's functional and resource reach back areas, depending on specific needs, roles and

responsibilities. This allows for a collaborative, multi-agency support structure to meet the needs of any incident or multiple incidents.

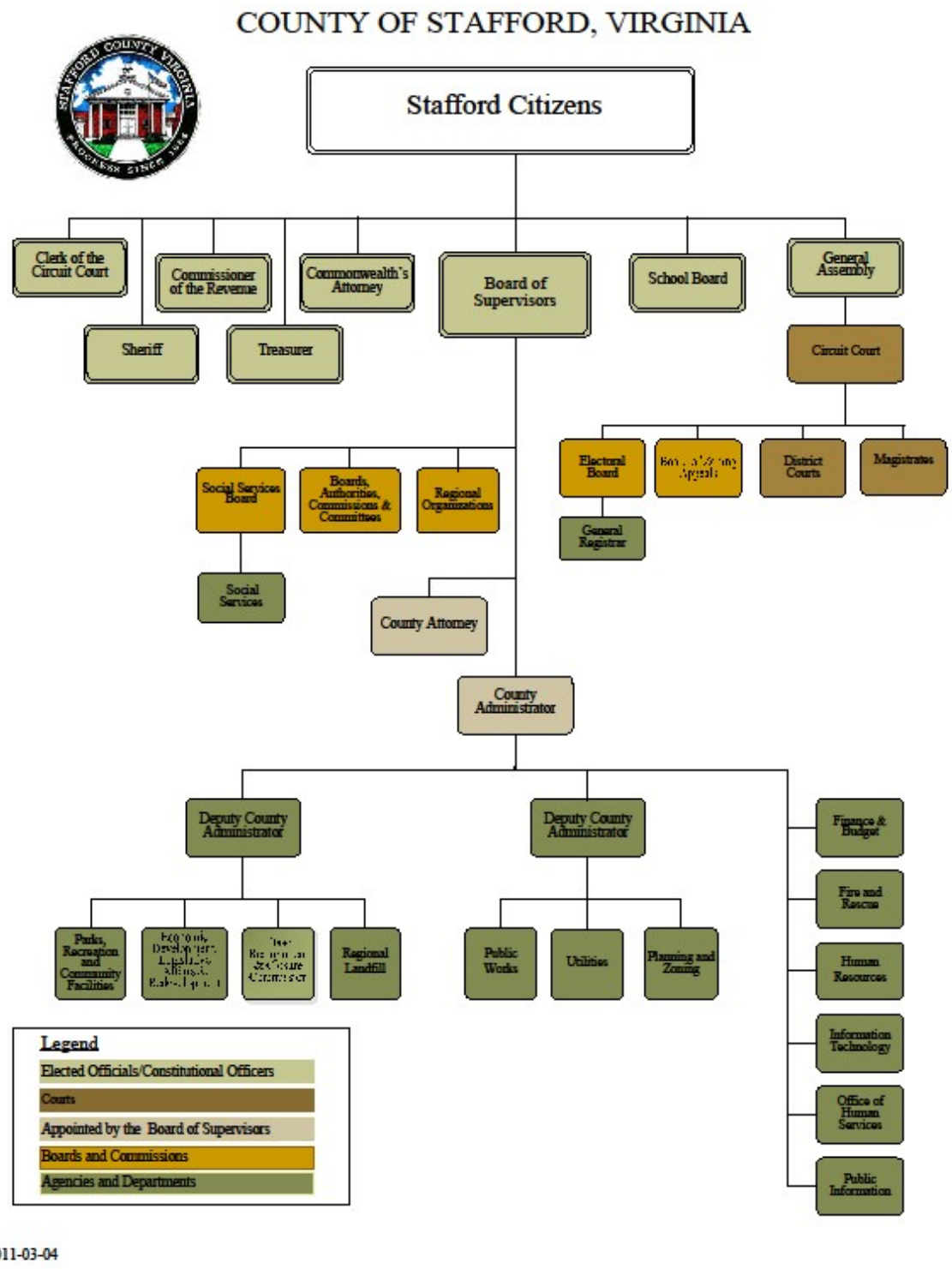
- The basic EOC organization and staffing needs will be determined by the EOC Manager and is subject to change over the course of the response and recovery.

- The EOC also establishes communication to coordinate resource and informational sharing with the larger Multi-agency coordination systems (MACS) which includes regional EOCs and coordination centers, the Virginia EOC, supporting departmental operations centers (DOCs) such as the Rappahannock Area Health District, as well as other partners and facilities as needed.

- The EOC is managed and maintained by the Division of Emergency Management but is staffed by any and all response and recovery partners as dictated by the needs of a specific incident or event. It is organized utilizing a hybrid ICS and agency/department structure and equipped with redundant communications, presentation and monitoring, and planning / coordination technologies. The EOC, as needed, can be established in the field or may be moved to an alternative location.

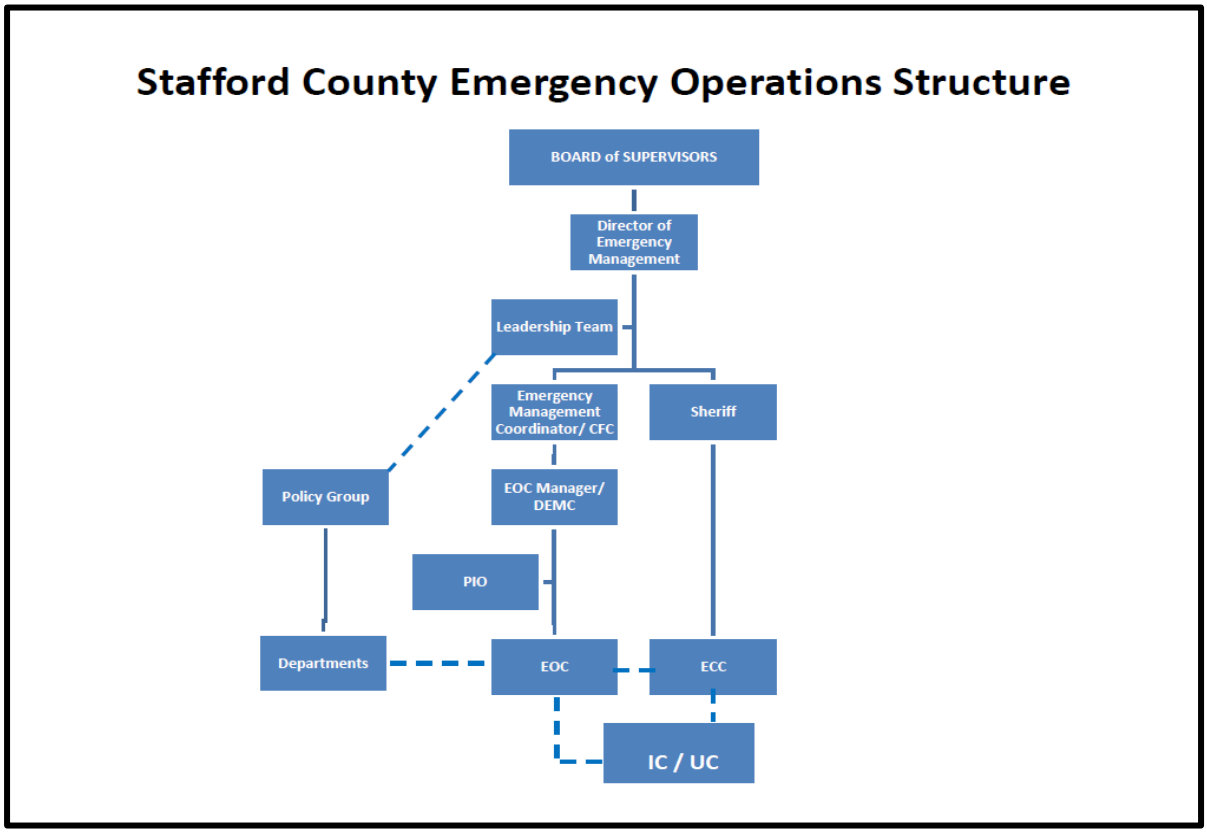
- The main functions of the EOC are to ensure a common operating picture (COP) is maintained, information is collected and disseminated in a timely fashion to all stakeholders, and to support the coordination and requests for necessary resources to Incident Commanders in the field.

County Organization Structure



Assignment of Responsibilities (Emergency Operations)

County Emergency Operations Organization



Board of Supervisors (BOS)

- The Board of Supervisors is the governing body of the County. The Board, as the legislative body, is responsible for enacting laws and setting policies. It also approves the budgets for County services and sets the tax rates, as well as appoints citizens to the several boards, authorities, commissions, and committees.

- The seven-member Board is elected for four-year terms, and is elected from seven single-member districts. Elections are held as a part of the Virginia general election in November of odd numbered years.

- The Board of Supervisors also has the statutory responsibility for confirming and terminating local emergency declarations.

- Confirmation of Emergency Declaration:

  - Must be voted on, to confirm the declaration, at the next regularly scheduled meeting, or at a special meeting, within 45 days of declaration (VA Code § 15,2-1415)

  - The board may meet, without a Quorum, to discuss or advise on a declared emergency, if the Governor has declared a State of Emergency, the nature of the emergency makes it impractical to meet in one location (VA Code § 2.2-3708)

- Termination of Emergency Declaration

  - The Board will vote to end/terminate the declaration, at a regularly scheduled meeting, when, in its judgment, all necessary emergency actions have been taken (VA Code § 44.1-146.21)

  - Should a member or members of the Board be incapacitated, in such a way that they are unable to participate, and a Quorum cannot be met, a Special Election may be required, in accordance with (VA Code § 24.2), depending on the timing and circumstance.

County Administrator (Director of Emergency Management)

The County Administrator's Office is responsible for the overall administration of the county government. This office executes the policies of the Board of Supervisors and is responsible for the day-to-day operations of local government.

- The County Administrator provides oversight to the management of emergencies as the Director of Emergency Management, providing leadership to the incident specific Policy Group, typically located in the EOC.

  - Assess the incident
  - Determine initial needs (EOC activation, Declaration)
  - Recall additional Leadership Team members to participate in the Policy Group
  - Provides official Local Emergency Declaration

Emergency Management Coordinator (County Fire Chief)

- Performs complex professional and difficult administrative work planning, supervising, and coordinating the activities of the County's 24-hour fire, emergency medical services and other emergency and public safety services; does related work

as required. Work is performed under the general direction of the County Administrator.

- Emergency Management Duties:

    - Advises the Administrator on Emergency Management and Public Safety matters
    - Participates in the County Leadership Team
    - Directs emergency management operations with advice from the Deputy Emergency Management Coordinator

Deputy Emergency Management Coordinator (Emergency Management Division Chief)

The EM Division Chief leads and manages the Emergency Management Division which acts as the coordination and support function charged with creating the emergency management framework within Stafford County to reduce vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management protects communities by applying a "whole community" approach to coordinating and integrating all activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other human-caused disasters. The EM Division Chief also acts as the primary EOC Director.

County Leadership Team

The County Leadership Team is made up of the collective elected and appointed government positions and directors of all county government departments and offices. This team collaborates to make high level decisions and to draft recommendations to the County Administrator and Board of Supervisors.

Policy Group

- The primary members of the policy group are the County Administrator, County Fire Chief and Sheriff (or their designees). In addition, the County Administrator, or his/ her designee will request other County Leadership Team members focusing on those members who are impacted, offer capabilities to respond or support incident operations, or have some other stake in the operations and outcome of the specific incident or event.

- The primary function of the Policy group is to provide guidance, outreach to stakeholders and the public, make policy level decisions, and to guide the mitigation, response and recovery actions in the best interests of the Board of Supervisors and

citizens through resource allocation, delegations of authority, financial support, and other aspects and needs for the incident.

Emergency Communications Center (ECC)

- The ECC falls under the Stafford County Sherriff's Office (SCSO) Division of Emergency Communications and acts as the 911 / dispatch center for the county. It is staffed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The Division is currently allocated staffing as follows: Administrative Staff (3), Communications Director, Assistant Communications Director, Administrative Assistant; Training Staff (1); Supervisory Staff (4); and Dispatchers (28). Included also is an Administrative and Technical Director responsible for radio communications and interoperability.

- The ECC is divided into 3 sections: Fire Rescue Dispatch, Sheriff's Office Dispatch and has a VDOT Regional Traffic Operations Center (TOC). The TOC is typically only staffed during weekdays. In addition to public safety call taking and dispatch, they are also the after-hours call center for Utilities disruptions and emergencies (water main breaks, etc.) and after-hours call center for SCSO and Stafford County Fire and Rescue (SCFR).

Public Information Officers (PIOs) / Joint Information System (JIS)

- The County PIO is the lead for emergency public information, during disasters, major emergencies and events. The County PIO coordinates and works directly with the SCFR and SCSO PIOs to plan and establish organized, consistent messaging campaigns and may establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) to bring together media and establish regular update briefings before, during and after an incident or event. The County PIO also maintains and monitors the Stafford County social media pages as another means of sharing information and communicating with the public.

- The County PIO also manages the Citizens Assistance Office, which may provide more than 100 volunteers to staff and support the Stafford 311 Call Center, as needed, to provide citizens and visitors with a single point of contact for incident or event specific information which is designed to match the PIO and JIC information releases. Callers with landline phones in Stafford dial 311 (TTY 711) to reach the Call Center. Callers outside of Stafford or on cell phones dial (540) 658-4311 or (540) 658-5311.

- Stafford County provides information to citizens in a number of ways. The Public Information Office leads these communication efforts with staff serving as the main

spokesperson for the Stafford County Government. In addition, staff members work with media representatives, maintain government cable channels, coordinate special events, and assist with the maintenance of Stafford's Web site. Stafford County Government information is broadcast 24 hours a day, 7 days a week on Comcast Channel 23, Cox Channel 24 and Verizon Channel 39.

Departments / Agencies / Offices

- During emergencies, disasters, and weather events Stafford County has the ability to pull resources from any department, office or agency of the Stafford County Government, and to activate Mutual Aid Agreements with neighboring jurisdictions Prince William, Fauquier, Culpeper , Spotsylvania and King George Counties the City of Fredericksburg, Marine Corps Base Quantico in Virginia and Charles County, MD.

- While the primary public safety agencies in Stafford County are SCFR and SCSO, the entirety of the government can be leveraged when necessary. Many departments have lead and support roles during response and recovery operations. For example, Stafford County IT Department provides GIS mapping and aerial photography for incident situational awareness and understanding.

- The Department of Human Services, in conjunction with VDSS, is the lead agency for Mass Care Operations. The Department of Parks Recreation & Community Facilities (PRCF) is the lead for snow removal on county properties and facilities, supports logistical operations with transportation, transports and sets up the Mass Care Shelter cache, maintains county facilities and public safety communications tower sites and more. They also have the ability to provide heavy equipment resources and operators. The Attorney's Office renders legal findings and advice to the Policy Group and BOS during emergencies. The Department of Utilities manages, maintains and provides emergency repair crews for the water and sewer systems, while managing the water supply reservoirs. They also have the ability to provide heavy equipment resources and operators. The County Administration liaises with and supports the Board of Supervisors while administering their vision, while providing citizen support, outreach and public information. The Departments of Planning & Zoning, Public Works and the Office of the Fire Marshal can join forces to conduct residential and commercial safety inspections during Recovery and Re-Entry Operations. Other Departments and Offices can be utilized as necessary, if qualified and capable.

- Department directors are responsible for managing their departments on a day-to-day basis in accordance with the authority granted to them by the County Supervisors and/or Commonwealth law. In the event of a significant emergency, they will be expected, to the extent possible, to carry out their day-to-day assigned duties as well as those outlined in this EOP.

- Each department must be familiar with the EOP to ensure efficient and effective execution of emergency responsibilities. Each must develop and maintain departmental emergency plans, procedures, guidelines, and job aids to effectively meet their assigned emergency responsibilities.

- Each Department Director is responsible for ensuring department personnel compliance with required NIMS training and providing training/guidance on emergency response and recovery roles and responsibilities.

Functional Area and Department/Agency Responsibilities

Function	Lead Agency	Support Agency(s)
Communications		
Loss of communications (cell phones, internet, landlines, radios)	Info Technology	Sheriff's Office/ECC, Private sector phone companies, EmComm (ARES)
Damage Assessment		
Windshield Survey	Fire and Rescue, Sheriff's Office	CERT, Public Works (PW), Parks Recreation and Community Facilities (PRCF)
Initial Damage Assessment (IDA)	OEM	Fire and Rescue, Sheriff's Office, Planning & Zoning, Public Works, Information Technology (IT)
Assessing damaged homes	Planning & Zoning	Fire Marshal's Office (FMO) / Fire and Rescue, Public Works, Information Technology (IT)
Assessing damaged infrastructure	Planning & Zoning	Fire and Rescue, Public Works, Information Technology (IT)

Function	Lead Agency	Support Agency(s)
Public Damage Assessment (PDA)	OEM / FEMA	VDEM, OEM, Planning & Zoning, Fire and Rescue, Sheriff's Office, Public Works, Information Technology (IT)
Debris Removal & Management		
Debris removal	Utilities	PRCF, Sheriff's Office, Rappahannock Regional Solid Waste Management Board (R-Board), VDOT
Snow removal	Utilities	PRCF; VDOT
Downed trees Condemned property	Utilities Public Works	PRCF, Fire and Rescue, Sheriff's Office Econ Development, Utilities, Planning & Zoning
Debris disposal	R-Board (Solid Waste)	Utilities, PRCF, VDOT
HazMat / CBRNE		
Decontamination	Fire and Rescue	VDH, VDEM
Monitoring	Fire and Rescue	VDH, VDEM
Spreading of contamination	Fire and Rescue	VDH, VDEM
Radiation exposure	Fire and Rescue	VDEM, VDH
Mass Care		
Opening Warming Centers	Human/Social Services	American Red Cross (ARC), Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), Schools, Parks Recreation and Community Facilities (PRCF)
Opening Cooling Centers	Human/Social Services	ARC, VOAD, Schools, PRCF
Activate shelters	Human/Social Services	ARC, VOAD, Schools, PRCF, and Sheriff's Office,
Reception Center / Survivor Screening	Human/Social Services	ARC, St Peter's, VOAD, CERT, and Sheriff's Office
Shelter Management	Human/Social Services	ARC, VOAD, CERT
Shelter Security	Sheriff's Office	
Pet sheltering	Sheriff's Office (Animal Control)	
Mass Feeding	Human/Social Services	ARC, DSS

Function	Lead Agency	Support Agency(s)
Family reunification	Human Services	VOAD, VA DSS
Disaster Recovery Center	Human/Social Services	ARC, VOAD, DSS
Mass Casualty		
Mass casualty incident	Fire and Rescue	Sheriff's Office
Hospitals operate above capacity	NoVA Hospital Alliance	RHCC, VDH
Public Safety and Security		
Public Safety & Security	Sheriff's Office	VSP, Aquia Harbor Police
Crowd Control/Civil Unrest	Sheriff's Office	
Search and Rescue		
Locating missing persons/ Ground Search	Sheriff's Office (GSAR)	CERT, Fire and Rescue
Swift Water	Fire and Rescue	VSP, Sheriff's Office
Technical	Fire and Rescue	
Structural	Fire and Rescue	CERT
Transportation		
Traffic Control	Sheriff's Office	VDOT, VSP
Mass Transportation Road Closures/detours	Public Schools Trans. Sheriff's Office	Sheriff's Office, Fire and Rescue, FRED Buses VDOT
Evacuation	Sheriff's Office	Fire and Rescue, Public Schools
Utilities		
Contaminated water	Utilities	VA DEQ, VDH, PRCF
Water & Sewer	Utilities	Public Works, PRCF
Power Outage	Utilities	Rappahannock Electric Coop, Dominion Power, NoVA Electric Coop, Northern Neck Electric Coop
Loss of infrastructure	Utilities	Public Works, PRCF, Planning & Zoning

Response Capabilities and Resources

Fire and Rescue Department

- The Stafford County Fire Rescue Department is headquartered at the Public Safety Center in Stafford, VA, and serves the county with an integrated workforce of over 350 career and volunteer personnel operating from 13 fire and rescue stations in

partnership with 14 volunteer rescue or fire/rescue companies. The County is divided into 2 Battalions operating engines, ladders, heavy rescue vehicles, medical transports (BLS and ALS), and fire-rescue boats and various other support equipment and answers 25,000 calls yearly. Daily career staffing includes one Operations Deputy Chief, one Battalion Chief, five fire suppression apparatus, and seven ALS transport units. Daily volunteer staffing typically includes two engine companies. Qualified volunteer chief officers routinely respond and command incidents in cooperation with county command officers.

- In addition a medical ambulance bus (MAB), a mass casualty support unit (MCSU) trailer, two fire boats, swift water rescue units, a mobile light and air system, a utility tactical vehicle (UTV) with EMS-basic life support (BLS) capabilities, a HazMat support unit, brush trucks and five tankers that can be staffed as needed.

- The Emergency Management Division, in addition to planning and coordination through field support and / or EOC Operations, also has CERT and EmComm volunteers to support a host of operational, support and communications activities.

Sheriff's Office

- The Stafford County Sheriff's Office, also headquartered at the Public Safety Center in Stafford, VA, has two Bureaus made up of multiple divisions and units which work in concert to preserve law and order for Stafford County, and to staff the 24 hour ECC.

- The ECC supports Sheriff's Office and Fire Rescue dispatch as well as after-hours Utilities emergency calls. The Department answers over 70,000 calls for service from the community annually.

- Professional staff, approximately half of which are sworn deputies plus volunteers staffs the numerous divisions and units within the department to include a special operations unit with SWAT capability utilizing Deputies from various divisions. A combination career and volunteer ground search and rescue (GSAR) team is also staffed for numerous types of searches. The SCSO can also staff a Marine Unit (boat), ATVs, a Traffic Safety Unit truck, an Armored Vehicle and additional resources as needed.

Other Departments and Resources

- Human Services in coordination with the Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS) leads mass care operations in concert with Stafford County Public Safety

(SCPS), Parks & Recreation and County Facilities (PRCF), American Red Cross (ARC), community partners, Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), Emergency Management (EM) and other supporting partners.

- PRCF supports snow removal, logistical transportation, heavy equipment and other functions as needed, while the Transportation Division of SCPS provides buses and drivers as needed to support mass transportation needs.

- Many other divisions / offices (Public Information Officer, Utilities, Public Works, County Attorney's Office, Citizen Action Officer, etc.) and external partners (Faith-based organizations, community organizations, VOADs, businesses, etc.) also offer numerous capabilities which will be addressed in the appropriate annexes and appendices of this plan.

- Mutual aid, regional and commonwealth partner departments and agencies also provide operations and support resources as needed, upon request.

Information Collection, Analysis and Dissemination

Information collection, analysis and dissemination is multi-tiered in incident management. First, the common operating picture (COP) must be developed. In order to accomplish this, the EOC communicates with ICS in the field, the ECC (or monitors computer aided dispatch), the PIO, other agencies, monitors the news, monitors the State WebEOC platform, monitors various websites (weather, power companies, etc.), communicates with the Regional Hospital Coordination Center and other agencies/stakeholders, and gathers additional information from varying sources based on the specifics of the incident. This information is compiled, analyzed and in some cases de-conflicted through the information source and other sources. Once the COP is developed the EOC shares the information through various means covered under Communications.

Communications Capabilities

- SCSO and Fire Rescue dispatch through ECC
- Mutual Aid dispatch through ECC
- Computer Aided Dispatch allows instantaneous information sharing and resource tracking
- EmComm (ARES) provides redundant communications and information collection through amateur radio operations

Information Collection

- Via radio from ICS in the field (phone is alternate / through EOC Liaison via necessary means is tertiary)
- Via ECC through monitoring CAD (phone to ECC is alternate)
- WebEOC monitoring of VEOC and other EOCs or coordinating centers activities and updates
- Monitoring and documenting email traffic

Information dissemination

- WebEOC to the VEOC and other monitoring EOCs or coordinating centers (phone is alternate / EmComm is tertiary)
- Handheld radio from EOC to field, via Operations Section
- Via email to disseminate Situation Reports (SitReps), additional updates and data sets

Administration, Finance and Logistics

Administration

- All documentation, whether related to daily activities or EOC operations will be emailed to EOCPlanning@staffordcountyva.gov when completed.

- Time keeping, manpower records and other information pertaining to field personnel will be coordinated through the Operations Section and shared with the Planning and Logistics Sections.

Finance

- Stafford County may be eligible to apply for reimbursement of disaster-related expenses either through the Commonwealth of Virginia or the federal government. It is critical that departments and agencies document disaster-related expenditures.

- All documentation, whether related to daily activities or EOC operations will be emailed to EOCPlanning@staffordcountyva.gov when completed.

- Expenditures, receipts and other financial information pertaining to field personnel will be coordinated through the Operations Section and shared with the Planning and Logistics Sections.

Logistics

- All documentation, whether related to daily activities or EOC operations will be emailed to EOCPlanning@staffordcountyva.gov when completed.

- Expenditures, receipts and other financial information pertaining to field personnel will be coordinated through the Operations Section and shared with the Planning and Logistics Sections.

APPENDICES

Acronyms

ARC	**American Red Cross**
BLS	**Basic life support**
BOS	**Board of Supervisors**
CERT	**Community emergency response team**
COOP	**Continuity of Operations**
COP	**Common operating picture**
COVEOP	**Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Operations Plan**
CPG	**Comprehensive Preparedness Guide**
DOCS	**Departmental operations centers**
DSS	**Department of Social Services**
ECC	**Emergency communications center**
EM	**Emergency Management**
EOC	**Emergency Operations Center**
EOP	**Emergency Operations Plan**
FBI	**Federal Bureau of Investigation**
FEMA	**Federal Emergency Management Agency**
FMO	**Fire marshal's office**
FOIA	**Freedom of Information Act**
GSAR	**Ground search and rescue**
HSPD	**Homeland Security Presidential Directive**
IC	**Incident commander**
IC/UC	**Incident Command/Unified Command**
ICS	**Incident command System**
JIS	**Joint information system**
MAB	**Medical ambulance bus**
MACS	**Multi-agency coordination systems**

MCI	**Mass casualty incidents**
MCSU	**Mass casualty support unit**
MOU	**Memoranda of understanding**
MWH	**Mary Washington Hospital**
NIMS	**National Incident Management System**
NRF	**National Response Framework**
NVHA	**Northern Virginia Hospital Alliance**
OEM	**Office of Emergency Management**
PDA	**Preliminary damage assessment**
PIO	**Public information officers**
PRCF	**Parks Rec and Community Facilities**
RHCC	**Regional Healthcare Coordination Center**
SCFR	**Stafford County Fire and Rescue**
SCPS	**Stafford County Public Schools**
SCSO	**Stafford County Sherriff's Office**
SHC	**Stafford Hospital Center**
SOGs	**Standard Operating Guidelines**
TOC	**Traffic Operations Center**
UTV	**Utility tactical vehicle**
VDEM	**Virginia Department of Emergency management**
VDEQ	**Virginia Department of Environmental Quality**
VDH	**Virginia Department of Health**
VDOT	**Virginia Department of Transportation**
VEOC	**Virginia Emergency Operations Center**
VOAD	**Voluntary organizations active in disaster**
VRE	**Virginia Railway Express**

Key References and Site Links:

Hazardous Materials:

Chemical Hazards Emergency Medical Management:
https://www.chemm.nlm.nih.gov/

EPA, CAMEO and ALOHA Plotting: https://www.epa.gov/cameo

Radiological Emergency Medical Management (REMM):
https://www.remm.nlm.gov/whatsnew.htm

WebWISER: https://webwiser.nlm.nih.gov/knownSubstanceSearch.do

Health:

Virginia Healthcare Alerting and Status System: https://www.vhha-mci.org/

Power Outages:

Dominion Power: http://outagemap.dom.com.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/external/default.html

NOVEC: https://www.novec.com/stormcenter/index.cfm

RECC: http://www.myrec.coop/outagecenter/outage-map.cfm

NNEC: https://outages.nnec.coop/#viewer-menu-parent

Transportation:

Regional Integrated Traffic Information System (RITIS): https://www.ritis.org

VDOT: www.511virginia.org

VDEM: http://www.vaemergency.gov/

Commonwealth of Virginia EOP (COVEOP):
http://www.vaemergency.gov/emergency-management-community/emergency-management-plans/

Commonwealth of Virginia Learning Center:
https://covlc.virginia.gov/Default.aspx

LMS Help Desk: 804-897-9995 or lmshelp@vdem.virginia.gov

Local Emergency Managers Directory (Directory Change Form)
https://lemd.vdem.virginia.gov/Public/Default.aspx

VEOC Threats and Status: http://www.vaemergency.gov/what-we-do/threat-status-virginia-emergency-operations-center/

WebEOC: https://webeoc.vdem.virginia.gov/eoc7/default.aspx

Weather:

National Hurricane Center: www.nhc.noaa.gov

National Weather Service, Sterling: http://www.weather.gov/lwx/

NWS, Sterling EM Briefing Page: http://www.weather.gov/lwx/empage