

PLEASANTS COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
ANNEX E: EVACUATION and RE-ENTRY

Related Federal ESFs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #1: Transportation • Mass Evacuation Incident Annex
Related State Annexes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annex E: Evacuation and Re-entry • Annex Y: Urban to Rural Migration
Purpose	<p>This annex was developed to help provide for an orderly and coordinated evacuation of the people of Pleasants County. The need to evacuate all or parts of the county may arise because of a natural hazard, technological hazard, or other major incident. This annex includes provisions for a mass evacuation, partial evacuation, and site-specific evacuation.</p>
Primary Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential Incident Commanders • Local Government
Support Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Law Enforcement • Local Fire Service Providers • Pleasants County Office of Emergency Services (PCOES) • Pleasants County Schools • WV Emergency Management Division (WVEMD) • WV Department of Transportation (WVDOT) • US Department of Transportation (USDOT) • Churches
Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WV Code, §15-5-6 • WV Code, §15-5-8

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Developing and Maintaining State, Territorial, Tribal, and Local Government Emergency Plans: Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG)-101</i>. USDHS, September 2021, Version 3.0.• <i>WV County Profiles</i>, Workforce WV, http://www.wvbep.org/bep/lmi/CNTYPROF/DEFAULT.HTM.• http://www.City-Data.com/

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. There are three (3) types of evacuations that may occur in Pleasants County.
 - a. *Mass Evacuation:* An evacuation is termed a “mass evacuation” when all of Pleasants County needs to be evacuated due to a threat or when a nearby area (neighboring county, state, etc.) is completely evacuated and it is anticipated that that evacuating population will pass through or shelter in Pleasants County.
 - b. *Partial Evacuation:* An evacuation is termed a “partial evacuation” when a portion of Pleasants County should be evacuated to protect that segment of the population from an impending hazard.
 - c. *Site-Specific Evacuation:* A “site-specific evacuation” occurs when a specific area should be evacuated in direct response to a hazard event (e.g., when a small area is evacuated due to rising flood waters).
2. Primary responsibility for evacuation lies within the senior executive official of the political subdivision of the state that has an established emergency services organization and program, as enumerated in West Virginia Code, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 8.
3. The governor may also order the evacuation of a threatened area (WV Code §15-5-6).
4. It is also possible that Pleasants County may be called upon to act as a reception area for evacuees from another area.

B. Assumptions

1. Pick-up points where evacuees without cars can obtain transportation; locations where evacuees can obtain fuel, water, medical aid, vehicle maintenance, information, and sanitary facilities; and staging areas which will

serve as holding points for resources during major evacuations will generally be determined at the time of an emergency/disaster.

- a. 80% or more of those evacuating will do so in their own vehicles; the remainder may need transportation assistance.
- b. Family pets are an important consideration when implementing evacuation orders.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. There are several factors that must be considered when planning for an evacuation. Among these are the characteristics of the hazard. Magnitude, intensity, speed of onset, and duration are also significant elements; they should determine the number of people to be evacuated and the time and distance of travel necessary to ensure safety.

B. Hazard Analysis

1. Flooding and weather-related hazards (including cascading events stemming from weather incidents) are the most likely emergencies or disasters that would require the evacuation of large numbers of people in Pleasants County.

2. Flooding

- a. Areas within the 100-year floodplain may repeatedly and frequently evacuate due to high waters.
- b. Communities within the 100-year floodplain include (but are not limited to) the following:
 - 1) St. Marys
 - 2) Belmont
 - 3) Various non-incorporated areas
- c. Most evacuations regarding flooding are localized or incident specific.

3. Severe Winter Weather

- a. Severe winter weather affects all of Pleasants County equally.
- b. Those areas accessed by narrow, one (1)-lane roads are more susceptible to isolation during winter storms.
- c. The cascading effects of winter storms are more likely to cause evacuations (e.g., power outages, heating, and cooling problems, etc.) than the actual storm.

4. Severe Wind

- a. TORNADOS or straight-line winds may damage homes, forcing people to evacuate.
- b. All of Pleasants County is equally susceptible to severe *wind*.
- c. Sufficient warning time often does not exist to order evacuations due to severe wind.
- d. Evacuations may occur following the event due to property damage, etc.
- e. Evacuations due to severe wind are likely to be incident-specific

5. Extreme Temperatures

- a. Evacuations due to extreme temperatures are actually due to the cascading effects surrounding extreme temperature events (i.e., heating and cooling problems, water line ruptures, utility outages, etc.).
- b. The entire county is susceptible to extreme temperature events.

6. Utility Outages

- a. Long-term utility outages can force an evacuation due to lack of running water, lack of electricity, or lack of gas/electricity for heating and cooling.

- b. Utility outages, while they can be widespread, are often localized. An evacuated population can usually shelter in another part of the county or with friends and family.
 - c. All areas served by electricity and natural gas as well as public water are susceptible to utility outages.
7. Hazardous Material Incidents
- a. Hazardous material incidents may force a shelter-in-place or evacuation, depending on the material involved in the incident and the method of release. The duration of public protective measures may be relatively short (i.e., hours) to very long (i.e., days or weeks).
 - b. Areas along Route 2 and 16, CSX Railroad, and the Ohio River may be susceptible to transportation hazardous material incidents.
8. Industrial Explosions
- a. Large industrial explosions may significantly damage the surrounding community.
 - b. Industrial accidents, including explosions, may result in a significant hazardous material incident.
9. Fires
- a. Large fires may include wildfires and urban fires.
 - b. Pleasants County is very rural with steep mountainous regions and susceptible to wildfires.
 - c. Areas in St. Marys and Belmont are more susceptible to urban fires. Also, due to the age and close proximity of buildings in St. Marys, they may be more susceptible to spreading mass structure fires.

III. EVACUATIONS

A. Mass Evacuation

1. Mass evacuations are unlikely. The primary evacuation route in and through Pleasants County is Route 2, Route 16, and the bridge to Ohio Route 7.
2. Mass evacuations are most likely ordered by the governor of West Virginia (or possibly the governor of another state) in coordination with the WV governor.
3. Mass evacuations are likely to be of long duration.
4. Sheltering will most likely be necessary and significant if a population is relocated to Pleasants County.
5. Sheltering will likely not be necessary if a large portion of the population of Pleasants County is ordered to evacuate, but some sheltering may be necessary.

B. Partial Evacuation

1. Partial evacuations are likely to be more common than mass evacuations but not as common as site-specific evacuations. The following scenarios may force a partial evacuation.
2. Flooding
3. Severe winter weather
4. Utility outages
5. Hazardous material incidents (i.e., fixed facility or transportation incidents)
6. Industrial explosions
7. Large fires (e.g., wildfires or urban fires)

8. Partial evacuations may be ordered by the governor of West Virginia, the Pleasants County Commission, a combination of the County Commission and the Mayor of an affected municipality (if the incident affects both jurisdictions), or a Mayor (if the incident is wholly contained within a municipality).
 9. Partial evacuations may be of short or long duration. Sheltering may or may not be necessary.
- C. Site-Specific Evacuation
1. Site-specific evacuations are likely to be the most common type of evacuation. They are often quickly implemented and of short duration.
 2. The following situations may warrant a site-specific evacuation.
 - a) Flooding
 - b) Severe winter weather
 - c) Severe wind
 - d) Extreme temperatures
 - e) Utility outages
 - f) Hazardous material incidents (i.e., fixed facility or transportation incidents)
 - g) Industrial explosions
 - h) Fires (e.g., wildfires or urban fires)
 3. These types of evacuations may be ordered by an Incident Commander (IC), the Pleasants County Commission, or a Municipal Council (depending upon the location of the incident).
 4. Sheltering may or may not be necessary, depending on the situation.

5. Field and/or EOC personnel should coordinate with the Pleasants County Humane Society to ensure that pets left in the evacuated area are provided with basic needs or are relocated.
- IV. SECURITY AND COORDINATION OF AN EVACUATION
- A. Direction and Control
1. Ensuring direction and control is of the utmost importance when implementing an evacuation.
 2. As with all emergency incidents, an Incident Command System (ICS) should be established on-scene. The Incident Commander (IC) should be in overall charge *at the scene*.
 3. For most evacuations, law enforcement would act as the implementing agency. A law enforcement representative may not, however, be filling the role of IC. In such a case, the IC will likely designate a law enforcement official to serve on the command staff.
 4. All resources implementing an evacuation should serve at the direction of the Operations Section under the Incident Commander.
 5. The county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) should be activated to assist in the coordination of evacuations.
- B. Mass Evacuations
1. The governor may place the state in charge of direction and control of a mass evacuation.
 2. If a large portion of Pleasants County's population must be evacuated, the Pleasants County Commission should maintain direction and control.
 3. The evacuation would most likely be coordinated from the Pleasants County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- C. Partial Evacuations

1. The governor may place the state in charge of direction and control of a partial evacuation.
2. The Pleasants County Commission provides direction and control for partial evacuations when the affected area is wholly within county jurisdiction or when a municipal and county area is involved, and the county area is the larger of the two.
3. The commission may also provide direction and control if requested by a municipality.
4. The County Commission may request that such an evacuation be coordinated at the Pleasants County EOC.
5. Municipal Mayors provide direction and control for partial evacuations when the affected area falls entirely within their jurisdiction.

D. Site-Specific Evacuations

1. The governor may place the state in charge of direction and control of a site-specific evacuation.
2. The County Commission may provide direction and control if the area is entirely under county jurisdiction.
3. A municipal council may provide direction and control if the area is entirely within municipal boundaries.
4. An Incident Commander (IC) may provide direction and control if a localized evacuation was ordered directly because of on-scene conditions.

- E. On-scene resources may be supported by the county EOC, especially if the County Commission is in charge of the overall situation. The EOC serves as a coordinating entity for the evacuation, managing external resource procurement, media relations, public interface, etc.

V. Emergency Public Information

A. Public information should be released by the Pleasants County Public Information Officer (PIO) via normal channels of emergency public information (see Annex D).

1. Residents in the affected area may be notified by emergency response personnel who are going door-to-door or traveling through neighborhoods with public address systems. This type of notification is normally done during incident-specific evacuations and may be done for localized evacuations.
2. All public information must be reviewed by the individual or agency providing direction and control (or the PCOES Director, if such delegation of authority is made).

VI. Security

- A. Security may be needed within an evacuated area to ensure that personal and public property is not disturbed while the area is evacuated.
- B. Security must also be ensured during an evacuation (i.e., traffic control, perimeter security, crowd control, etc.).
 1. In general, during evacuations for which the County Commission is providing direction and control, security is provided by the Pleasants County Sheriff's Department with assistance from the West Virginia State Police, and St. Marys PD.
 2. Security may be provided by a municipal police department if the evacuation is entirely within the municipal jurisdiction.
 3. Security will be provided by the Pleasants County Sheriff Department, St. Marys Police Department, and the West Virginia State Police if the evacuation is within the city limits of Belmont.
 4. A combination of law enforcement, fire services personnel, and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) personnel may provide security for a localized, site-specific evacuation ordered by an IC.

VII. Resource Support

- A. The Pleasants County EOC is the main means for access to resource support.
- B. Law enforcement agencies maintain mutual aid agreements that may be needed to provide adequate security for an evacuation.
- C. Such resources include the Pleasants County Sheriff's Department, WV State Police, WVDOC SMCC, and municipal police departments.
- D. The WV Division of Highways (WVDOH) may also be requested to assist in security by erecting barricades along roadways.

VIII. Evacuation Routes

- A. The evacuation routes provide a means for residents of Pleasants County to evacuate or for residents of an affected area to "pass through" Pleasants County while evacuating.
 - 1. Primary Route: Route 2 and 16.
 - 2. Hi Carpenter Bridge to Ohio.
 - 3. All the designated evacuation routes are also the most susceptible to transportation incidents that could force or significantly hamper an evacuation effort.
- B. Considerations for Road Closures
 - 1. Initially, there are no plans to pre-determine which roads would be closed or if any roads would be turned into one-way routes.
 - a. If a situation such as what is termed "westward migration" were to occur, it is possible that some roadways would be turned into one-way routes.
 - b. Such a decision is made at higher levels of government than the county.
 - c. Local resources will be utilized to the extent possible to carry out such a designation. Protecting the local population, however, is a higher priority than catering to a migrating population.
 - d. The decision to close a roadway is left with an on-scene IC. Such a decision is coordinated with the county EOC.

2. Items to consider when suggesting road closures
 - a. Which roads serve as feeder routes to secondary or primary evacuation routes?
 - b. Is the affected area fully evacuated?
 - c. The location and availability of alternate routes.
 - d. Availability of resources to enforce the closure(s).
 - e. Road conditions
 - 1) Road closures may be a more suitable tool for perimeter control than traffic control. Closing roadways may actually create additional congestion during an evacuation.
 - 2) If necessary, the county EOC can serve as liaison between field personnel and other resources (such as the WVDOH) that may be necessary to officially close a road.
- C. Considerations for Special Populations
1. Senior Center keeps a list of people who have ask to have welfare checks done. This list is a combination of the Senior Watch List and a second list developed by SMPD and was combined. The PCOES may use whatever resources are available (e.g., ARC, etc.) to compile the list.
 2. Private individuals (i.e., mentally handicapped, and physically disabled) may need assistance during an evacuation. On-scene personnel should attempt to provide assistance (within reason) or request assistance through the incident command staff (and, subsequently, the EOC).

3. Incarcerated populations are the responsibility of the facility holding them. If resources are necessary, normal resource procurement channels (i.e., the ICS and EOC) are available.
4. Schools – Pleasants County has 5 public, 1 private.
 - a. If an evacuation of a school facility is necessary, bus transportation should be utilized as is normally done upon the close of regular school days. As such, transportation of school children is coordinated by the county board of education.
 - b. Emergency services personnel in an affected area should coordinate with the board of education and bus drivers if the areas into which students are normally bused are to be evacuated. Ad hoc staging areas (or collection points) may have to be established in a safe area to allow parents and children to reunite. The locations of these areas, by nature, would be determined on an as-needed basis.
5. Nursing Homes
 - a. There is one (1) licensed nursing home with 66 beds and one (1) assisted living facility with 25 rooms in Pleasants County. (Source: WV County Profiles)
 - b. Nursing homes should utilize their own transportation resources, if applicable.
 - c. Some nursing home residents may be non-ambulatory. The director of the appropriate nursing home should notify emergency services personnel if ambulances are needed.
 - d. Nursing homes in need of assistance are likely to ask it from emergency services personnel operating in the area. Emergency services personnel should relay such resource requests to the Incident Commander (IC) or Emergency Operations Center (EOC), if activated.

6. Day Care Facilities

- a. There are 3 (three) licensed day care center in Pleasants County.
(Source: WV County Profiles)
- b. Both have Emergency Plans as directed by the State.
- c. The directors of day care facilities should utilize their own transportation, if applicable.
- d. Day care directors must contact parents to pick up children to the extent possible.
- e. If parents are unable to pick up children and the center has no suitable transportation available, they will likely ask for assistance from emergency services providers in the area. Emergency services personnel should relay such resource requests to the Incident Commander (IC) or Emergency Operations Center (EOC), if activated.

D. Considerations for Animals

1. Assumptions

- a. Up to 25% of an affected population may fail to evacuate because of their animals.
- b. Approximately 30-50% of pet owners will leave their pets behind if the need to evacuate arises.

2. Risks

- a. Many individuals may evacuate and then attempt to return to their homes for their pets. These individuals are thus unduly exposed to hazardous conditions, especially if options for pet care are made available at the time of the initial evacuation.
- b. Unattended animals as well as the carcasses of dead animals can cause a significant public health risk, such as the transmittal of diseases (e.g., rabies, Lyme disease, plague, etc.).
 - 1) Livestock losses can have significant negative effects on the local economy.
 - 2) Disregarding the needs of pets during emergency operations can attract negative media attention.

3. Concepts

- a. Considerations must include small animals (e.g., pets) and large animals (e.g., livestock).
- b. Pet owners are generally responsible for ensuring that they take adequate food and other supplies with them and their pet upon evacuation.
- c. County animal control personnel should be integrated into the evacuation group of the incident command staff.
- d. In most cases, ARC disaster shelters do not accept pets (except for companion animals), but other shelters, such as church groups, may accept animals.
- e. With the lack of shelters that accept animals, such resources as kennels become crucial.
 - 1) At the time it is necessary, pet owners will be provided with information on local kennels to which they can safely house their pets.
 - 2) The EOC maintains a list of animal resources. Pertinent information will be provided to on-scene responders on an as-needed basis.
 - 3) If an evacuation of the entire county is necessary, animal control personnel and other applicable resources should coordinate with their counterparts in the host area in an effort to gather information for evacuees.

4. Deactivation and Recovery

- a. The implementation of recovery efforts would vary according to the nature of the specific emergency situation. Recovery operations should be implemented over whatever timeframe is appropriate.
- b. Terminating Protective Actions
- c. Protective actions may be terminated for a variety of reasons, including (but not limited to) the following.
 - 1) The emergency condition has been resolved.
 - 2) The need for future protective actions has been reduced.

- 3) The cost of maintaining protective actions becomes excessive and outweighs the anticipated benefit of maintaining the action.
 - d. External resources may be available to assist in making the determination to terminate protective actions. Such resources may include facility representatives (if a fixed facility is involved in the incident), WVEMD personnel, WV Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH) personnel, WVDOT representatives, etc.
 - e. Previously identified methods for disseminating public information should be utilized for notification of the suspension of protective actions.
 - f. Emergency services providers working in the affected area *may* be able to spread the word that protective action requirements are being lifted.
 5. Resources when the order is lifted, and re-entry can begin.
 - a. Previously identified methods for disseminating public information should be utilized for notification of an allowable re-entry.
 - b. Decontamination may be necessary prior to re-entry.
- D. State and Federal Support
1. State
 - a. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) may be activated and coordinate activities statewide if the evacuation impacts a significant portion of the state's population or geography. In this scenario, the SEOC functions as a Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) with the local Unified Command (UC) elements functioning as the Incident Commanders (ICs).
 - b. During mass migrations from urban areas to rural areas, the state can assist in monitoring and should receive resource requests for localities.

2. Federal
 - a. Federal support may be available for the movement of resources and transportation equipment needs through Emergency Support Function (ESF) #1 of the National Response Framework (NRF).
 - b. ESF #1 personnel may also assist with the restoration of the transportation infrastructure during or following hazard events.
 - c. The Mass Evacuation Incident Annex of the NRF outlines the steps which federal resources coordinate the many federal assets that may respond to a mass evacuation.
 - d. Federal assets are accessed through state authorities. Local officials request state assistance through the county EOC to the WVDHSEM in the State EOC (SEOC). WVDHSEM personnel distribute requests, as necessary.

IX. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Incident Commander

1. Determine the need for public protective actions, including evacuation, at the scene.
2. If an evacuation is warranted, coordinate with the jurisdiction's CEO to order the evacuation.

B. Pleasants County Commission

1. Issue evacuation order (or approve evacuation order recommendations from field personnel).
2. Develop in-depth evacuation plans.
3. Coordinate evacuation efforts.
4. Designate County personnel (e.g., maintenance, public works) to assist law enforcement in conducting the evacuation

5. Maintain timely and accurate public information through the Pleasants County Public Information Officer (PIO).
- C. Municipal Councils
1. Provide direction and control for the evacuation, in coordination with the Incident Commander (IC) and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) if the affected area is entirely contained within the municipality.
 2. Designate municipal personnel (e.g., public works) to assist law enforcement in conducting the evacuation.
 3. Assist with public information tasks, as necessary
- D. Law Enforcement
1. Coordinate the on-scene components of the evacuation in coordination with jurisdiction officials.
 2. Coordinate, with other on-scene emergency services personnel, the notification of individuals to be evacuated.
 3. Ensure the orderly flow of evacuees from the affected area.
 4. Maintain law and order.
 5. Provide security for the evacuated area (including perimeter and traffic control).
 6. Provide liaison to the EOC for coordination of efforts.
 7. Assist in the determination of when the area is safe for the return of evacuees.
- E. Fire Service Providers

1. Assume position of C.
 2. Assist in the notification of individuals to be evacuated.
 3. Assist in ensuring the orderly flow of evacuees from the affected area.
 4. Provide search and rescue services for lost individuals and for those unable to evacuate without assistance.
 5. Provide liaison to the EOC for coordination of efforts.
 6. Assist in the determination of when the area is safe for the return of evacuees.
 7. Assist in recovery operations.
- F. Pleasants County Office of Emergency Services
1. Activate the County EOC during all evacuation situations to provide support.
 2. Coordinate evacuation efforts, if delegated the responsibility by the County Commission.
 3. Coordinate resource requests and recovery efforts with on-scene personnel.
 4. Coordinate public information efforts with the County PIO.
 5. Assist in the staffing of staging/rest areas (by delegating staff, volunteers, etc.).
- G. Pleasants County Schools
1. Facilities
 - a. Assist the American Red Cross (ARC) in establishing disaster shelters and support facilities, if needed.
 - b. Additional sheltering will include the schools.

2. Transportation
 - a. Pleasants County has no mass transit system. Transportation resources come from the school system, Senior Citizens, Some Churches, and the WVDOC.
 - b. The Pleasants County Schools Transportation Director shall serve as Transportation Officer and coordinate emergency transportation operations.
 - c. Identify available transportation resources.
 - d. Coordinate with schools, other public agencies, and businesses regarding emergency use of their transportation assets.
 - e. Work with the Public Information Officer (PIO) to provide the public with emergency transportation information.
 - f. Coordinate with local law enforcement, DOH, and City officials on evacuation routes and the location of transportation pick-up points and staging areas.
 - g. Coordinate with special facilities, hospitals, and nursing homes to determine specialized transportation requirements.
 3. Local and/ or regional EMS will provide emergency non-ambulatory transportation.
- H. WV Emergency Management Division
1. Coordinates the resources of state agencies through the SEOC if requested by the county EOC.
- I. WV Department of Transportation

1. Provides personnel and equipment resources, if needed and requested.
2. Assists in the maintenance of the transportation infrastructure.
3. Assists in the provision of security by erecting barricades along roadways (at the request of field response personnel and upon approval by state authority).

J. American Red Cross

1. Identifies potential shelter locations and negotiates agreements for their use.
2. Coordinates with the PCOES to determine which shelter facilities should be opened on an incident-specific basis.
3. Prepares shelters for operation.
4. Staffs and operates disaster shelter facilities.
5. Coordinates periodically with the PCOES during operation periods to ensure that shelters have adequate resources.
6. Facilitates the deactivation of operations at shelter facilities.

K. US Department of Transportation

1. Provides transportation resources as requested by the state and directed by ESF #1.
2. Assists in the maintenance of the transportation infrastructure.

X. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. For mass evacuations, direction, and control rests with the County Commission, who should coordinate extensively with other affected governmental jurisdictions (including the state).
- B. For partial evacuations that are completely contained within the boundaries of a municipality, the municipal council should maintain direction and control. If the affected area spans more than one (1) municipal jurisdiction, direction, and

- control rests with the municipal council of the jurisdiction with the larger affected area. Under such a circumstance, the municipal councils would coordinate extensively. If a municipality and county jurisdiction are affected, the county should maintain direction and control and coordinate extensively with the municipal council.
- C. Site-specific evacuations are under the direction and control of the jurisdiction in which the affected area is located.
 - D. If an on-scene Incident Commander orders a localized evacuation based on rapidly escalating incident conditions, that individual should maintain direction and control from the scene. He/she must coordinate to the extent possible with the applicable jurisdiction.
 - E. In general, law enforcement personnel would be responsible for implementing and coordinating an evacuation order. Law enforcement personnel would ultimately serve at the direction of the on-scene Incident Commander and work with other field resources, as necessary. During circumstances where the evacuation is coordinated from the EOC, law enforcement should work extensively with EOC staff.

XI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. County EOC staff positions are filled on an as-needed basis by personnel available at the time of the incident. The line of succession for those positions, therefore, cannot be developed.
- B. Other lines of succession are covered by state law and individual agency Operating Guidelines (OGs).

XII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. Records regarding disbursement
2. Should additional transportation be required, requests should be made through the on-scene Incident Commander.
3. Resource Management
 - a. The PCOES maintains information on the availability of resources locally and in the surrounding region. Assistance through the State is kept in the WebEOC software and is easily accessed during county EOC operations.
 - b. Resource requests will be processed by county EOC staff in the order in which they are received unless the on-scene IC indicates a special, extremely high priority need.
 - c. Once resources are procured, county EOC staff will coordinate with the on-scene IC regarding deployment of such resources.
 - d. External resources that respond to an incident in Pleasants County will be required to maintain their own records for inventory of their respective resources.

XIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A.

This plan will be reviewed, updated, and modified as necessary, but not less than annually.

II. LIST OF APPENDICES

- A. Appendix 1: Evacuation Planning Checklist
- B. Appendix 2: Transportation Resources

Appendix 1

EVACUATION PLANNING CHECKLIST

Appendix 2

TRANSPORTATION RESOURCES

PLEASANTS COUNTY SCHOOLS

- 8 – 71 Passenger Buses
- 10 – 77 Passenger Buses

2 - 35 Passenger Special Needs Buses

1 – 54 Passenger Special Needs Buses (Spare)

MOVTI

1 - 10 Passenger Van

PLEASANTS COUNTY SENIOR SERVICES

1 – 20 Passenger Bus

1 – 14 Passenger Bus w/ Handicap Lift

ADDITIONAL VANS AND BUSES

ST. MARYS CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Vans

Handicapped Vans

PLEASANTS COUNTY CHURCHES

Several Small Buses and Vans

STONERISE OF BELMONT

Handicapped Van