

MINERAL COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

BASIC PLAN

Related Federal ESFs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRF Base Plan (Roles and Responsibilities, Concept of Operations)
Related State Annexes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOP Base Plan
Purpose	<p>This plan provides an efficient, standardized response capability for Mineral County during emergencies and major disasters. It predetermines, where possible, actions to be taken by the responsible elements of the governments within Mineral County and its municipalities. The plan outlines an effective response to actual disaster occurrences and provides for recovery in the aftermath of an emergency.</p>
Primary Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral County Commission • Mineral County Office of Emergency Management (MCOEM)
Support Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WV Division of Emergency Management Division (WVDEM) • US Department of Homeland Security (USDHS)
Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See VIII. Authorities for more details. • WV Code, Chapter 15, Article 5, as amended. • WV Executive Order 20-04, December 23, 2004.
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Incident Management System, USDHS, as amended. • National Response Framework, USDHS, as amended. • Local and Tribal NIMS Integration: Integrating the NIMS Into Local and Tribal Emergency Plans and Standard Operating Procedures, Version 1.0, USDHS, 2005. • National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, USEPA. • Guide for All-Hazards Emergency Operations Planning, SLG-101, FEMA, 1996. • Emergency Response Guidebook, USDOT, 2024. • Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide, NRT-1, National Response Team, 2001. • Developing a Hazardous Materials Exercise Program, NRT-2, National Response Team, 1991. • State Hazard Mitigation Plan, WVDEM, as amended. • West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan, WVDEM, as amended. • Mineral County Hazard Mitigation Plan, MCOEM, as amended. • Mineral County Continuity of Operations Plan, MCOEM, as amended. • National Centers for Environmental Information. (2020). <i>U.S. Climate Normals Quick Access – Keyser 2 SSW</i>. Online.

References (continued)	<p>https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/us-climate-normals/#dataset=normals-monthly&timeframe=30&location=WV&station=USC00464840</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• United States Census Bureau. (2020). <i>Industry by Occupation for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Older</i> (Table). Online. https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2020.S2405?q=mineral%20county,%20wv%20economy&t=Employment:Industry• United States Census Bureau. (2020). <i>Keyser, West Virginia Profile</i>. Online. https://data.census.gov/profile/Keyser_city,_West_Virginia?g=160XX00US5443492• United States Census Bureau. (2020). <i>Mineral County Quick Facts</i>. Online. https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/mineralcountywestvirginia/POP010220
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I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Appraisal of the Threat
 - a. The *Mineral County portion of the Region 8 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan* contains a detailed risk assessment outlining how the following hazards threaten the county.
 - i. Flooding
 - ii. Winter storms
 - iii. Severe wind/Tornadoes
 - iv. Thunderstorms
 - v. Wildfires
 - vi. Dam and Levee Failure
 - vii. Drought
 - viii. Earthquake
 - ix. Landslide/Land Subsidence
 - x. Public Health Emergencies
 - xi. Hazardous Materials Release
 - xii. Terrorism
 - b. Additional man-made and technological hazards that could affect Mineral County include:
 - i. Rail accidents in any portion of the county, particularly around the former paper mill in Luke, Maryland (the rail yard is in Mineral County),
 - ii. School violence,
 - iii. A plane crash of any type,
 - iv. Large, multi-structure fires,
 - v. Cybersecurity incidents
2. Geographic and Demographic Characteristics
 - a. The land area of Mineral County is 328 square miles with a population of 26,938 (US Census Bureau, 2020).
 - b. Keyser is the county seat and has a population of 4,864 (US Census Bureau, 2020).
 - c. There are approximately 36 unincorporated communities in Mineral

County, the largest of which are:

- i. Burlington
- ii. Fort Ashby
- iii. New Creek
- iv. Rocket Center
- v. Short Gap
- vi. Wiley Ford

d. Education

- i. Elementary: Burlington Primary, Elk Garden Primary, Fountain Primary, Frankfort Elementary, Keyser Primary, and New Creek Primary
- ii. Junior Highs: Frankfort Middle, Keyser Middle
- iii. High School: Frankfort High, Keyser High
- iv. Other: Mineral County Alternative Program, Mineral County Technical Center

e. The economy of Mineral County can be classified into four (4) major categories: manufacturing; government; trade; and educational services, healthcare, and social assistance (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020).

- i. Manufacturing employs over 1,700 residents.
- ii. Government positions, including municipal, county, and state government, comprise over 2,000 jobs.
- iii. Trade, including wholesale and retail trade, employs over 1,600 residents.
- iv. Educational services, healthcare, and social assistance employs over 3,000 residents.
- v. Several other industries, such as construction, are significant contributors to the local economy.
- vi. The implications of this data are that employment is largely concentrated in municipal areas, especially from Keyser north through Cumberland. Additionally, many Mineral County residents may work out of county, making them susceptible to hazards in other areas, some of which can be carried into Mineral County (e.g., pandemic/epidemic).

The egress of workers during the day can also hamper emergency response efforts in areas reliant on volunteers.

- f. Transportation
 - i. US Routes: 50, 220
 - ii. State Routes: 28, 42, 46, 93, 956
 - iii. Railways: CSX
- g. Climatology (National Centers for Environmental Information, 2020)
 - i. Temperature
 - Mean Annual Average: 52.5° F
 - January: 20.7° F (low), 39.5° F (high)
 - July: 60.9° F (low), 88.6° F (high)
 - ii. Precipitation: Annual Average Total – 41.4", Annual Snowfall Total – 33.5"

3. Other situations are included in each functional annex relevant to the subject being addressed.

B. Assumptions

1. Emergencies and disasters will occur in Mineral County.
2. In addition to hazards listed above, catastrophic events (including but not limited to a pandemic health crisis, hostage situation, etc.) may occur.
3. Generally, this plan is activated when large-scale emergencies occur. As a preventive measure, portions of it can be activated during such occurrences as the Apple Harvest Festival, Mineral County Fair, and certain large school events.
4. When required, a local “State of Emergency” will be declared by local officials who will activate the provisions of this plan and the county Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
5. Assistance may be provided by higher levels of government if local resources are exhausted or overwhelmed.
6. Depending on the severity and magnitude of the situation, the affected area may be able to cope effectively with the situation. However, it may be

necessary to request assistance from volunteer organizations, private enterprises, mutual aid organizations, or state and/or federal sources.

7. Some incidents may occur after implementation of warning and other preparedness and public protection measures, but others may occur with little or no warning.
8. During large incidents or events encompassing several separate incidents, the response activities of differing functional areas will overlap. Incident command and resource management must be completed with this overlap in mind.
9. Additional assumptions are addressed in each functional annex that are relevant to the subject of the annex.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Basic Policies

1. The responsibility of the Mineral County Commission and the Mineral County Office of Emergency Management (MCOEM) is to protect life and property from the effects of hazardous events.
 - a. The ultimate authority to activate this plan rests with the Mineral County Commission. Such activation will most likely be based on recommendations from the MCOEM or other emergency services providers.
 - b. The Chief Executive Official (CEO) of incorporated areas is ultimately responsible for protecting lives and property within their jurisdiction. During events contained entirely within the boundaries of incorporated areas, these CEOs may request the activation of this plan for support purposes.
 - c. Based on recommendations from MCOEM, Mineral County 9-1-1, and other emergency services providers, the Mineral County Commission President, as the Executive Head of the county and as given authority in [WV Code §15-5-1](#), may declare a “state of emergency” and activate this plan and the county EOC. **In order for assistance from a higher level of government to be rendered, a “state of emergency” or a “state of preparedness” must be declared within the county.**
 - d. Municipalities may also declare a “state of emergency” for their jurisdiction which would activate any emergency plans or procedures they may have in place. It is assumed that a municipality would request resource

assistance from neighboring municipalities and/or the county **prior** to requesting assistance from the state or federal level. For this reason, **all requests for state (and subsequently federal) assistance in Mineral County should be channeled through the county EOC.**

2. This plan is activated for major county emergencies, not for minor local emergencies. If a minor local emergency escalates to the point that external resources, public information, or operational support is necessary, then the appropriate portions of this plan should be activated.
3. When the emergency exceeds the county's capability to respond, assistance may be requested from the West Virginia Division of Emergency Management (WVDEM). Federal assistance may be requested and coordinated by WVDEM. (See II.B. below.)
 - a. While assistance can be requested from the state and federal government, emergency response is primarily a local endeavor. The *National Response Framework (NRF)*, from which the *West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan (WVEOP)* and this plan are derived, is based on the concept that incident management activities should take place with the "lowest" jurisdictional level possible.
 - b. Requests from higher levels of government should conform to National Incident Management System (NIMS) criteria.
4. Resources, such as the American Red Cross (ARC), Salvation Army, hospitals, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOADs), and other private enterprises may be called upon to supplement local government resources.
5. When appropriate, services for special needs populations (e.g., handicapped, elderly, non-English speaking, children, etc.) should be considered and implemented.
6. From an operational standpoint, the NIMS outlines the management of an emergency response with three (3) components: the Incident Command System (ICS), a Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MAC Group), and a Joint Information System (JIS).

- a. The ICS is used to manage activities on-scene. The ICS is detailed in [Annex A: Direction and Control](#).
- b. The Mineral County EOC is an example of a MACS. EOC operations are detailed in [Annex A: Direction and Control](#).
- c. Emergency public information and some notification/warning information, as well as media relations, are managed by a JIS. The county's JIS is detailed in [Annex D: Public Information](#).

B. State and Federal Involvement

- 1. State
 - a. For emergency situations that exceed the combined capabilities of all local emergency response organizations, the State of West Virginia, through the WVDEM, can provide direct services and assistance to the affected county and can act as a channel of obtaining and providing additional resources from outside the state and from the federal government.
 - b. When the WVDEM provides emergency assistance, which may include on-site representation, the overall command and control authority remains with the local jurisdiction, unless local control is otherwise relinquished or if state or federal law requires the transfer of authority to a specified state or federal agency.
 - c. The [West Virginia EOP](#) calls for all state departments and agencies with emergency responsibilities to provide direct assistance to local jurisdictions where possible and to participate in local EOC activities.
 - d. The [West Virginia EOP](#) expects local jurisdictions to have fully committed and depleted all locally available resources before requesting assistance from a higher level of government.

- 2. Federal
 - a. Requests for federal assistance should come from the State EOC (SEOC).
 - b. Federal to local coordination is most likely to be through state representatives.
 - c. During incidents for which a federal response may be necessary, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with other federal departments and agencies, initiates actions to prevent, prepare for,

respond to, and recover from the incident. These actions are taken in conjunction with state and local authorities and may occur regardless of whether federal assistance is requested.

- i. Federal representatives should coordinate with state and local jurisdictions to establish the Joint Field Office (JFO) if federal assistance has been requested or deployed.
- ii. Local and state representatives may be invited to participate in the JFO to manage the integration of on-going local and state incident management objectives/operations into the federal response.
- d. Overall federal support to the incident command structure on-scene is coordinated through the JFO.

C. Training

1. The following training (most recent course versions), at a minimum, should be completed by all new employees, recruits, and first responders who have a direct role in emergency preparedness, incident management, or response for NIMS compliance.
 - a. IS-100 (Introduction to ICS)
 - b. IS-200 (Basic ICS)
 - c. IS-700 (NIMS: An Introduction)
 - d. IS-800 (NRF)
2. Emergency responders with the potential to hold command positions (e.g., officers, etc.) should also take IS-300 (Intermediate ICS) and IS-400 (Advanced ICS).
3. More detailed courses may also be completed as part of an on-going training program. Such courses include:
 - a. IS-402 (ICS for Local Elected Officials)
 - b. IS-702 (Public Information)
 - c. IS-703 (Resource Management)
4. Several agencies throughout Mineral County offer training opportunities, such as the WVU Extension Service, Mineral County Local Emergency Planning

Committee (LEPC), etc. Other agencies, such as the WVDEM, WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety (WVDMAPS), WV Public Service Training, WVU Fire Service Extension, also provide training opportunities in or near Mineral County.

5. Individual agencies' Operating Guidelines (OGs) detail other training requirements.
6. The MCOEM and other emergency services organizations should conduct periodic exercises to confirm the effectiveness of training received and responsibilities in this plan as well as overall NIMS implementation. The MCOEM and Mineral County LEPC maintain an exercise schedule with the appropriate sections of the WVDEM.

III. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General

1. Most departments within local government have emergency functions in addition to their normal duties. Each department is responsible for developing and maintaining its own emergency management protocols and OGs.
2. Specific agency roles and responsibilities are addressed in the annexes of this plan. Responsibilities for certain organizations that are not a part of local government are also presented.

B. Responsibilities

1. Primary
 - a. Mineral County Commission
 - i. Appropriate funds for emergency management.
 - ii. Ensure that personnel, equipment, and supplies are available for emergency operations.
 - iii. Delegate appropriate authorities to the MCOEM Director to ensure efficient emergency management.
 - iv. Establish a local EOC to coordinate emergency operations and officially activate it during times of emergency.
 - v. Establish and reference mutual aid agreements with public and private agencies.
 - vi. If appropriate and upon recommendation from experts at the local level,

declare a “state of emergency”.

- b. Mineral County Office of Emergency Management
 - i. Advise the county government on matters of emergency management.
 - ii. Assist municipal governments as requested and approved by the county commission.
 - iii. Prepare and maintain a plan for emergency response and management activities.
 - iv. Design and conduct exercises to ensure the plan is current and effective.
 - v. During emergencies, activate and manage the EOC.
 - vi. Serve as liaison to state and federal officials during local states of emergency.
 - vii. Offer training, as applicable and in accordance with NIMS criteria, to ensure that local responders are qualified and prepared to undertake emergency operations.
 - viii. Develop and maintain a resource manual to assist in the emergency procurement of necessary resources.

2. Support

- a. WV Division of Emergency Management
 - i. Develop, test, and maintain the [West Virginia EOP](#).
 - ii. Receive local resource requests.
 - iii. Coordinate state agency response to an incident.
 - iv. Activate and staff the SEOC, if appropriate.
 - v. Request and coordinate federal assistance to an emergency.
- b. US Department of Homeland Security
 - i. As per [Executive Order #12148](#), the USDHS coordinates all federal disaster assistance, including military support provided to state and local governments.
 - ii. Coordinates [ESF #5](#) (of the [NRF](#)) operations with all other activated ESFs to ensure the federal response is integrated with state and local objectives.

C. Extraordinary Responsibilities Listed in the [NRF](#)

1. The local CEO requests state and, if necessary, federal assistance through the governor of West Virginia (accessed through the SEOC) when all local capabilities have been exhausted.
2. In some instances when federal agencies maintain local offices, the resources of that local federal agency office may be utilized during the response. Such assistance is contingent upon the presence of mutual aid agreements. Federal agency office personnel respond under their appropriate Emergency Support Function (ESF) of the [NRF](#).
3. Specific interactions between local agencies and the federal government (as outlined in the [NRF](#)) are discussed in the individual annexes of this plan.

IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The Mineral County Commission is responsible for the policy making, coordination, and direction and control over all emergency management activities within Mineral County that occur outside of municipal jurisdictions.
- B. Emergency response to an incident takes place under the direction and control of the local government having jurisdiction. If an incident occurs within municipal boundaries, the affected municipality has direction and control. Incidents occurring in the unincorporated portions of the county are under the direction and control of the county commission.
- C. If an incident expands to include multiple jurisdictions, direction and control still remain with the local governments having jurisdiction. In other words, local governments retain control over their own resources throughout the response. On-scene command transitions to a unified or area command structure, with the lead likely coming from the jurisdiction in which the incident originated. County government, through the MCOEM, is available to support the operation.
- D. In basic terms, Mineral County responders utilize the ICS to manage on-scene activities. The ICS, including how an Incident Commander (IC) is selected, is detailed in [Annex A: Direction and Control](#).
- E. The Mineral County EOC is a MACS that facilitates policy and decision-making, coordination, and overall direction and control of emergency responders when an incident exceeds the capabilities of the ICS organization. The Mineral County EOC

is the primary and centralized location for multi-jurisdictional direction and control of emergency response activities in the county. EOC capabilities are further detailed in [Annex A: Direction and Control](#).

F. Public information is managed through a JIS to ensure consistency. A physical Joint Information Center (JIC) may be established within or near the EOC to coordinate and manage the JIS.

V. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

A. General

1. Each element of Mineral County's government is responsible to take actions to:
 - a. Pre-designate lines of succession.
 - b. Pre-delegate authorities for the successors to key personnel.
 - c. Make provisions for the preservation of records.
 - d. Develop plans and procedures for the relocation of essential departments.
 - e. Develop specific procedures to deploy essential personnel, equipment, and supplies to maximize their survival.
2. The MCOEM maintains a [Continuity of Operations Plan](#) for Mineral County's government.
3. Each municipal jurisdiction should include continuity of government in its emergency operations plan.

B. Preservation of Records

1. Each agency/department is responsible for maintaining and recording all legal documents affecting the organization and administration of emergency management functions, as well as all records and documents necessary for the continued operation of the local government. It is further the responsibility of all Mineral County and municipal officials to ensure that all records are secured and protected from damage or destruction at all times.
2. Elected officials shall ensure that all legal documents of a public and private nature recorded by the designated official (i.e., clerks, assessors, tax collectors) be protected and preserved in accordance with state law. An alternate location for safeguarding vital records has been designated and is

presently not at risk; also, essential records have been prioritized by all governmental offices throughout Mineral County.

3. Responsibilities of Local Governments
 - a. Identify, in advance, priority categories of essential records. Categories should include records necessary to continue critical government functions, records required to protect the rights and interests of citizens, records that may be needed during an emergency response, etc.
 - b. Label all records within the priority categories with identifiable markings, TO INCLUDE PRIORITY OF EVACUATION.
 - c. Assess the vulnerability of stored records to direct and secondary damage from various hazards.
 - d. Evaluate and designate alternate storage locations with respect to potential hazards.
 - e. Make arrangements for the transport of records to the alternate storage location(s).
 - f. Safeguard vital computer information and records.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. Administration of emergency management activities in Mineral County is conducted on a daily, non-emergency basis by the MCOEM.
2. During the response and recovery phases, the emergency management program is coordinated by the MCOEM Director with responders and CEOs at the scene and in the activated EOC in accordance with the written procedures set forth in this plan and in organizational OGs.
3. Required reports should be submitted to the appropriate authorities in accordance with individual annexes. Each participating department/agency is required to submit an after-action report to the MCOEM within 30 days after the termination of emergency response activities. Records of expenditures and obligations in emergency operations should be maintained by local governments and agencies employing their own bookkeeping procedures (including personnel overtime, equipment used, contracts initiated, etc.). Emphasis should be placed on meeting applicable audit requirements.
 - a. Resource Procurement Actions before a Declaration of Local "State of

Emergency": Every effort should be made to meet requirements with local government resources. County/municipal officials should be contacted without regard to normal business hours to assist in obtaining those necessary items that are not readily available in the stocks of committed local governments. Unless specifically authorized by the appropriate municipal/county official, normal procurement guidelines should prevail.

- b. Resource Procurement Actions after a Declaration of Local "State of Emergency": See II.A.1. and Appendix 1.
- c. Various programs, such as the FEMA Public Assistance (PA) and Individual Assistance (IA), loans/grants through the Small Business Administration (SBA), etc. may be available to recover disaster-related costs.

4. After-Action Critique

- a. Following a major emergency response, the MCOEM Director should schedule a critique of the emergency response actions.
- b. During the critique, participants should review the effectiveness of actions taken, resource shortcomings, etc. The purpose of the meeting would be to highlight strengths and weaknesses and identify measures that can improve preparedness and operational readiness.
- c. The MCOEM should facilitate revisions to the appropriate sections of this plan, if necessary.

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

B. Logistics

- 1. In the event that the county's resources prove to be inadequate during a response, requests can be made for assistance from other jurisdictions, higher levels of government, and other agencies.
 - a. Resource requests should be in accordance with existing mutual aid agreements.
 - b. Requests to higher levels of government should include NIMS resource types and categories (see [Annex H: Resource Management](#)).

2. Guidelines have been identified to ensure that authorized personnel are in-place at all times to approve emergency resource procurement and expenses.

VII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. This plan has been developed by the MCOEM in accordance with guidance provided by the WVDEM and the US Department of Homeland Security.
- B. The MCOEM should ensure that this plan is current. As a participant in the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) program, at least four (4) annexes should be updated annually. Those selected are the choice of the county based on deficiencies identified during events/exercises. The county is required to update annexes based on the state's latest gap analysis for EMPG.
- C. The MCOEM is responsible for distributing plan updates.

VIII. AUTHORITIES

- A. Federal
 1. *The Homeland Security Act of 2002*, Public Law 107-296, 6 USC 101 et. seq., November 25, 2003.
 2. *The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act*, as amended, 42 USC Section 5121, et. seq.
 3. Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, Public Law 113-2, H.R. 152, 127 Stat.4
 4. *The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002*, Public Law 107-188, 42 USC 247d.
 5. National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies.
 6. Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments, 44 CFR Part 13.
 7. *The Price-Anderson Amendments Act*, Public Law 100-408, 102 Stat. 1066, 1988.
 8. *The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liabilities Act (CERCLA)*, as amended by *The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986*, 42 USC 9601, et. seq., and *The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act)*, as amended, 33 USC 1251, et. seq.
 9. *The National Emergencies Act*, 50 USC §1601-1651, as amended.
 10. *Emergencies Involving Chemical or Biological Weapons*, 10 USC § 382, as

amended.

11. *Emergencies Involving Nuclear Materials*, 18 USC 831(e), as amended.
12. *The Occupational Safety and Health Act*, 29 USC § 651-658, as amended.
13. *The Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978*, 16 USC § 2101-2114, as amended.
14. Executive Order 12148, Designation of the USDHS as the Primary Agency for Coordination of Federal Disaster Relief, Emergency Assistance, and Emergency Preparedness.
15. Executive Order 12333, United States Intelligence Activities.
16. Executive Order 12382, President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC).
17. Executive Order 12472, Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions.
18. Executive Order 12580, Superfund Implementation.
19. Executive Order 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities.
20. Executive Order 12742, National Security Industrial Responsiveness.
21. Executive Order 12777, Implementation of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
22. Executive Order 12919, National Defense Industrial Resources Preparedness.
23. Executive Order 13284, Amendment of Executive Orders and Other Actions in Connection with the Establishment of the Department of Homeland Security.
24. Executive Order 13286, Amendment of Executive Orders and Other Actions in Connection with the Transfer of Certain Functions to the Secretary of Homeland Security.
25. Executive Order 13295, Revised List of Quarantinable Communicable Diseases.
26. Executive Order 13354, National Counterterrorism Center.
27. Executive Order 13356, Strengthening the Sharing of Terrorism Information to Protect Americans.
28. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5: Management of Domestic Incidents.
29. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 7: Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection.

30. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 8: National Preparedness.
31. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 9: Defense of United States Agriculture and Food.
32. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 10: Biodefense for the 21st Century.
33. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 12: Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors.
34. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 14: Domestic Nuclear Detection.
35. Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 15: U.S. Policy and Strategy in the War on Terror

B. State

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

IX. AUTHORIZATION

County Commission President	Date
Commissioner	Date
Commissioner	Date

X. LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Sample Emergency Proclamation
Appendix 2: Glossary