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January 21, 2019

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Thomas K. Norment, Jr.
The Honorable Emmet W. Hanger, Jr.
The Honorable S. Chris Jones
The Honorable Mark D. Obenshain
The Honorable Thomas C. Wright

VIA: Brian J. Moran, Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security

FROM: Jeffrey D. Stern, State Coordinator

RE: Commonwealth Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Report (C-THIRA)

In accordance with § 2.2-222.1(D) of the *Code of Virginia*, I am pleased to submit the 2017 and 2018 Commonwealth Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (C-THIRA).

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

2018 Commonwealth Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (C-THIRA)

§ 2.2-222.1(D)

January 2019

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PREFACE

This report is provided in accordance with the *Code of Virginia,* §2.2-222.1(D)*,* which states:

> The Secretary shall develop annually the Commonwealth Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (C-THIRA) Report to identify threats and hazards and determine capability targets and resource requirements necessary to address anticipated and unanticipated risks to state and local preparedness. The C-THIRA Report shall: (i) identify a list of the threats and hazards of primary concern to the Commonwealth; (ii) describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the Commonwealth; (iii)assess each threat and hazard in context to develop a specific capability target for each core capability consistent with federal National Preparedness Goals; and (iv) estimate the resources required to achieve the capability targets through the use of community assets and mutual aid, while also considering preparedness activities, including mitigation opportunities. Additionally, the C-THIRA Report shall assess the Commonwealth's state of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, and evaluating, and its ability to take corrective action, as well as any shortfalls in these areas. The C-THIRA Report shall also serve as the Commonwealth's strategic approach to improving future preparedness and shall be delivered to the Chairmen of the Senate Committees on Finance and for Courts of Justice and the Chairmen of the House Committees on Appropriations and Militia, Police and Public Safety no later than November 1 of each year.

Acknowledgement goes to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) process and to the various Virginia planning district commissions and councils for their participation in development of this report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The threats and hazards to the Commonwealth identified in this report parallel the federally-mandated Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA). These include hurricanes, floods, non-rotational winds, winter weather, drought, earthquakes, landslides, wildfires, coronal mass ejections, radiological events, complex coordinated terrorist attacks, and cyber-attacks.

Virginia's capabilities targets are outlined for each core capability, consistent with the federal National Preparedness Goal. Core capability targets provide guidance on the specific types and levels of capability that the Commonwealth is expected to develop and sustain. Training, current mitigation activities, local data, and other direct inputs were used to identify resource strengths and weaknesses.

PRIMARY THREATS & HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

In concert with the FEMA-mandated THIRA process and in updating last year's C-THIRA, the identified threats and hazards to the Commonwealth were classified into three categories of scenarios: natural, technological, and human-caused. Eight threat and hazard scenarios were carried over from last year to provide a baseline for planning and evaluation. In addition, three natural hazards and one technological hazard were added in 2018. The threats and hazards identified could have significant life, multi-sector, property, and social impacts.

Natural threats and hazards are those events that occur because of bad weather conditions, geological conditions, or a combination of these conditions. The natural threats and hazards identified are:

- Hurricanes
- Floods
- Non-rotational Winds
- Winter Weather
- Drought
- Earthquakes
- Landslides
- Wildfires
- Coronal Mass Ejections

Technological threats and hazards are associated with accidental failures of manmade systems or critical infrastructures. The technological threats and hazards identified are:

- HAZMAT – Radiological Release

Human-caused threats and hazards are those events that result from intentional human action, like terrorism. The human-caused threats and hazards identified are:

- Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack
- Cyber Attack
- Civil Disturbance

DESCRIPTION OF THREATS & HAZARDS

NATURAL EVENTS

Hurricanes contain the synergistic elements of high winds, storm surge, and rainfall in a short time period. For the purposes of this report, this event is predominantly associated with the coast and the activities and impacts associated with hurricanes are presumed to be consistent with other coastal storms. It should be noted, however, that hurricanes have traveled inland and created extensive riverine flooding and landslides.

In Virginia, the Hamptons Roads and Eastern Shore regions are particularly susceptible to impacts from coastal storms. Due to their elevations, these regions are at an increased risk of flooding from the storm surges and immense rainfall that hurricanes can bring. Most of the Eastern Shore is fewer than six feet above mean sea level and the Hampton Roads region has been designated as the second most vulnerable area to flooding on the East Coast.

Maximum surge heights vary based on the modeled storm scenarios. Gloucester, Northumberland and York counties and the cities of Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Virginia Beach could expect to see greater than 15-feet surge heights during a Category 3 or four event.

If a Category 3 or four hurricane occurred, 90 percent of the population in the following localities would be directly at risk due to storm surge flooding:

- Accomack County
- City of Hampton
- City of Newport News
- City of Norfolk
- City of Poquoson
- City of Virginia Beach
- Northampton County

Flooding occurs when an area that is normally dry becomes inundated with water. Flooding may occur as an overflow of streams or rivers, an overflow of inland and tidal waters, mudflows, or due to the failure of engineered structures like dams or levees. Flooding can occur at any time of the year. Rapid snowmelt can cause flooding in the winter. Torrential rains from hurricanes, tropical systems, and seasonal rain patterns can cause flooding at any time of year, but is typically most prevalent in the spring, summer, and fall.

Flooding is one of the most common hazards that occur in both the US and Virginia. Between 1957 and 2016, 38 of the 64 federal disaster declarations in Virginia included flood impacts. Riverine and coastal flooding poses significant risk to Virginia. Virginia's most urbanized areas are in broad, flat coastal plains, prone to both coastal and riverine flooding. In the mountains of the western part of the state, most urban development occurs along the relatively flat river valleys, which are at risk for riverine flooding and occasional flash flooding.

Non-Rotational Winds (Derechos) is a widespread straight-line windstorm linked to a band of severe thunderstorms. Derechos are mainly warm-weather phenomenon, occurring mostly in June and July in the Norther Hemisphere. Derechos are a thunderstorm complex, producing a band of winds at least 240 miles in length with wind speeds of at least 58 mph or greater along most of its length. Derechos can produce damage comparable to tornados.

The most significant derecho in Virginia began as a result of a series of severe thunderstorms with winds as high as 80 mph beginning the evening of Friday, June 29, 2012, and continuing into the early morning hours of Saturday, June 30, 2012. Severe thunderstorms wit high winds and hail occurred again on the evening of June 30 and the afternoon of July 1, 2012.

This event took place during an extended and extremely hot weather pattern, which exacerbated the overall impact of the widespread and significant power outages caused by these storms events. Dangerously high temperatures, as high as 105 degrees with heat indices reaching up to 112 degrees, persisted for an extended period of time resulting in excessive heat warnings, heat watches, heat advisories, and Code Orange Air Quality warnings in portions of the Commonwealth. In total the impacts from this derecho event was $21.7 million, and resulted in approximately 1 million people without power, 6 fatalities, and the City of Lynchburg Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant discharged 250,000 gallons an hour into the James River.

Winter Weather in Virginia often causes extensive power outages and roads to be blocked by snow and ice. Virginia's biggest winter weather threat comes from a storm pattern known as a northeaster or "nor'easter," which occurs when warm, moist air from the ocean combines with cold winds from the northeast.

Nor'easters may result primarily in rain, snow, ice, or some combination thereof. Strong winds also characterize nor'easters, often resulting in coastal flooding and erosion. The combination of heavy, frozen precipitation and strong winds often causes damage to trees and utility lines. Nor'easters may occur from September through April, but are usually at their worst in January, February, and March.

Some of the historic winter weather extremes recorded in Virginia includes the following:[1]

- *Lowest temperature*: -30°F, recorded on January 21, 1985, at the Mountain Lake Biological Station in Giles County.
- *Greatest one-day snowfall*: 34 inches, recorded on February 6, 2010, at the Lincoln weather station near Purcellville, Virginia.
- *Highest single storm snowfall*: 48 inches, recorded January 6-7, 1996, at Big Meadows.
- *Greatest monthly snowfall*: 54 inches during February 1899, recorded in Warrenton.
- *Greatest seasonal snowfall*: 124.2 inches during the 1995-1996 winter season, recorded in Wise County.

Major winter storms typically affect large areas of the nation. During the 1990s, winter storms in Virginia resulted in more localities qualifying for major disaster declarations than any other hazard.

[1] Commonwealth of Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2018, Section 3-19 Winter Weather.

Droughts are short-term or long-term water deficiencies that cause agricultural, environmental, and societal impacts. They can occur in any part of the state and can last for long periods. Agricultural drought is the most common, characterized by unusually dry conditions during the growing season, and can have significant economic effects on local agriculture. Meteorological drought is defined as an extended period (generally six months or more) when precipitation is less than 75 percent of normal during that period. Hydrologic drought is characterized by extremely low stream flow levels, and is caused by a prolonged meteorological drought.

The Drought Monitoring Task Force (DMTF), an interagency group made up of representatives from both state and federal agencies, tracks current drought conditions in Virginia. The Task Force's status reports integrate information from various state and federal organizations to provide a complete picture of current and near-term drought conditions.

Earthquakes, although rare on the East Coast, have the capacity to be devastating in impact. Historically, earthquakes have occurred in Virginia in three primary areas:

- Eastern Tennessee Seismic Zone (far Southwest Virginia)
- Giles County Seismic Zone (Southwest Virginia)
- Central Virginia Seismic Zone (Central Virginia)

As Virginia is not located near a tectonic plate edge, quakes that occur within the state are referred to as intraplate earthquakes. East coast and central U.S. intraplate earthquakes can be felt at extreme distances from the epicenter of an event. Figure 3 provides a representation of known earthquake epicenters in Virginia.

The most recent, significant earthquake in Virginia occurred in the Central Virginia Seismic Zone on August 23, 2011, with the epicenter near the Town of Mineral in Louisa County. The Louisa earthquake had a Richter scale rating of 5.8 and a maximum perceived intensity of VII (very strong) on the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale.

The intensity of the Louisa earthquake was enough to require two schools to be torn down due to irreparable damage. It also caused chimneys to collapse, hundreds of homes to suffer foundation damage, and dozens of private wells to be functionally destroyed. Multiple natural gas line leaks in nearby localities were also reported. The total structural damage in Louisa was estimated to be in excess of $80 million. The estimated loss to inventory, building contents, and income was greater than $100 million.

During this event, the shaking was so severe that it caused two nuclear reactors to automatically shut down at the North Anna Nuclear Power Plant. Inspections for damage were extensive; reactor restart was on November 11, 2011, roughly eleven weeks after the event.

Landslides are the downslope transport of a mass of soil and rock material and refer to several different varieties of ground movement landforms and processes. The primary driving force for a landslide is gravity, but other factors may contribute to the failure of a slope. Landslides are usually triggered by heavy rainfall, rapid snowmelt, over steepening of slopes by stream incision, or earthquakes, while certain man-made changes to the land, such as slope modification or drainage alteration, can greatly increase the likelihood of landslides. Landslides are capable of destroying

buildings, rupturing gas, water, and sewer mains, and knocking out power and telephone lines while blocking transportation routes. Sometimes a landslide may move slowly down a slope, but often the movement can occur without warning and be extremely fast. Soil creep and slumping cause property damage gradually, whereas rockslides and debris flows can sweep away people and property instantaneously.

Landslides are most common in the mountainous terrain of Virginia because of the presence of steep slopes and highly fractured bedrock over shallow soils. The lower-relief areas of the Piedmont and Coastal Plain also have landslides, but they are often smaller and generated by human disturbance, such as making an over-steepened road cut. The most disastrous landslide events have been associated with heavy rainfall along the steep slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Appalachians. Areas that are prone to mass movement include areas where landslides have occurred in the past; steep slopes with an angle greater than 30 degrees; over steepened cuts and fills, particularly due to home and road building.

The greatest landslide hazards are present in western and southwestern Virginia. One federal disaster declaration has been recorded for Buchanan County (1995); two other declared disasters in Nelson (1969) and Madison (1995) Counties have experienced landslides because of flooding or hurricane related events.

Wildfires can have significant local and regional impacts, as well as extensive resource requirements. Wildfire poses an extraordinary hazard when it transitions from forest or rangeland into woodland-urban interface locations putting populations, critical infrastructure, local economies, historical resources, and homes at significant risk.

The Cumberland Plateau RC ranked wildfire as a high hazard. Eleven of the 20 regional plans ranked wildfire as a medium-high hazard, and eight ranked as low. The average ranking of the local plans for wildfire was medium.

Coronal Mass Ejection (CME) is a low-probability, high-impact space weather event. CMEs often occur at the same time as solar flares but they are distinct events with different emissions and different effects. CMEs are massive explosions of magnetic field and plasma from the Sun's outer atmosphere that result from fluctuations in its magnetic fields. The magnetized particles are blasted out into space and may affect Earth in under four days if ejected in our direction.

If Earth is in the CME's pathway, a geomagnetic storm (i.e. a temporary disturbance of the earth's magnetic field) can occur. Geomagnetic storms contribute to the aurora at the two poles and, more significantly, these storms interfere with a variety of human technologies. High frequency radio waves can be distorted, which can cause radios to emit static and GPS coordinates to drift. Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system control errors can result or components could be destroyed. The interaction can also create electrical currents in utility grids, which can overload electrical systems.

Earth has experienced the effects of CMEs in the past. The most significant event in history was the Carrington event in 1859, but there have been significant events in 1903, 1909, 1921, 1989, 2000, and 2003. During the 1859 Carrington event, an intense geomagnetic storm induced an electrical

current in long telegraph wires, resulting in destruction of telegraph keys, and, in some cases, causing fires. An event of this size today would have the potential to cause major disruptions to the power grid and communications systems, due to the sheer size of modern systems and our dependence on them. For example, it has been estimated that if a geomagnetic storm similar to the 1921 event were to occur today, it could damage or destroy more than 300 transformers leaving over 130 million people without power for months, potentially years.

The loss of electricity could affect water distribution, sewage treatment and disposal, refrigeration, lighting, heating, cooling, and cooking for much of America. Transportation systems, particularly train transport, could be disrupted. Banking and other commercial activities could be curtailed. Long distance communications systems may also be disrupted.

Solar coronal mass ejections most frequently occur when the 11-year sunspot cycle peaks, although they can occur at any time. However, scientists estimate that the recurrence interval (the average time between storms of a certain magnitude) for a storm the strength of the Carrington event is approximately 400 to 500 years. However, the frequency of geomagnetic storms that could still cause significant damage on the earth is estimated at less than 100 years. Weak events happen annually.

TECHNOLOGICAL EVENTS

HAZMAT – Radiological Release events at a nuclear power station are classified as a low-probability, high-consequence event. They represent a potential hazard of such consequence that all states with nuclear reactors are required to perform exercises evaluated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). In addition to the testing process, the NRC provides guidance on the physical protection of facilities, material controls, and accounting for special nuclear materials. FEMA, in coordination with the NRC and other federal agencies, has assisted in identifying response priorities and processes for a radiological event.

Virginia has two nuclear reactors, one in Surry County, and one in Louisa County. The areas around these sites are monitored at all times with radiation detectors. Should an event occur, it would fall under one of four classifications with actions noted, as required.

- *Notification of an Unusual Event*: Detection of a minor problem; no release of radioactive matter is expected; no danger to the public and no special precautions are needed.
- *Alert*: A minor incident has occurred; a small amount of radioactive matter might be released within the station; no danger to the public and no special precautions are needed.
- *Site Area Emergency*: A more serious incident has happened; a possibility of small amounts of radioactive material could be released into the area immediately surrounding the site; listen for instructions from the local television or radio station broadcasting emergency information.
- *General Emergency*: The most serious type of event; radioactive material may be released outside the station site, sirens will sound; a general emergency may require that prompt, specific steps or actions be taken to protect oneself or family; listen for instructions from a local television or radio broadcasting emergency information.

Depending on the level of the event and weather conditions, specific consequences can include the following:

- A requirement for nearby residents to evacuate or shelter in place.
- A negative impact on agriculture and farming products, especially milk.
- Loss of critical infrastructure and a key resource.
- Power outages.
- Environmental impacts.
- Closure of roads and shipping/transportation facilities due to downwind impacts.

As of the time of this report, Virginia has not experienced an event classified greater than a notification of an unusual event. One such notification occurred as a result of the Louisa earthquake that forced the shutdown of the North Anna reactors, which was only 11 miles from the epicenter. Nevertheless, the impacts from events such as Chernobyl, Three Mile Island, and, most recently, Fukushima illustrate the need to identify this as a hazard and risk.

Radiological events can also occur with accidents or misuse of radiological materials that are found commonly around the Commonwealth, often in the medical or construction industries. These events are typically lower consequence events, although homeland security professionals monitor incidents in case patterns emerge that may indicate terrorist activity.

HUMAN-CAUSED EVENTS

Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack (CCTA) are synchronized attacks, conducted by one or more independent teams, occurring at multiple locations sequentially or in close succession, initiated with little or no warning, using multiple attackers, and employing one or more of the following weapon systems: firearms, explosives, and fire as a weapon. Non-traditional terrorist methodologies may also be employed.

In the last several years, these attacks are becoming more frequent, more coordinated, and designed for maximum lethality.

Historical events include the following:

International:

- Mumbai, India. Train station and hospital attack. (November 2008)
- Paris, France. Suicide Bombers and shootings near Stade de France. (November 2015)
- Brussels, Belgium. Airport and metro attack. (March 2016)

Domestic:

- World Trade Center, Pentagon. Hijacked commercial liners. (September 2001)
- Boston, MA. Boston Marathon bombing. (April 2013)
- San Bernardino, CA. Inland Regional Center shooting. (December 2015)

Cyber Attack encompasses a wide range of malicious acts carried out in cyberspace. These attacks can include attempts to weaken or destroy critical infrastructure, cyber-enabled crimes, from theft and fraud to child exploitation and drug trafficking, acts of "hacktivism" (i.e., hacking for a politically or socially motivated purpose), data breaches, and espionage. Cyber-attacks not only threaten confidential information (e.g., intellectual property, personally identifiable information, classified national security information) but also threaten Virginia's economy, public safety and

security, and physical infrastructure operations. Given its nature, a cyber-attack can be perpetrated from almost anywhere with access to the internet.

Virginia is particularly at risk for cyber-attacks. Northern Virginia is the biggest internet exchange point in the world. The majority of the world's internet traffic travels through the millions of square feet of data centers located in Loudon and Fairfax counties. Within the next five years, this footprint is expected to double. Furthermore, Virginia's proximity to the national capital, and the fact that it is home to many federal agencies and military units, make it a prime target for cyber-attacks.

Civil Disturbances are acts of violence and disorder prejudicial to public law and order. It includes acts such as riots, acts of violence, insurrections, unlawful obstructions, or assemblages, or other disorders prejudicial to public law and order.

On August 13, 2017, Charlottesville, Virginia, experienced a major civil disturbance that was called the "Unite the Right" rally. The rally resulted in three fatalities.

CORE CAPABILITY TARGETS

FEMA's 2015 National Preparedness Goal identifies 32 core capabilities, activities essential for emergency preparedness.

Core capability targets are aligned with the federal National Preparedness Goal. The C-THIRA core capabilities reside within five mission areas related to emergency management and homeland security: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. Three of the core capabilities (planning, public information and warning, and operational coordination) span all five-mission areas; others are specific to each mission.

Planning Core Capability Targets

- Implement state, regional, and local plans and annexes, as appropriate for the event, to include the following plans: the COVEOP, Continuity of Operations Plan, recovery, hazard mitigation, emergency medical, incident action plans, and catastrophic plans.
- Monitor the implementation process and document the results, and provide for a review of after-action reports to determine whether changes to the referenced plans need to be made.
- Complete any plan updates within the appropriate planning cycle for the item or by a deadline identified in an after-action report. The event and the timeframes established within the plans will drive the implementation timeline.
- Ensure state level emergency planning initiatives comply with the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) Standard.

Public Information and Warning Core Capability Targets

- Share prompt, actionable, and accurate information.
- When events allow, provide information to the public regarding possible impacts and actions to be taken no less than 72 hours prior to the event.
- If the event is dynamic in nature, such as an IND, provide an appropriate, single message to the public with information relevant to the situation no more than one-hour post impact. Ensure the message is minimal in nature but comprehensive enough to allow the public to act appropriately.
- During and immediately after an event, expand the various communication platforms to meet required capacities with a strong focus on single messaging.
- Keep appointed/elected officials in the loop via a joint information center. Coordinate state-level elected officials' public outreach.

Operational Coordination Core Capability Targets

- Share prompt, actionable, and accurate information.
- Provide direct links between agencies and entities, as required, to coordinate response and recovery before, during, and after an event.
- Employ a common-use platform providing essential elements of information for appropriate agencies and entities before, during, and after an event.
- Increase trained staff available for functional deployment and increase technical/platform capacity within the next three years.

Forensics and Attribution Core Capability Targets

- In coordination with other applicable entities, provide the ability and capacity to identify and attribute actions, equipment and materials used, and entities involved following a human-caused or technological event.

Intelligence and Information Sharing Core Capability Targets

- In coordination with other applicable partners and entities via the Virginia Fusion Center, share critical information, as appropriate, to reduce the probability of deliberate physical human-caused or cyber-driven activities that are designed to disrupt, harm or otherwise damage people, systems, structures, or infrastructure.
- Expand the provision of training and placement of key staff to facilitate coordination with appropriate agencies to meet increasing demand.

Interdiction and Disruption Core Capability Targets

- In coordination with other applicable partners and entities via the Virginia Fusion Center, act on the shared critical information, as appropriate, to reduce the probability of deliberate physical human-caused or cyber-driven activities.
- Increase technical capacity and staffing to meet shortfalls that currently exist.

Screening, Search, and Detection Core Capability Targets

- In cooperation with other applicable partners and entities and coordinated through the various transportation sectors, screen packages, luggage, etc., with the intent of detecting and identifying goods, materials, components, infected animals, and other items that pose a threat to the Commonwealth, its citizens, or its economy.
- Once identified, interdict and disrupt, as appropriate for the security of the Commonwealth.

Access Control and Identity Verification Core Capability Targets

- In coordination with federal partners, verify identity and control access to emergency operations centers (EOCs) and Joint Field Offices.

Cybersecurity Core Capability Targets

- In coordination with appropriate public and private partners, ensure that the Commonwealth's systems remain secure.
- Provide support and assistance to private sector partners in accordance with existing plans and processes, including the National Infrastructure Protection Plan.

Physical Protective Measures Core Capability Targets

- In coordination with appropriate partners and using existing plans, identify physical vulnerabilities with the intent to prioritize, focus, implement, and maintain resources or activities to reduce or mitigate potential consequences from harm caused by human, technological, or natural events.
- Identify and target high-priority vulnerabilities as measured and identified using risk and consequence analysis.
- Continue to pursue funding of state mitigation activities as identified in the 2013 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities Core Capability Targets

- Ensure that operational activities and critical infrastructure sectors have and maintained the appropriate threat, vulnerability, and consequence tools necessary to properly identify and prioritize threats and vulnerabilities as measured by consequences.

Supply Chain Integrity and Security Core Capability Targets

- Secure and increase resiliency for all critical and key transportation nodes within the Commonwealth.
- In coordination with public/private partners, implement programs and processes designed to help secure and make resilient methods of transportation and materials in transit.

Community Resilience Core Capability Targets

- In accordance with existing local, regional, and hazard mitigation plans, take actions as described in the mitigation strategies that will increase the whole community's ability to resist impacts and recover more quickly from an event.
- Ensure that both the state and local hazardous materials plans are updated in a timely fashion to comply with planning cycles.

Long-term Vulnerability Reduction Core Capability Targets

- Using current conditions as a baseline, achieve a measurable decrease in the vulnerability of the entire Commonwealth in the context of infrastructure, economic, historical, and cultural considerations.

Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment Core Capability Targets

- Ensure that the Commonwealth, its regions, and its localities complete and regularly update contextualized risk assessments and update existing plans in accordance with the timeframes established for the various documents.

Threats and Hazard Identification Core Capability Targets

- In collaboration with the whole community, identify the threat and hazard risks appropriate to the Commonwealth using sound science and historical occurrence.

Critical Transportation Core Capability Targets

- Within 72 hours post-event impact, re-establish transportation corridors for the transportation of required resources to save lives and assist survivors.

Environmental Response/Health and Safety Core Capability Targets

- Within 12 hours post-event impact or as event appropriate, provide samples and measures of targeted environmental conditions for decision-making purposes.
- Within a timeframe dependent on the nature of the event and in accordance with existing plans, policies, and procedures, make recommendations directly related to health considerations to include (but not to be limited to) boil water notices, shellfish harvesting, and other guidance, as required.

Fatality Management Services Core Capability Targets

- Within 72 hours post-event impact and if the impacted areas have been stabilized, find and handle casualties.
- Set up disaster patient locator services and family reunification processes within 72 hours post-event impact.

Infrastructure Systems Core Capability Targets

- Within 72 hours post-event impact, reestablish critical infrastructure or create workarounds within the affected areas to support ongoing emergency operations, life sustainment, and supply chains, and to support recovery operations.

Mass Care Services Core Capability Targets

- Within 72 hours post-event impact, initiate the provision of mass care and sheltering services.

Mass Search and Rescue Operations Core Capability Targets

- Within 24 hours of an officially declared state emergency or within 24 hours of event stabilization, deploy appropriate resources to assist public/private partner operations in event-affected areas.

On-scene Security and Protection Core Capability Targets

- In coordination with federal partners, establish on-scene security and protection at all targeted locations within 24 hours post-event impact.

Operational Communications Core Capability Targets

- In coordination with public and private partners, maintain communication.
- When operational communications are negatively impacted by an event, depending on the nature and extent of damage, restore the communications within 24 hours.
- Have temporary measures to improve functionality in place within six hours of notification of a systemic failure.

Public and Private Services and Resources Core Capability Targets

- As driven by the event, activate appropriate public/private memoranda of understanding and existing contracts in advance of the event to aid in meeting the pre-identified needs of the impacted areas.
- Implement existing contracts when the event is spontaneous in nature and the Governor makes an emergency declaration.
- Per the *Code of Virginia*, if an event occurs that requires a vendor that does not have a contract in place, the normal procurement process may be bypassed.

Public Health and Medical Services Core Capability Targets

- As driven by the event and in accordance with existing plans and processes, track the event, identify appropriate actions, and activate or request the needed resources.
- Once resources are en route and, when necessary, establish points of dispensing within the impacted health districts.

Situational Assessment Core Capability Targets

- Monitor state conditions 24/7.
- Gather information, disperse to decision makers in a timely manner appropriate to the event, and based on local sit-rep reports, media, and other communication resources.

Economic Recovery Core Capability Targets

- In accordance with existing plans and processes, act to identify the economic impacts from an event and, where possible, identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to assist in identifying appropriate actions to take to restore the economic base of the impacted area.
- Depending on impacts, identify economic recovery actions designed to return the affected area to sustainability for the short-term (up to six months), mid-term (six months to two years), and long-term (more than two years).

Health and Social Services Core Capability Targets

- Perform an assessment of impacts starting immediately after the event. Depending on the extent of the event, the assessment timeframe may range from 72 hours to several weeks.
- Using the information gathered in the early stages of the assessment and in accordance with existing plans and processes, the Commonwealth will construct a preliminary schedule of actions and activities necessary to initiate actions for a comprehensive recovery.

Housing Core Capability Targets

- Depending on the extent and nature of the event, conduct an initial assessment of housing and placement needs within three to fourteen days after operational conditions have stabilized.
- Once the assessment has been completed, start the process of identifying resources for temporary housing.

Natural and Cultural Resources Core Capability Targets

- Depending on the extent and nature of the event and resources available, the Commonwealth will work to stabilize natural resource conditions.
- Identification of opportunities for the preservation of cultural resources is an ongoing process. Post-event impact, this identification process provides a baseline measure of what needs to be done (where possible) to restore and mitigate the impacted resource

RESOURCE ASSESSMENT BASED ON THREATS & HAZARDS

Core Capability Capacities

Commonwealth of Virginia Resource Assessment Legend			
Capability requires EMAC, Federal, or Private Resources	**Capability resides within the Commonwealth and is available at the local level or through local mutual aid**	**VDEM/Commonwealth has the capacity**	**Not Assessed in the Local Capabilities Assessment for Readiness**

Commonwealth of Virginia Resource Assessment Based on Threats & Hazards									
Commonwealth of Virginia Resource Assessment	**Flood**	**Tornado**	**Straight Line Winds**	**Winter/Ice Storms**	**Major Hurricane**	**Cyber Attack**	**Complex Coordinated Attack**	**Nuclear Detonation - EMP**	**HAZMAT Release - Radiological**
Planning									
Public Information & Warning									
Operational Coordination									
Intelligence & Information Sharing									
Interdiction & Disruption									
Screening, Search & Detection									
Forensics & Attribution									
Access Control & Identity Verification									
Cybersecurity									
Physical Protective Measures									
Risk Management for Protection Programs & Activities									
Supply Chain Integrity & Security									
Community Resilience									
Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction									
Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment									
Threats & Hazards Identification									
Infrastructure Systems									
Critical Transportation									
Environmental Response/Health & Safety									
Fatality Management Services									
Fire Management & Suppression									
Logistics & Supply Chain Management									
Mass Care Services									
Mass Search & Rescue Operations									
On-Scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement									
Operational Communications									
Public Health, Healthcare, & Emergency Medical Services									
Situational Assessment									
Economic Recovery									
Health & Social Services									
Housing									
Natural & Cultural Resources									

Core Capability Self-Assessment - Summary

Commonwealth of Virginia Core Capability Assessment Legend				
1.00-1.99	2.00-2.99	3.00-3.99	4.00-4.99	5.00

Commonwealth of Virginia Core Capabilities Assessment					
Core Capability	Overall Rating	Core Capability	Overall Rating	Core Capability	Overall Rating
Planning	4.48	Intelligence & Information Sharing	4.60	Community Resilience	4.52
Public Information & Warning	4.43	Risk Management for Protection Programs & Activities	4.60	Long-term Vulnerability Reduction	4.77
Operational Coordination	4.43	Supply Chain Integrity & Security	4.30	Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment	4.56
Threats & Hazards Identification	4.72	Infrastructure Systems	4.44	Critical Transportation	4.32
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	4.39	Logistics & Supply Chain Management	4.30	Mass Care Services	4.39
Operational Communication	4.60	Public Health, Healthcare, & Emergency Medical Services	4.30	Situational Assessment	4.49
Health & Social Services	4.39	Housing	4.39	Natural & Cultural Resources	4.56

LOCAL RESOURCES

The inputs used for this year's C-THIRA include:

- Self-assessment reporting from localities.
- Training & exercises conducted.
- Grant distributions.

SELF-REPORTING INPUTS

The 2018 Local Capability Assessment for Readiness (LCAR) reports were used to identify the resource strengths and weaknesses of localities. Each year, jurisdictions are asked to complete a self-evaluation and respond to specific questions that are linked to core capabilities or mission areas. The LCAR questions were developed through a collaborative process that included representation from numerous specialties at the local and regional level. Since the first survey's development in 2010, the questions have been reviewed annually.

The LCAR contains questions about eight emergency management areas, which are directly connected to specific core capabilities and/or critical mission areas. Each question is assigned a point value, and then based off the total points for the particular section; the locality is assigned a readiness percentage in that area. The readiness percentage will determine if the locality has met the criteria for a satisfactory (75-100%), needs assistance (60-75%) or deficiencies exist (below 60%), which will be represented by a color code of green, yellow, and red.

The readiness percentage attained is not intended to "pass or fail" a local emergency management program. Rather it serves as a tool for program evaluation and strategic planning. The LCAR readiness percentage is used to justify budget requests and grant proposals, to demonstrate a program need or deficiency, and to compare local programs in a program area.

In 2018, 126 local emergency management programs scored between 75 and 100%, and 12 local emergency management programs scored less than 75%. The data from these jurisdictions helps regional staff better understand the gaps in local programs and make decisions regarding deployment of resources.

Moving forward, VDEM is continuing to enhance the LCAR and the information being collected from the jurisdictions. The goal of the enhancement will be to not only understand all of the gaps in local programs and make decisions regarding deployment of resources, but also give a better view of the overall readiness of the Commonwealth. VDEM will continue to look at areas such as training, grants, and broadening the scope of whole community involvement when assessing the risks in the Commonwealth.

- **HIRA:** Localities have evaluated themselves at an average readiness percentage of 95% across the Commonwealth. This area discusses the status of a locality's Hazard Identification Risk Assessment and if the locality has, a FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan at either the Regional or the Local level.

- **Prevention:** Localities have evaluated themselves at an average readiness percentage of 93% across the Commonwealth. This area evaluates the localities ability to be able to prevent and monitor threats and hazards utilizing a whole community approach by working with stakeholders and local/regional planning committees.

- **Operational Planning:** Localities have evaluated themselves at an average readiness percentage of 83% across the Commonwealth in this area. Specifically, this area evaluates the locality's various planning areas, such as the Emergency Operations Plan, Continuity of Operations Plan, Evacuation/Re-Entry Plans, and partnering with stakeholders in their jurisdiction to review planning efforts.

- **Incident Management:** Localities have evaluated themselves at an average readiness percentage of 93% across the Commonwealth in this area. Localities rated themselves on NIMS adoption, various procedures for responding to an incident and be able to maintain situational awareness.

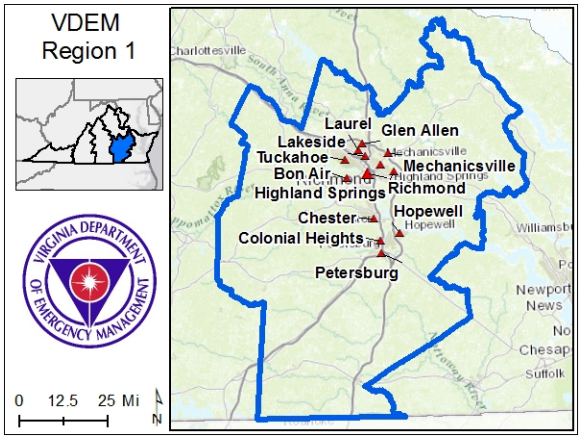
- **Resource Management:** Localities have evaluated themselves at an average readiness percentage of 86% across the Commonwealth in this area. This area evaluated the ability of a locality to be able to track their resources that are available during an incident and their ability to request additional resources.

- **Communication & Warning:** Localities have evaluated themselves at an average readiness percentage of 88% across the Commonwealth in this area. In this area, localities reported how they disseminate emergency alerts and warnings to their populations in their jurisdictions.

- **Facilities:** Localities have evaluated themselves at an average readiness percentage of 88% across the Commonwealth in this area. Localities with lower readiness percentages in this category reported they were lacking alternate sites for their Emergency Operations Center, if their primary site is not available or accessible.

- **Administration & Finance:** Localities have evaluated themselves at an average readiness percentage of 85% across the Commonwealth in this area. Localities who had a readiness percentage less than 75% (28% of total respondents) reported they do not have written policies on capturing and collecting disaster related expenses.

VDEM REGION 1



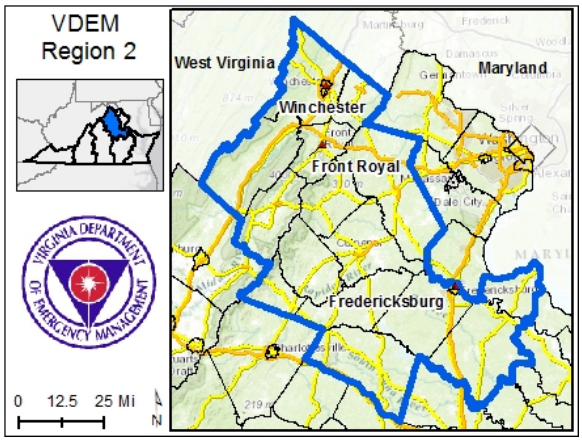
VDEM Region 1 Overall Readiness Percentage by Locality					
City of Colonial Heights	82.93%	City of Emporia	89.27%	Greensville County	95.12%
Sussex County	83.90%	Amelia County	89.76%	City of Richmond	95.12%
Nottoway County	83.90%	Charles City County	89.76%	Henrico County	95.61%
Powhatan County	84.88%	Brunswick County	90.24%	Chesterfield County	96.10%
New Kent County	86.83%	Essex County	90.73%	Dinwiddie County	97.56%
City of Hopewell	87.80%	King & Queen County	92.68%	Hanover County	97.56%
Goochland County	89.27%	King William County	93.17%		
City of Petersburg	89.27%	Prince George County	93.17%		

VDEM Region 1 Needs Assistance/Deficient by Area						
	HIRA	Prevention	Operational Planning	Incident Management	Resource Management	Facilities
City of Colonial Heights	60.00			60.00		
Charles City County		73.33				
King William County		73.33				
Sussex County			61.82		73.33	
Nottoway County			69.09			
Powhatan County			69.09			73.33
City of Emporia			72.73			
City of Petersburg					73.33	53.33
Chesterfield County					73.33	

VDEM Region 1 Training & Exercise		
Core Capability	**Mission Area**	**Training/Exercise Conducted**
Fatality Management Services	Response	2
Forensics & Attribution	Prevention	1
Operational Communications	Response	2
Operational Coordination	Across All	22
Planning	Across All	19
Public Information & Warning	Across All	4
Threats & Hazards Identification	Mitigation	1
Situational Assessment	Response	2
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	Response	3
On-Scene Security, Protection & Law Enforcement	Response	1
Public Health, Healthcare, & Emergency Medical Services	Response	1
Mass Care Services	Response	1
Health & Social Services	Recovery	1
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	Response	1

VDEM Region 1 Grant Awards	
Region 1 received **44** grants, totaling **$2,044,394.39**, which were applied to the following program areas:	
Emergency Operations	12
Enhancement of Tactical Rescue Team/ HAZMAT Team	6
Interoperable Communications	2
Mass Care and Sheltering	2
Response Equipment, Training and Exercise	8
Emergency Planning/Workshops	5
Whole Community Preparedness	7
Risk and Data Analytics	1
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	1

VDEM Region 2



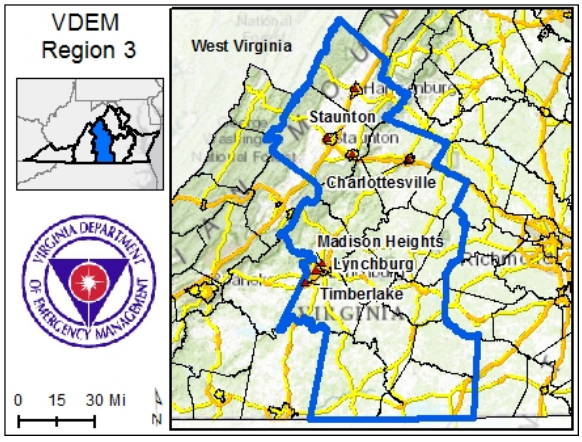
VDEM Region 2 Overall Readiness Percentage by Locality					
Rappahannock County	76.59%	Caroline County	78.54%	Shenandoah County	80.98%
Orange County	82.93%	Clarke County	84.39%	Culpeper County	84.88%
Madison County	85.85%	Warren County	85.85%	Page County	86.34%
City of Winchester	86.34%	Frederick County	87.32%	King George County	87.80%
City of Fredericksburg	90.24%	Fauquier County	90.24%	Spotsylvania County	91.71%
Greene County	92.20%	Louisa County	96.59%		

VDEM Region 2 Needs Assistance/Deficient by Area							
	HIRA	Prevention	Operational Planning	Resource Management	Communication & Warning	Facilities	Administration & Finance
Winchester	60.00%					66.67%	
Page County	60.00%						
Culpeper	60.00%					66.67%	70.00%
Fauquier		73.33%		73.33%			
Orange County		73.33%		66.67%		66.67%	
Greene County		73.33%					
Shenandoah County			69.09%		60.00%	73.33%	
Clarke County			72.73%				65.00%
Rappahannock			74.55%		46.67%	66.67%	65.00%
Warren County				60.00%			
Caroline County				73.33%	60.00%	73.33%	65.00%
Spotsylvania						66.67%	
Frederick County						66.67%	
Fredericksburg						73.33%	

VDEM Region 2 Training & Exercise		
Core Capability	**Mission Area**	**Training/Exercise Conducted**
Operational Coordination	Across All	9
Planning	Across All	4
Public Information & Warning	Across All	2
Situational Assessment	Response	2
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	Response	2
Economic Recovery		1

VDEM Region 2 Grant Awards	
Region 2 received **26** grants, totaling **$769,587.60**, which were applied to the following program areas:	
Emergency Operations	11
Enhancement of Tactical Rescue Team/ HAZMAT Team	2
Interoperable Communications	1
Mass Care and Sheltering	1
Response Equipment, Training and Exercise	5
Emergency Planning/Workshops	1
Whole Community Preparedness	3
Community Emergency Response Team	1
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	1

VDEM Region 3



VDEM Region 3 Overall Readiness Percentage by Locality					
Lunenburg County	66.34%	Prince Edward County	72.68%	Mecklenburg County	72.68%
Buckingham County	73.66%	Nelson County	75.12%	Cumberland County	78.54%
Campbell County	80.00%	Charlotte County	80.49%	City of Waynesboro	81.95%
Albemarle County	83.41%	City of Charlottesville	83.41%	Town of South Boston	84.39%
Fluvanna County	86.34%	Appomattox County	87.32%	Town of Farmville	87.80%
Halifax County	89.27%	City of Lynchburg	89.27%	City of Harrisonburg	90.24%
Rockingham County	90.73%	Augusta County	92.20%	City of Staunton	95.12%
Amherst County	98.05%				

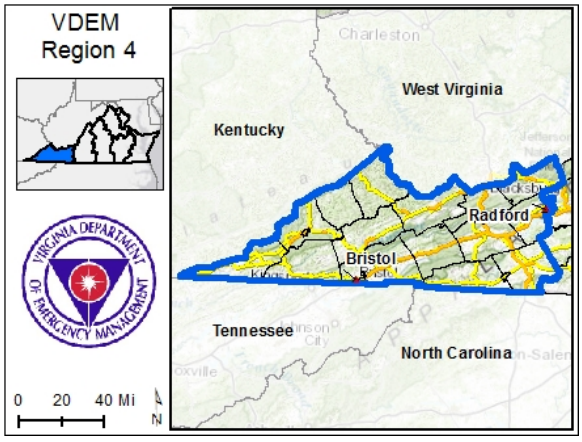
VDEM Region 3 Needs Assistance/Deficient by Area								
	HIRA	Prevention	Operational Planning	Incident Management	Resource Management	Communication & Warning	Facilities	Administration & Finance
Lunenburg County		60.00%	67.27%	60.00%	60.00%	60.00%	73.33%	
Buckingham County		73.33%	65.45%	73.33%	66.67%			
Prince Edward County			65.45%	73.33%	66.67%	66.67%		65.00%
City of Charlottesville			69.09%		73.33%		66.67%	
Charlotte County		73.33%			73.33%	73.33%		
Mecklenburg County		73.33%	65.45%		73.33%	73.33%	40.00%	
Albemarle County			69.09%		73.33%		66.67%	
Nelson County		73.33%	56.36%		73.33%	73.33%		

Halifax County						**66.67%**		
Rockingham County						**73.33%**		
Campbell County	**60.00%**		**69.09%**			**73.33%**	**66.67%**	
Town of South Boston		**73.33%**				**73.33%**	**73.33%**	**70.00%**
Augusta County						**73.33%**		
Appomattox County							**46.67%**	
City of Lynchburg							**73.33%**	
City of Waynesboro								**65.00%**
Cumberland County	**20.00%**	**73.33%**	**69.09%**					**70.00%**
Fluvanna County			**69.09%**					

VDEM Region 3 Training & Exercise		
Core Capability	**Mission Area**	**Training/Exercise Conducted**
Operational Communications	Response	2
Operational Coordination	Across All	11
Planning	Across All	6
Public Information & Warning	Across All	2
Threats & Hazards Identification	Mitigation	1
On-Scene Security, Protection & Law Enforcement	Response	3
Public Health, Healthcare, & Emergency Medical Services	Response	3
Mass Care Services	Response	1

VDEM Region 3 Grant Awards	
Region 3 received **30** grants, totaling **$816,775.00**, which were applied to the following program areas:	
Emergency Operations	6
Enhancement of Tactical Rescue Team/ HAZMAT Team	4
Interoperable Communications	2
Response Equipment, Training and Exercise	1
Emergency Planning/Workshops	12
Whole Community Preparedness	2
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	3

VDEM Region 4



VDEM Region 4 Overall Readiness Percentage by Locality					
City of Bristol	66.83%	Lee County	71.71%	Smyth County	75.61%
City of Norton	78.54%	City of Radford	79.02%	Carroll County	79.51%
Russell County	80.98%	Tazewell County	81.46%	Bland County	82.44%
Wise County	86.34%	City of Galax	87.80%	Scott County	88.78%
Wythe County	89.27%	Dickenson County	89.76%	Giles County	90.73%
Grayson County	91.22%	Washington County	93.66%	Buchanan County	98.05%
Pulaski County	98.05%				

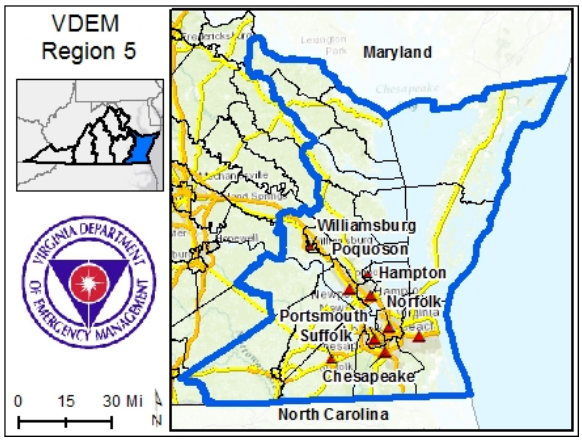
VDEM Region 4 Needs Assistance/Deficient by Area								
	HIRA	Prevention	Operational Planning	Incident Management	Resource Management	Communication & Warning	Facilities	Administration & Finance
City of Bristol	60.00%		65.45%	66.67%	66.67%	53.33%		65.00%
City of Galax	60.00%							
Smyth County	60.00%	46.67%			60.00%	73.33%	73.33%	
Lee County	60.00%	33.33%	72.73%				60.00%	65.00%
Bland County	60.00%	73.33%		66.67%				
City of Norton		60.00%	69.09%		66.67%			
Carroll County			69.09%		73.33%			
City of Radford				46.67%	73.33%		73.33%	
Russell County				46.67%			20.00%	
Tazewell County					46.67%		60.00%	60.00%

Giles County					**73.33%**			
Wythe County					**73.33%**			
Scott County						**46.67%**		
Dickenson County							**73.33%**	
Wise County								**60.00%**

VDEM Region 4 Training & Exercise		
Core Capability	**Mission Area**	**Training/Exercise Conducted**
Operational Communications	Response	1
Operational Coordination	Across All	6
Planning	Across All	4
Public Information & Warning	Across All	1
On-Scene Security, Protection & Law Enforcement	Response	1
Public Health, Healthcare, & Emergency Medical Services	Response	1

VDEM Region 4 Grant Awards	
Region 4 received **22** grants, totaling **$2,151,806.00**, which were applied to the following program areas:	
Emergency Operations	4
Enhancement of Tactical Rescue Team/ HAZMAT Team	4
Interoperable Communications	1
Mass Care and Sheltering	1
Response Equipment, Training and Exercise	1
Emergency Planning/Workshops	7
Whole Community Preparedness	1
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	3

VDEM Region 5



VDEM Region 5 Overall Readiness Percentage by Locality					
Northumberland County	68.78%	Northampton County	72.68%	Southampton County	73.17%
Westmoreland County	78.05%	Lancaster County	82.93%	Isle of Wight County	84.39%
Middlesex County	86.34%	James City County	86.83%	Surry County	88.29%
Town of Chincoteague	89.76%	Mathews County	91.71%	Accomack County	91.71%
City of Portsmouth	92.20%	York County	92.68%	City of Hampton	93.66%
City of Virginia Beach	94.15%	City of Franklin	94.63%	City of Newport News	94.63%
City of Williamsburg	95.12%	Gloucester County	95.61%	City of Poquoson	96.10%
City of Suffolk	96.10%	City of Chesapeake	96.10%	Richmond County	98.54%
City of Norfolk	100.00%				

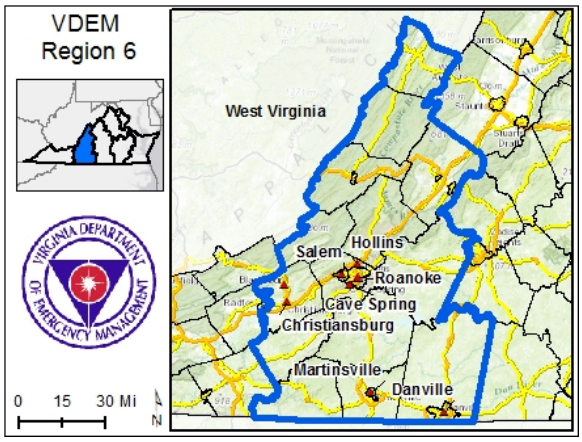
VDEM Region 5 Needs Assistance/Deficient by Area								
	HIRA	Prevention	Operational Planning	Incident Management	Resource Management	Communication & Warning	Facilities	Administration & Finance
Southampton County	20.00%		69.09%	60.00%				55.00%
Surry County		33.33%						
Northumberland County		33.33%	72.73%	66.67%	73.33%	66.67%	60.00%	
Isle of Wight County		60.00%						
Northampton County		60.00%	72.73%		60.00%	73.33%	73.33%	
Westmoreland County		60.00%			73.33%	73.33%	73.33%	
Mathews County		73.33%						
Middlesex County		73.33%						
Lancaster County		73.33%	70.91%			73.33%		

James City County					**66.67%**			
Accomack County						**73.33%**		
York County							**73.33%**	

VDEM Region 5 Training & Exercise		
Core Capability	**Mission Area**	**Training/Exercise Conducted**
Operational Communications	Response	2
Operational Coordination	Across All	28
Planning	Across All	14
Public Information & Warning	Across All	2
Long-term Vulnerability Reduction	Mitigation	2
Infrastructure Systems	Response, Recovery	1
Community Resilience	Mitigation	1
Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment	Mitigation	1
Economic Recovery	Recovery	1
Situational Assessment	Response	1
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	Response	1
Housing	Recovery	1
Health & Social Services	Recovery	1

VDEM Region 5 Grant Awards	
Region 5 received **70** grants, totaling **$8,174,367.00**, which were applied to the following program areas:	
Emergency Operations	7
Enhancement of Tactical Rescue Team/ HAZMAT Team	9
Interoperable Communications	5
Mass Care and Sheltering	7
Response Equipment, Training and Exercise	10
Emergency Planning/Workshops	12
Whole Community Preparedness	5
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	7
Incident Management Team	2
Community Emergency Response Team	6

VDEM Region 6



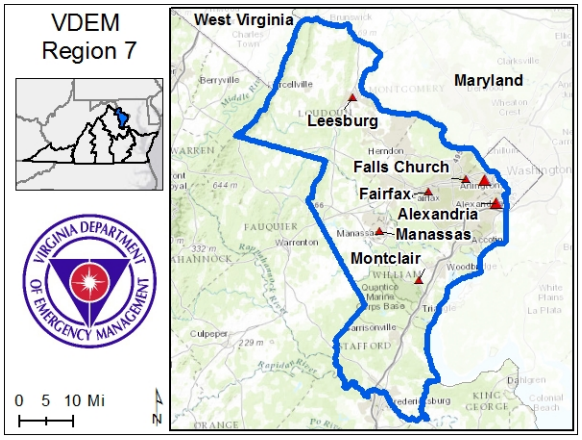
VDEM Region 6 Overall Readiness Percentage by Locality					
City of Buena Vista	69.76%	Highland County	74.63%	Bedford County	75.61%
Botetourt County	76.10%	City of Martinsville	81.46%	City of Lexington	84.88%
Craig County	85.85%	Roanoke County	85.85%	City of Covington	86.34%
Bath County	87.80%	City of Salem	88.29%	Pittsylvania County	88.78%
Alleghany County	89.27%	Montgomery County	89.76%	Franklin County	92.20%
Town of Christiansburg	92.68%	Patrick County	92.68%	Town of Vinton	93.17%
Floyd County	93.66%	Rockbridge County	94.15%	Henry County	95.12%
City of Roanoke	95.12%	City of Danville	99.02%		

VDEM Region 6 Needs Assistance/Deficient by Area						
	Operational Planning	Incident Management	Resource Management	Communication & Warning	Facilities	Administration & Finance
City of Buena Vista	61.82%	73.33%	46.67%		73.33%	55.00%
Bedford County	65.45%		66.67%	53.33%		
City of Covington	70.91%					
Highland County	72.73%		60.00%	66.67%		65.00%
Botetourt County	72.73%		53.33%	73.33%		
City of Martinsville			60.00%		66.67%	
Montgomery County			73.33%			
City of Lexington				60.00%		
Craig County				73.33%		
Roanoke County					66.67%	
City of Salem					73.33%	65.00%
Rockbridge County						65.00%
Franklin County						65.00%

VDEM Region 6 Training & Exercise Opportunities		
Core Capability	**Mission Area**	**Training/Exercise Conducted**
Operational Communications	Response	1
Operational Coordination	Across All	9
Planning	Across All	6
Public Information & Warning	Across All	1
Long-term Vulnerability Reduction	Mitigation	1
Community Resilience	Mitigation	1
Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment	Mitigation	1
Situational Assessment	Response	1

VDEM Region 6 Grant Awards	
Region 6 received **27** grants, totaling **$1,134,508.00**, which were applied to the following program areas:	
Emergency Operations	9
Enhancement of Tactical Rescue Team/ HAZMAT Team	5
Interoperable Communications	1
Response Equipment, Training and Exercise	4
Emergency Planning/Workshops	6
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	2

VDEM REGION 7



VDEM Region 7 Overall Readiness Percentage by Locality					
Prince William County	74.63%	City of Falls Church	81.46%	City of Alexandria	90.24%
City of Manassas	92.20%	Arlington County	93.66%	Stafford County	94.15%
City of Manassas Park	95.12%	Loudoun County	96.59%	City of Fairfax	96.59%
Fairfax County	100.00%				

VDEM Region 7 Needs Assistance/Deficient by Area				
	Prevention	Operational Planning	Resource Management	Facilities
Prince William County	73.33%	70.91%	46.67%	73.33%
City of Falls Church			66.67%	
City of Manassas				73.33%
City of Alexandria				73.33%

VDEM Region 7 Training & Exercise Opportunities		
Core Capability	**Mission Area**	**Training/Exercise Conducted**
Operational Communications	Response	28
Operational Coordination	Across All	77
Planning	Across All	21
Public Information & Warning	Across All	9
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	Response	1
Community Resilience	Mitigation	4
Fatality Management Services	Response	4
Situational Assessment	Response	21
Infrastructure Systems	Response, Recovery	4
Forensics & Attribution	Prevention	1
Economic Recovery	Recovery	1
Public Health, Healthcare, & Emergency Medical Services	Response	7
Mass Care Services	Response	7
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	Response	3
Critical Transportation	Response	2
Fire Management & Suppression	Response	4
On-Scene Security, Protection & Law Enforcement	Response	1
Health & Social Services	Recovery	3
Natural & Cultural Resources	Recovery	2
Physical Protective Measures	Protection	1
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	Response	2
Threats & Hazards Identification	Mitigation	2
Supply Chain Integrity & Security	Protection	1
Intelligence & Information Sharing	Prevention, Protection	1

VDEM Region 7 Grant Awards	
Region 7 received **17** grants, totaling **$905,458.00**, which were applied to the following program areas:	
Emergency Operations	6
Enhancement of Tactical Rescue Team/ HAZMAT Team	3
Interoperable Communications	1
Response Equipment, Training and Exercise	2
Emergency Planning/Workshops	1
Whole Community Preparedness	2
Incident Management Team	1
Community Emergency Response Team	1

2017 C-THIRA

2017 THREATS AND HAZARDS BY REGION

In 2015, VDEM established regional offices in each of the seven homeland security regions in the Commonwealth, which closely proximate the division structure of the Virginia State Police and the Department of Fire Programs. This section describes variances in threats and hazards by this regional structure.

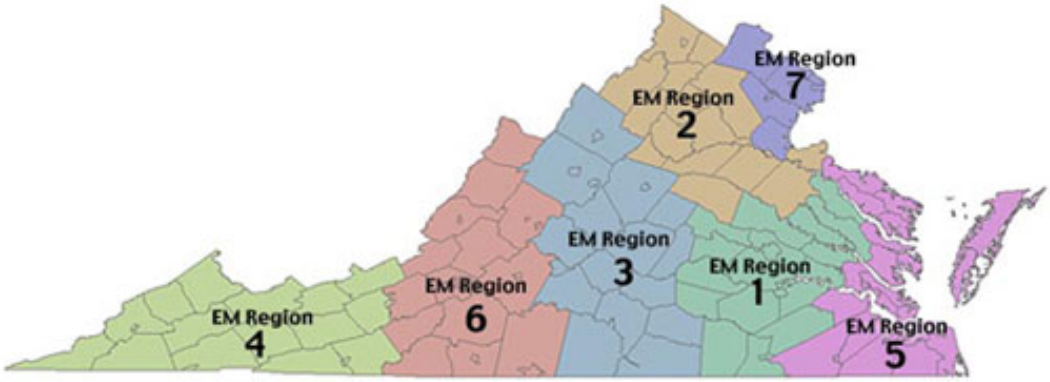


Figure 1: VDEM Regions

LOCAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR READINESS

The 2017 Local Capability Assessment for Readiness (LCAR) reports were used to assess the operational capabilities of localities. Each year, jurisdictions are asked to complete a self-evaluation and respond to specific questions that are linked to core capabilities or mission areas.

The LCAR contains questions about 10 emergency management areas, 8 of which are directly connected to specific core capabilities and/or critical mission areas.[2] Within a section, each response to each question is assigned a point value. The questions' point values, when all answered positively, add up to 100. A score of 100 is considered perfect.

The score attained is not intended to "pass or fail" a local emergency management program, rather, it is used to serve as a tool for program evaluation and strategic planning. The LCAR score is frequently used to justify budget requests and grant proposals, to demonstrate a program need or deficiency, and to compare local programs in a program area. In 2017, 69 local emergency management programs self-scored overall scores between 80% and 100%, and only 15 programs scored less than 60%. The data from these jurisdictions helps regional staff better understand the gaps in local programs and make decisions regarding deployment of resources. See Table 2 for an analysis of score trends and explanations for low scores.

Table 1. Virginia LCAR Averages from 2010-2017

[2] See Appendix I for 2017 Local Capability Assessment for Readiness (LCAR) questions and point values.

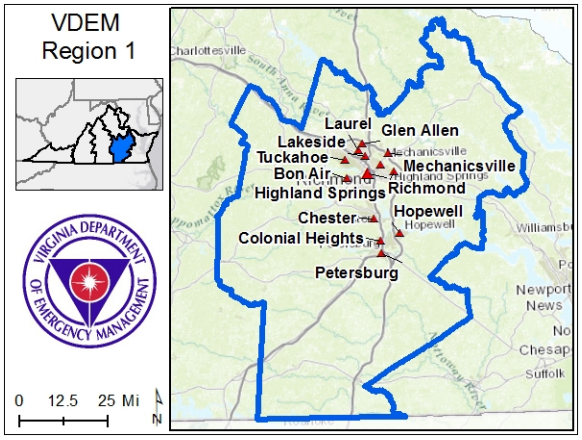
Category	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Hazard Mitigation	71	74	75	69	70	68	67	71
Resource Management & Logistics	75	75	73	70	73	71	69	66
Planning	88	89	88	90	87	85	82	81
Direction & Control	83	84	84	88	82	80	75	72
Communications & Warning	86	85	85	86	84	82	77	76
Operations	91	87	86	86	82	77	80	78
Training	82	77	77	76	70	67	66	66
Exercise, Evaluation, & Corrective Action	76	71	69	70	67	62	56	60
Crisis Communications, Public Education & Information	71	83	72	70	71	69	65	64
Administration and Finance	82	83	68	74	72	71	65	65
State Average:	**78**	**81**	**77**	**78**	**77**	**73**	**68**	**71**

Table 2. Explanation & Analysis of LCAR Scoring Trends

LCAR Section	Scoring Analysis
Hazard Mitigation	Overall scores decreased in this category. A common trend for lower point values is a lack of an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan, Pre-disaster Hazard Mitigation Program, and not selecting programs the locality participates in (National Flood Insurance Program, Certified Floodplain Manager, Community Rating System).
Resource Management & Logistics	Overall scores were the same in this category in 2017 as 2016. Issues for localities with lower scores include a lack of pre-identified staging areas, sites, or points of distribution for receiving resources. Some localities with lower point values do not have processes in place to determine availability of response assets and lack a way to create an inventory of potential resources.
Planning	Scores in this category have remained about the same since 2013. Lower scores are due to institutions of higher education not integrating emergency and crisis plans into local emergency management programs where the institution resides. Some localities also lack Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) compliant hazardous material response plans.
Direction & Control	The average score for this category was down a point from 2016. The most reason for lower scores is the locality not developing or testing emergency operations center (EOC) activation and operating procedures via real event activation or planned exercises. Some localities with lower scores lack a

	mobile command post, which allows for direction, control, and coordination at the site of the event.
Communications & Warning	Overall scores increased in this category, but remaining issues include the loss of interoperability with existing EOC communications and other entities outside of the locality. There is also the need to have written procedures to coordinate available public and private communication systems and equipment. Localities are also reporting their EOC communication infrastructure is very limited and some do not have multiple systems.
Operations	Overall Operations scores have increased, but some localities still lack their own internal crisis management software systems and do not have a permanent, fully dedicated facility that will act as an alternate EOC, or have pre-checked locations without capabilities.
Training	The average score in this category increased this year. Lower scoring localities struggle with turnover because certified personnel are leaving and incoming/interim personnel have not yet been trained beyond the FEMA Professional Development Series.
Exercise, Evaluation, & Corrective Action	Lower scoring localities report that they have not participated in a VDEM-managed regional Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) exercise in 2017. Localities also state they have not implemented comments from the HSEEP Improvement Plan and have not had an exercise within the past year that exercises 100 percent of the EOC staff.
Crisis Communications, Public Education & Information	The largest reduction in scoring percentage occurred in this area this year. Lower point values are due to localities reporting they have no outreach programs with the ability to educate/notify access and functional needs populations to include the low-English proficiency community. They are also reporting they do not have written procedures to establish and operate a Joint Information Center (JIC).
Administration & Finance	Overall values decreased due to the localities reporting a reduction in the percentage of time the emergency management coordinator devotes to emergency management and the full-time equivalent (FTE) of total emergency management staff has reduced in numbers. Localities do not maintain written policies and train personnel on how to track down related expenses for disaster recovery costs.

VDEM REGION 1



Localities Included: Amelia County, Brunswick County, Charles City County, Chesterfield County, City of Colonial Heights, Dinwiddie County, City of Emporia, Essex County, Goochland County, Greensville County, Hanover County, Henrico County, City of Hopewell, King & Queen County, King William County, New Kent County, Nottoway County, City of Petersburg, Powhatan County, Prince George County, City of Richmond, Sussex County

Table 3. Region 1 Local Capabilities Assessment Scores

LCAR Category	Capabilities Assessed	Region 1 Average	State Average
Hazard Mitigation	Mitigation planning; Repetitively-flooded properties, National mitigation-based programs.	4.41	4.32
Resource Management	Mutual aid, existing contracts, volunteer coordination, and donations management	8.36	8.22
Planning	Emergency operations planning, continuity of operations planning, access and functional needs, mass care and sheltering, and outreach	13.63	13.25
Direction, Control, Coordination	EOC activation, mobile command posts, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS)	3.91	4.17
Communications & Warning	Operational Communications and Public Information and Warning	3.92	4.31
Operations	Planning, Search and Rescue, and Operational Communications	15.45	15.52
Training	NIMS, hazardous materials, and the need for a locality to develop an annual training needs assessment	10.72	10.66

Exercise & Corrective Actions	Exercise of emergency plans; exercise of core capabilities	6.55	6.11
Crisis Communications, Public Education & Information	Public outreach, Community Emergency Response Teams, communication with special needs populations, and public information officers	8.41	7.83
Administration & Finance	Administrative policies and staffing that impact daily operation of emergency management (EM) program during an emergency; tracking expenses during an emergency	4.32	4.10
Average Score		**79.68**	**78.44**

Training and Exercises

The following training and exercises occurred in VDEM Region 1:

Essex County Hostile Incident Tabletop Exercise: January 26, 2017
The purpose of the exercise was to validate Essex County Public Schools Crisis Management Plan, Essex County's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), and local law enforcement plans, policies, and procedures in response to an active shooter incident at a local school

Petersburg Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Hazmat Tabletop Exercise: June 14, 2017
The purpose of the exercise was to examine and discuss roles and responsibilities of the private sector, emergency managers, local government entities, regional partners, state partners, and non-government organizations in response to a hazardous materials incident at a local business.

Sussex County School Bus Hostile Action Tabletop Exercise: August 29, 2017
The purpose of the exercise was to examine and discuss roles and responsibilities of local government entities, regional partners, state partners, and non-governmental organizations in response to and following a hostile incident on a school bus in accordance with the Sussex County Emergency Operations Plan, Sussex County Public Schools Crisis Management Plan, Tri-Cities Regional Coordination Framework, and law enforcement agency standard operating guidance.

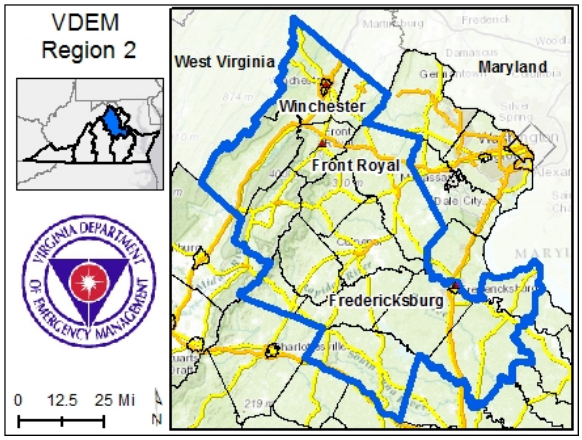
Region 1 Family Assistance Center (FAC) Tabletop Exercise: November 3, 2017
The purpose of this VDEM-sponsored Tabletop Exercise was to examine and discuss the ability of local, regional, private, non-governmental, and state partners to develop and implement family reception and assistance center plans, including family reunification policies and procedures, in response to a local incident that has regional impacts.

Region 1 Grant Awards

Region 1 received 46 grants, totaling $1,560,690, including Local Emergency Management Performance Grants (LEMPG) and State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grants that include competitive awards and noncompetitive Special Operations Team awards. These were applied to the following program areas:

- 24 - Emergency Operations
- 7 - Response Equipment, Training and Exercise
- 1 - Interoperable Communications
- 3 - Mass Care and Sheltering
- 4 - Whole Community Preparedness
- 2 - Emergency Planning/Workshops (includes one planning grant awarded to the Richmond Regional Planning District Commission.
- 3 - Enhancement of Tactical Rescue Team/Urban Search and Rescue (USAR)/Hazardous Materials (HAMAT)Team
- 1 - Incident Management Team
- 1 - Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)

VDEM REGION 2



Localities Included: Caroline County, Clarke County, Culpeper County, Fauquier County, Frederick County, City of Fredericksburg, Greene County, King George County, Louisa County, Madison County, Orange County, Page County, Rappahannock County, Shenandoah County, Spotsylvania County, Warren County, City of Winchester

Table 4. Region 2 Local Capabilities Assessment

LCAR Category	Capabilities Assessed	Region 2 Average	State Average
Hazard Mitigation	Mitigation planning; Repetitively-flooded properties, National mitigation-based programs.	4.08	4.32
Resource Management	Mutual aid, existing contracts, volunteer coordination, and donations management	7.94	8.22
Planning	Emergency operations planning, continuity of operations planning, access and functional needs, mass care and sheltering, and outreach	13.18	13.25
Direction, Control, Coordination	EOC activation, mobile command posts, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS)	4.53	4.17
Communications & Warning	Operational Communications and Public Information and Warning	4.58	4.31
Operations	Planning, Search and Rescue, and Operational Communications	15.85	15.52
Training	NIMS, hazardous materials, and the need for a locality to develop an annual training needs assessment	11.51	10.66
Exercise & Corrective Actions	Exercise of emergency plans; exercise of core capabilities	6.19	6.11

Crisis Communications, Public Education & Information	Public outreach, Community Emergency Response Teams, communication with special needs populations, and public information officers	7.65	7.83
Administration & Finance	Administrative policies and staffing that impact daily operation of EM program during an emergency; tracking expenses during an emergency	4.10	4.10
Average Score		**79.57**	**78.44**

Training and Exercises

The following training and exercises occurred in VDEM Region 2:

EOC Tabletop Exercise: October 25, 2017
The purpose of the VDEM Region 2 EOC Tabletop Exercise was to evaluate local plans, policies and procedures to sustain 24-hour EOC activation for a prolonged period of time following a tornado outbreak in the region and/or to provide EOC support to a neighboring impacted locality.

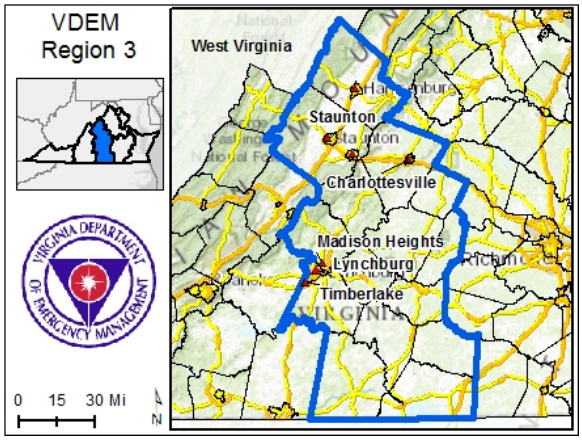
Region 2 Grant Awards

Region 2 received 27 grants, totaling $779,080, including Local Emergency Management Performance Grants (LEMPG) and State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grants that include competitive awards and noncompetitive Special Operations Team awards. Also included is a Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant for a regional mitigation plan update. These were applied to the following program areas:

- 18-Emergency Operations
- 2-Ehancements of Tactical Rescue Team/USAR/HAZMAT Team
- 2-Interoperable Communications
- 2-Whole Community Preparedness
- 2-Response Equipment, Training and Exercise
- 1-Hazard Mitigation Plan*

*Includes one planning grant issued to the Rappahannock – Rapidan Regional Commission.

VDEM REGION 3



Localities Included: Albemarle County, Amherst County, Appomattox County, Augusta County, Buckingham County, Campbell County, Charlotte County, City of Charlottesville, Cumberland County, Town of Farmville, Fluvanna County, Halifax County, City of Harrisonburg, Lunenburg County, City of Lynchburg, Mecklenburg County, Nelson County, Prince Edward County, Rockingham County, Town of South Boston, City of Staunton, City of Waynesboro

Table 5. Region 3 Local Capabilities Assessment

LCAR Category	Capabilities Assessed	Region 3 Average	State Average
Hazard Mitigation	Mitigation planning; Repetitively-flooded properties, National mitigation-based programs.	4.01	4.32
Resource Management	Mutual aid, existing contracts, volunteer coordination, and donations management	8.45	8.22
Planning	Emergency operations planning, continuity of operations planning, access and functional needs, mass care and sheltering, and outreach	13.10	13.25
Direction, Control, Coordination	EOC activation, mobile command posts, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS)	4.05	4.17
Communications & Warning	Operational Communications and Public Information and Warning	4.22	4.31
Operations	Planning, Search and Rescue, and Operational Communications	15.30	15.52
Training	NIMS, hazardous materials, and the need for a locality to develop an annual training needs assessment	10.62	10.66
Exercise & Corrective Actions	Exercise of emergency plans; exercise of core capabilities	5.68	6.11

Crisis Communications, Public Education & Information	Public outreach, Community Emergency Response Teams, communication with special needs populations, and public information officers	7.41	7.83
Administration & Finance	Administrative policies and staffing that impact daily operation of EM program during an emergency; tracking expenses during an emergency	3.89	4.10
Average Score		**76.71**	**78.44**

Training and Exercises

The following training and exercises occurred in VDEM Region 3:

2017 Appomattox County Active Shooter Exercise: October 9, 2017
The purpose of this full-scale exercise was to validate the Appomattox County Fire, Sheriff, and EMS Agency Standard Operating Guidelines, Appomattox County Public Schools Crisis Management Plan, and Appomattox County Emergency Operations Plan in response to and following an active shooter incident at a local elementary school.

Central Virginia Community College Active Shooter Exercise: March 8, 2017
The purpose of the 2017 VDEM Region 3 Central Virginia Community College (CVCC) Active Shooter Exercise was to validate college, local, regional, state, and federal plans in response to and following an active shooter incident at the CVCC Lynchburg campus.

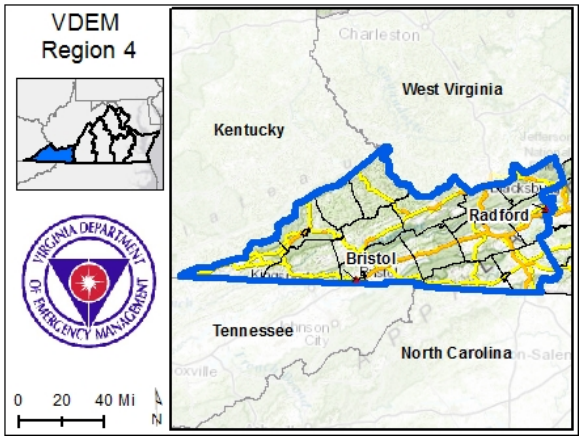
Lunenburg County Hostile Incident Tabletop Exercise: June 6, 2017
The purpose of the tabletop exercise was to validate the Lunenburg County Public Schools Crisis Management Plan, Lunenburg County's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), the Old Dominion EMS Alliance Mass Casualty Incident Plan, and local law enforcement plans, policies, and procedures in response to an active shooter incident at a local school.

Region 3 Grant Awards

Region 3 received 35 grants, totaling $905,113, including Local Emergency Performance Grants (LEMPG) and State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grants that include competitive awards and noncompetitive Special Operations Team awards. Also included is a Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant for a regional wildfire mitigation plan. These were applied to the following program areas:

- 24-Emergency Operations
- 3-Radio Cache Teams
- 4-Enhancement of Tactical Rescue/USAR/HAZMAT Teams
- 3-Response Equipment, Training and Exercise
- 1-Wildfire Mitigation Plan

VDEM REGION 4



Localities Included: Bland County, City of Bristol, Buchanan County, Carroll County, Dickenson County, City of Galax, Giles County, Grayson County, Lee County, City of Norton, Pulaski County, City of Radford, Russell County, Scott County, Smyth County, Tazewell County, Washington County, Wise County, Wythe County

Table 6. Region 4 Local Capabilities Assessment

LCAR Category	Capabilities Assessed	Region 4 Average	State Average
Hazard Mitigation	Mitigation planning; Repetitively-flooded properties, National mitigation-based programs.	3.62	4.32
Resource Management	Mutual aid, existing contracts, volunteer coordination, and donations management	7.58	8.22
Planning	Emergency operations planning, continuity of operations planning, access and functional needs, mass care and sheltering, and outreach	12.89	13.25
Direction, Control, Coordination	EOC activation, mobile command posts, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS)	4.32	4.17
Communications & Warning	Operational Communications and Public Information and Warning	4.08	4.31
Operations	Planning, Search and Rescue, and Operational Communications	14.71	15.52
Training	NIMS, hazardous materials, and the need for a locality to develop an annual training needs assessment	9.88	10.66

Exercise & Corrective Actions	Exercise of emergency plans; exercise of core capabilities	5.64	6.11
Crisis Communications, Public Education & Information	Public outreach, Community Emergency Response Teams, communication with special needs populations, and public information officers	6.84	7.83
Administration & Finance	Administrative policies and staffing that impact daily operation of EM program during an emergency; tracking expenses during an emergency	3.74	4.10
Average Score		**73.30**	**78.44**

Training and Exercises

The following training and exercises occurred in VDEM Region 4:

Post Active Shooter Workshop: June 29, 2017
The purpose of the VDEM sponsored Region 4 Post Active Shooter Workshop was to identify and discuss roles and responsibilities of VDEM Region 4 local, state, and federal partners during a post active shooter situation.

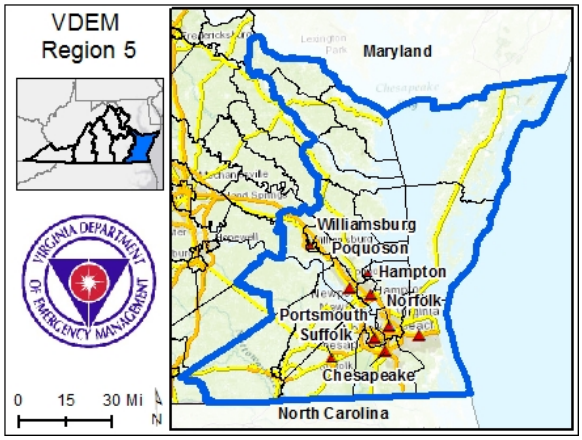
Region 4 Grant Awards

Region 4 received 26 grants, totaling $714,322, including Local Emergency Management Performance Grants (LEMPG) and State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grants that include competitive and noncompetitive Special Operations Team awards. These were applied to the following program areas:

- 19-Emergency Operations
- 6-Enhancement of Tactical Rescue/USAR/HAZMAT Teams
- 1-Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
- 2-Hazard Mitigation Plans*

*Includes one planning grant was issued to the Mount Rogers Planning District Commission

VDEM REGION 5



Localities Included: Accomack County, City of Chesapeake, Town of Chincoteague, City of Franklin, Gloucester County, City of Hampton, Isle of Wight County, James City County, Lancaster County, Mathews County, Middlesex County, City of Newport News, City of Norfolk, Northampton County, Northumberland County, City of Poquoson, City of Portsmouth, Richmond County, Southampton County, City of Suffolk, Surry County, City of Virginia Beach, Westmoreland County, City of Williamsburg, York County

Radiological Emergencies: The Surry Power Station is a nuclear plant located in Region 5.

Table 7. Region 5 Local Capabilities Assessment

LCAR Category	Capabilities Assessed	Region 5 Average	State Average
Hazard Mitigation	Mitigation planning; Repetitively-flooded properties, National mitigation-based programs.	4.96	4.32
Resource Management	Mutual aid, existing contracts, volunteer coordination, and donations management	8.52	8.22
Planning	Emergency operations planning, continuity of operations planning, access and functional needs, mass care and sheltering, and outreach	13.00	13.25
Direction, Control, Coordination	EOC activation, mobile command posts, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS)	4.16	4.17
Communications & Warning	Operational Communications and Public Information and Warning	4.57	4.31
Operations	Planning, Search and Rescue, and Operational Communications	16.02	15.52

Training	NIMS, hazardous materials, and the need for a locality to develop an annual training needs assessment	10.22	10.66
Exercise &Corrective Actions	Exercise of emergency plans; exercise of core capabilities	6.38	6.11
Crisis Communications, Public Education & Information	Public outreach, Community Emergency Response Teams, communication with special needs populations, and public information officers	8.64	7.83
Administration & Finance	Administrative policies and staffing that impact daily operation of EM program during an emergency; tracking expenses during an emergency	4.32	4.10
Average Score		**80.79**	**78.44**

Training and Exercises

The following training and exercises occurred in VDEM Region 5:

FEMA Public Assistance Workshop: January 31 – February 02, 2017
This three-day Public Assistance (PA) workshop delivered by FEMA focused on topics including PA eligibility, PA preliminary damage assessments, debris management, 406 hazard mitigation, PA cost estimating format, and PA alternative procedures.

Hurricane Matthew Recovery After Action Report (AAR) Workshop – Phase I: July 12, 2017
The purpose of Phase I of the VDEM Region 5 Hurricane Matthew Recovery Workshop Series was to gather local, state, and external partners together to discuss and document lessons learned and identify best practices from the Hurricane Matthew recovery experience. The resulting information will be compiled into a formal After Action Report, and subsequent (Phase II) Improvement Plan.

Hurricane Matthew Recovery After Action Report/Improvement Plan Workshop – Phase II: November 14, 2017
The purpose of Phase II of the VDEM Region 5 Hurricane Matthew Recovery After Action Report/Improvement Plan Workshop was to review the AAR from the Phase I Workshop and complete the Improvement Plan by developing corrective actions that include the primary responsible organization and timeline for each action.

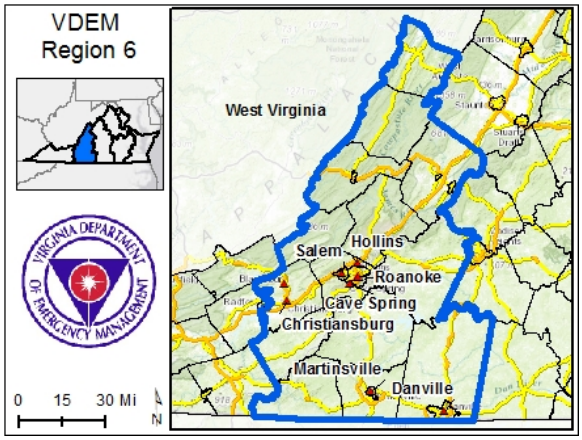
Region 5 Grant Awards

Region 5 received 66 grants totaling $8,265,328, including Local Emergency Management Performance Grants (LEMPG) and State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grants that include competitive awards, noncompetitive Special Operations Team awards and Hampton Roads Urban Area Security Initiative (HR UASI) funds. Also included are awards from the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant funds. These were applied to the following program areas:

- 26-Emergency Operations
- 10-Enhancement of Tactical Rescue Team/USAR/HAZMAT Team
- 4-Interoperable Communications*
- 3-Mass Care and Sheltering*
- 8-Response Equipment, Training and Exercise*
- 4-Emergency Planning/Workshops*
- 2-Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)
- 3-Whole Community Preparedness
- 1-Social Media Preparedness
- 1-Risk and Data Analytics
- 1-Hazard Mitigation Plan*
- 1-Flood Acquisition/Demolition Project
- 3-Flood Elevation Projects*

*In this area, nine grants were issued to Planning District Commissions (PDC) including Hampton Roads PDC, Middle Peninsula PDC, and Northern Neck PDC.

VDEM REGION 6



Localities Included: Alleghany County, Bath County, Bedford County, Botetourt County, City of Buena Vista, Town of Christiansburg, City of Covington, Craig County, City of Danville, Floyd County, Franklin County, Henry County, Highland County, City of Lexington, City of Martinsville, Montgomery County, Patrick County, Pittsylvania County, City of Roanoke, Roanoke County, Rockbridge County, City of Salem, Town of Vinton

Table 8. Region 6 Local Capabilities Assessment

LCAR Category	Capabilities Assessed	Region 6 Average	State Average
Hazard Mitigation	Mitigation planning; Repetitively-flooded properties, National mitigation-based programs.	4.34	4.32
Resource Management	Mutual aid, existing contracts, volunteer coordination, and donations management	7.52	8.22
Planning	Emergency operations planning, continuity of operations planning, access and functional needs, mass care and sheltering, and outreach	13.48	13.25
Direction, Control, Coordination	EOC activation, mobile command posts, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS)	3.83	4.17
Communications & Warning	Operational Communications and Public Information and Warning	4.29	4.31
Operations	Planning, Search and Rescue, and Operational Communications	15.11	15.52
Training	NIMS, hazardous materials, and the need for a locality to develop an annual training needs assessment	10.56	10.66

Exercise & Corrective Actions	Exercise of emergency plans; exercise of core capabilities	5.87	6.11
Crisis Communications, Public Education & Information	Public outreach, Community Emergency Response Teams, communication with special needs populations, and public information officers	6.91	7.83
Administration & Finance	Administrative policies and staffing that impact daily operation of EM program during an emergency; tracking expenses during an emergency	3.52	4.10
Average Score		**75.42**	**78.44**

Training and Exercises

The following training and exercises occurred in VDEM Region 6:

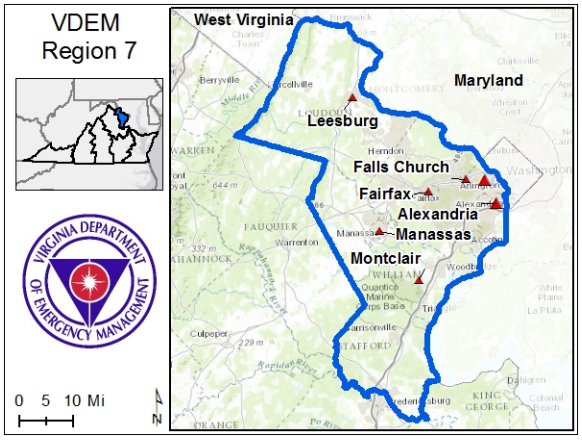
EOC Functional Exercise: October 13, 2017
The purpose of the Region 6 2017 EOC Functional Exercise was to validate the participating Region 6 localities individual emergency operations plans in response to and, during the Recovery Phase, to a severe weather/wind event. This exercise will involve participants from the cities of Danville, Martinsville, Roanoke, and Salem, Town of Christiansburg, and Henry County.

Region 6 Grant Awards

Region 6 received 33 grants, totaling $823,688, including Local Emergency Management Performance Grants (LEMPG) and State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grants that include competitive and noncompetitive Special Operations Teams awards. These were applied to the following program areas:

- 23-Emergency Operations
- 5-Enhancement to Tactical Rescue Team/USAR/HAZMAT Team
- 1-Interoberable Communications
- 1-Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
- 1-Mass Care and Sheltering
- 1-Incident Management Team
- 1-Radio Cache Team

VDEM REGION 7



Localities Includes: City of Alexandria, Arlington County, City of Fairfax, Fairfax County, City of Falls Church, Loudoun County, City of Manassas, City of Manassas Park, Prince William County, Stafford County

Table 9. Region 7 Local Capabilities Assessment

LCAR Category	Capabilities Assessed	Region 7 Average	State Average
Hazard Mitigation	Mitigation planning; Repetitively-flooded properties, National mitigation-based programs.	5.00	4.32
Resource Management	Mutual aid, existing contracts, volunteer coordination, and donations management	10.00	8.22
Planning	Emergency operations planning, continuity of operations planning, access and functional needs, mass care and sheltering, and outreach	13.70	13.25
Direction, Control, Coordination	EOC activation, mobile command posts, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS)	4.90	4.17
Communications & Warning	Operational Communications and Public Information and Warning	4.78	4.31
Operations	Planning, Search and Rescue, and Operational Communications	16.75	15.52
Training	NIMS, hazardous materials, and the need for a locality to develop an annual training needs assessment	11.89	10.66
Exercise & Corrective Actions	Exercise of emergency plans; exercise of core capabilities	6.75	6.11

Crisis Communications, Public Education & Information	Public outreach, Community Emergency Response Teams, communication with special needs populations, and public information officers	9.50	7.83
Administration & Finance	Administrative policies and staffing that impact daily operation of EM program during an emergency; tracking expenses during an emergency	4.90	4.10
Average Score		**88.18**	**78.44**

TRAINING AND EXERCISES

The following training and exercise opportunities occurred in VDEM Region 7:

Exercise Blue Lancer: December 07, 2016
This exercise was a no-notice transportation evacuation exercise conducted between VDEM, VDOT, VSP, as well as law enforcement partners from NoVA and DC's Metropolitan Police Department to test the NoVA Evacuation Plan.

58th Presidential Inauguration National Capital Region (NCR) Consequence Management Rehearsal of Concept Drill: January 06, 2017
This "what if" drill examined regional responses to events occurring during the 58th Presidential Inauguration, including a scenario involving a mass casualty event; a major crowd movement, similar to a National Mall evacuation; and the resulting EOC/ICS actions.

NCR Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Exercise: April 26, 2017
This was a complex coordinated attack exercise which focused on the NCR Coordinated Tactical Response Plan. Six venues supported exercise play. Multiple SWAT teams responded to a complex coordinated attack scenario.

Agile Warrior: June 25, 2017
The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) in collaboration with the Department of Defense conducted a terrorist response exercise at the Pentagon. The scenario involved an Improvised Explosive Device (IED), shooter, and hostages on a WMATA train at the Pentagon Metro station, and an IED at the "slug line."

Region 7 Grant Project Awards

Region 7 received 10 grants, totaling $455,958, including Local Emergency Management Performance Grants (LEMPG) and State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grants that include competitive awards, noncompetitive Special Operations Team awards and National Capital Region Urban Area Security Initiative (NCR UASI) funding. These were all applied to the program area of Emergency Operations (10). On top of these grants the National Capital Region/Washington Metro Area received millions of dollars in grant money from the federal government.