

Inventory of Critical Facilities and Community Assets

Criteria and Generic List of Facilities

Critical Facilities are facilities important to the community. They include essential facilities, transportation systems, lifeline utility systems, high potential loss facilities, and hazardous materials facilities.

Essential Facilities are essential to the health and welfare of the whole population and are especially important following hazard events. The potential consequences of losing them are so great that they should be carefully inventoried. Vulnerability is based on the service they provide rather than just their physical aspects; therefore, not only their structural integrity and content value should be considered, but also the effects of interrupting their functions. Essential facilities include hospitals and other medical facilities, police and fire stations, emergency operations centers and evacuation shelters, and schools.

Transportation Systems include airways – airports, airstrips, and heliports; highways – bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, overpasses, and transfer centers; railways – trackage, tunnels, bridges, rail yards, and depots; waterways – canals, locks, seaports, ferries, harbors, drydocks, and piers.

Lifeline Utility Systems such as potable water, wastewater, oil, natural gas, electric power, and communication systems. This includes such facilities as electrical sub stations, water treatment facilities, telephone central offices, and wastewater facilities.

High Potential Loss Facilities are facilities that would have a high loss associated with them, such as nuclear power plants, dams and military installations.

Hazardous Material Facilities include facilities housing industrial/hazardous materials, such as corrosives, explosives, flammable materials, radioactive materials, and toxins.

Other Possible Community Assets to Consider:

Vulnerable Populations are people, such as non-English speakers or the elderly, who may require special response assistance or special medical care after a disaster. Locations identified may include senior citizen complexes, group homes or mobile home parks. Also included in this category are groups of properties that are vulnerable to certain hazards, such as FEMA flood zones.

Economic Elements are major employers and financial centers in the county that could affect the local or regional economy if significantly disrupted. Major employers are those with 50 employees or more, and may even be located outside the county, while still employing a significant number of county residents.

Historic and Cultural Resource Areas are historic properties and cultural facilities that are identified and protected on the State and National Register of Historic Places, as well as those identified by the Planning Committee as significant to local history and culture.

Natural Resource and Recreation Areas include major natural resource and recreational areas that are considered unique or valuable to the community. Possible resources include major waterbodies, streams, wetlands, parks, forested areas, and large areas potentially susceptible to wildfires.

High Density Development Areas are areas of high-density residential or commercial development that, if damaged, could result in high death tolls and injury rates.

Facilities Providing Important Services are facilities that provide important services, such as government buildings, banks and certain commercial establishments, such as grocery stores, hardware stores and gas stations.

Agricultural Areas are properties that are actively used for agricultural purposes.

**Genesee County All-Hazard Mitigation Planning
Worksheet: Identifying Community Assets and Critical Facilities**

Your Name: _____ **Title:** _____

Agency, Town, or Village you represent: _____

Please list facilities in your municipality that you believe are important to include in our assessment. If you represent an agency or organization, list facilities that relate to your area of expertise. List as many as you can come up with, and include the address, if possible. Use an extra sheet of paper, if necessary.

1. Critical Facilities

A. Essential Facilities (i.e. hospitals, police/fire stations, schools, evacuation shelters)

B. Transportation Systems (i.e. airways, airports, highways, railways, waterways, bridges, tunnels)

C. Lifeline Utility Systems (i.e. facilities for potable water, wastewater, oil, gas, electric, communication)

D. High Potential Loss Facilities (i.e. nuclear power plants, dams, military installations)

E. Hazardous Material Facilities (i.e. facilities housing industrial or hazardous materials, such as corrosives, explosives, flammable materials, radioactive materials and toxins)

2. Vulnerable Populations (i.e. senior citizen complexes, group homes, or mobile home parks)

3. Economic Elements (*i.e. major employers and financial centers*)

4. Historic and Cultural Resource Areas (*i.e. historic properties, cultural facilities*)

5. Natural Resource and Recreation Areas (*i.e. water bodies, streams, wetlands, parks, forests*)

6. High Density Development Areas (*i.e. high density residential or commercial areas*)

7. Facilities Providing Important Services (*i.e. government buildings, grocery stores, gas stations*)

8. Agricultural Areas (*active agriculture*)