



Emergency Operations Plan

April 2019

This document was prepared under a grant from the Office of Grants and Training, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Office of Grants and Training or the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.



**BASIC PLAN
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Section	Page
I. Introduction	1
A. Purpose	1
B. Scope and Applicability	1
C. Authorities	2
II. Planning Assumptions and Considerations	3
A. Situations	3
B. Assumptions	5
III. Concept of Operations	6
A. General	6
B. Phases of Emergency Management	8
C. Inter-Jurisdictional Relationship	9
D. Request for State Assistance	9
IV. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities	10
A. General	10
B. Organization	10
C. Roles and Responsibilities	11
V. Direction and Control	13
A. General	13
VI. Administration and Logistics	14
A. Administrative Support	14
B. Logistics	14
VII. Continuity of Government	15
A. General	15
VIII. Plan Development, Maintenance and Training	16
IX. List of Appendices	17
X. Authentication	17
Appendices	Page
Appendix 1 – ICS Organization Chart	18
Appendix 2 – Miami County Response Matrix	20
Appendix 3 – Sample Emergency Proclamation	21
Appendix 4 – Glossary of Terms and Acronyms	22
Appendix 5 – Authorities	52

BASIC PLAN

Primary Agencies:	Miami County Board of County Commissioners Miami County Emergency Management Agency (MCEMA)
Support Agencies:	Ohio Emergency Management Agency (OEMA) US Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) All public safety/public works agencies within Miami County Private groups/organizations
Related Federal ESFs:	National Response Framework – Roles and Responsibilities, Concept of Operations, Incident Management Actions; ESF #5 –Information and Planning
Ohio Revised Code:	Sections 5502.21 through 5502.99, Emergency Management Sections 107, 161, 305, 311, 313, 315, 329, 733, 737, 3701, 3709, 3750, 4923, and 5101

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to develop, implement, and maintain an integrated emergency management program for Miami County in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The plan is designed to manage all countywide emergencies, including disasters resulting from natural, technological, and man-made events which exceed normal day-to-day response capabilities. The plan is designed to predetermine what actions county resources and other emergency managers shall take during and following an incident. The role and responsibility of all designated incident managers, responsible agents, or any resource elements of the government(s) residing within Miami County is delineated. Any maps, charts or supporting material referenced in the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) are available in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and online. Specific websites are listed in each appropriate section of the EOP.

B. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

- Provides a general description of Miami County to include the geography, demographics and infrastructure.
- Identifies the types of hazards that are likely to cause an emergency situation in or near the county, or the surrounding municipalities.
- Presents the organization and general capability available in the county to address an emergency situation.

- Describes the concept of operation for emergency operations and homeland security issues within the county.
- Defines and assigns emergency roles and responsibilities of organizations and key positions conducting emergency operations in the county.
- Emphasizes operational and financial documentation and accountability.
- Establishes the authority for direction and control of emergency operations within Miami County.
- While developing ESFs and supporting documentation, community partners will be engaged in the plan development process. These plans once in draft form will be reviewed by the community partners for discussion and comments.
- Predetermines measures to take to ensure continuity of government operations in the wake of an emergency situation.
- Clarifies administrative and logistical support to emergency operations, and the actions to be taken to obtain outside assistance from the state or federal government, and non-government organizations.
- Outlines maintenance, training, and exercise requirements for this EOP.
- Response/support and agency plans that directly support the implementation of this plan include the following but are not limited to; the Miami County Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Miami County Public Health Plan, local first response agencies Operating Guidelines (OGs), hospital emergency plans, school district emergency plans, or other public/ private industry emergency plans. The resource center is the Miami County Communication Center.
- This EOP applies to all Miami County and surrounding municipal government organizations to include the Townships, Villages, Cities, all school districts within Miami County, as well as non-governmental groups, organizations, and public/private industries that support emergency operations and homeland security.

C. AUTHORITIES

- Local, state, and federal authorities have unique duties and responsibilities before, during, and after emergencies. All levels of government must adhere to their respective resolutions, revised codes, and laws when an emergency management plan is activated. For a list of statutes and other governing resources, see Appendix 5.

II. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

A. SITUATIONS

1. Miami County is one (1) of 88 counties in Ohio and is located in the southwestern portion of the state. It is bordered on the north by Shelby County, on the south by Montgomery County on the east by Champaign and Clark Counties, and on the west by Darke County. The county contains fourteen incorporated municipalities: the Villages of Bradford (1,839 population), Casstown (271 population), Covington (2,616 population), Fletcher (479 population), Laura (470 population), Ludlow Falls (211 population), Pleasant Hill (1,216 population), Potsdam (292 population), and West Milton (4,700 population), and the Cities of Piqua (20,759 population), Union (40 population), Huber Heights (250), Tipp City (9,809 population), and Troy (25,455 population) which functions as the county seat. Miami County has a total population of 103,900 (2014 U.S. Census estimate). The county has a land area of 407 square miles. Metropolitan cities located within close proximity to Miami County include Cincinnati, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; and Dayton, Ohio. The majority of Miami County lies in the Miami River Survey, which includes the Great Miami, Stillwater, and Mad Rivers which combine to drain approximately 4,300 square miles in Ohio.
2. Miami County was established on the first of March 1807 from parts of Montgomery County. It was named in honor of the Miami Native American Tribe.
3. The climate of Miami County consists of a mean average temperature of 53°F, a January average temperature of 28°F, and a July average temperature of 78°F. The county receives approximately 39" of rainfall annually and a mean annual snowfall of 10 to 20". Miami County and its municipalities are vulnerable to many hazards which are identified in the Miami County Hazard Mitigation Plan. Due to the number of rivers, streams, and creeks in the county flooding is the most frequent and potentially dangerous natural hazard. Other hazards that may require emergency actions include prolonged or severe winter storms, severe wind and tornado, drought, and hazardous materials incidents, particularly on Interstate 75 and US Route 36.
4. Miami County has a large agricultural component, along with a mix of industries including manufacturing and trade. The United Technology Corporation Aerospace Systems (UTAS), Illinois Tool Works Inc, Meijer Inc., Clopay, Stillwater



Technologies Inc., Troy City Board of Education, and the Upper Valley Medical Center are among the largest employers in the county.

5. Transportation
 - a. Major Highways: Interstates 75, US Route 36 and State Route 41, 48, 55, 185, 201, 202, 571, 589, 718 and 721.
 - b. Miami County Public Transit (MCPT).
 - c. Railroads: CSX and spur lines.
 - d. Airports: Springfield-Beckley Municipal, Piqua Airport (Hartzell Field), James M. Cox Dayton International Airport.
 - e. Nearest Navigable River: Ohio River.
6. Utilities
 - a. Electricity: Dayton Power & Light, Pioneer Electric Cooperative, Piqua Municipal, Tipp City Municipal.
 - b. Natural Gas: Vectren Gas Transmission Corp.
 - c. Telephone: ALLTEL, AT&T, SBC Ohio, United Sprint, and Frontier. There are multiple companies who provide long distance, cell phone, and other telephone services.
 - d. Water: Municipal.
 - e. Sewer: Municipal.
7. Media/Communications
 - a. Newspaper: Piqua Daily Call, Tipp City Herald and Troy Daily News. b. Radio Stations: WCLR 95.7FM, WTRJ 96.9FM, WHKO 99.1FM, WTUE 104.7FM, WRZX 106.5FM, WMMX 107.7FM and WPTW 1570AM.
 - c. Television Stations: WDTN-TV Channel 2, WHIO-TV Channel 7, WKEF-TV Channel 22, WPTD-TV Channel 16, and WRGT-TV Channel 45.
 - d. Website: Miami County and municipal websites.
 - e. Social Media: Twitter, Facebook, et al.
8. Sensitive Environmental Areas
 - a. Major rivers, streams, and creeks such as: the Great Miami River and the Stillwater River.
 - b. Public and private parks and recreation areas such as: Charleston Falls Preserve, Garbry Big Woods Reserve, Hobart Urban Nature Preserve, Greenville Falls State Scenic Area, Honey Creek Preserve, Miami-Erie Canal Locks, Stillwater Prairie Reserve, and Twin Arch Reserve.

9. The Miami County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) has been built on the template of the National Response Framework (NRF), the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Ohio Emergency Operations Plan (OEOP).
 10. Additional situations are addressed in each Emergency Support Function (ESF) relevant to the subject of the ESF.
 11. Memorandums of Understandings with other agencies include:
 - Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)
 - Dayton Power & Light
 - Pioneer Electric
 - All of these MOU's are on file in the EMA Office
 12. Risk and disaster resilience are addressed in the county mitigation plan.
- B. ASSUMPTIONS
1. Miami County and its political subdivisions have capabilities that, if effectively managed in the event of an emergency or disaster, will maximize preservation of life and property. These capabilities include manpower, equipment, supplies, the skills of public and private agencies and groups, and the population's knowledge of protection and survival actions. Additionally, Miami County has continued to improve response abilities by updating the emergency communications structure by microwave/fiber enhancements, public safety communications system through the Multi-Agency Radio Communication System (Ohio MARCS), constant resource updates, and educating the public and private sectors in NIMS using an all-hazards approach.
 2. Incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using the principles contained in NIMS.
 3. Emergencies may require coordination and cooperation among diverse governmental and private organizations in order to protect the lives and property of Miami County residents. Depending on the severity and magnitude of the situation, it may be necessary to request assistance through volunteer organizations, private enterprises, mutual aid agreements, or state and federal sources.
 4. Some emergency situations may occur after implementation of warning and other preparedness measures, while others may occur with little or no warning.
 5. Miami County government officials are aware of the possible occurrence of an emergency or major disaster and their responsibilities in the execution of this plan and will fulfill those responsibilities as necessary.

6. The Miami County Communications Center is the first agency that is notified for resources. Depending on the event, then MCEMA will seek other resources through regional, state and federal agencies.
7. During disaster situations, local officials may declare a “State of Emergency” (see Appendix 4) in an effort to garner support from state (and federal) sources once local resources have been depleted. Requests for Federal assistance are made by local government by coordinating requests through the County EMA Office which will then contact the Ohio Emergency Management Agency (614) 889-7150 and appropriate state departments.
8. The basis for delegation of emergency authority to ensure that emergency-related legal authority can be exercised is legally designated in Ohio Revised Code (ORC), Chapters 5502, 305.30, 311.07, and 733.
9. Additional assumptions are addressed in each Emergency Support Function (ESF) that are relevant to the subject of the ESF.
10. It is noted in ESF #10 that for a large scale event, not one county first responder agency is equipped to handle a large scale event. A Multi-agency effort would have to be done.
11. Documentation relating to an event will be kept according to Miami County Records Retention Policy that is approved via the Ohio Historical Society.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

1. It is the responsibility of Miami County’s governmental entities to protect life and property from the effects of hazardous events before, during, and following an emergency. Each local government has the primary responsibility for emergency management activities within its jurisdiction. This would include any special events and activities that require pre-planning using an all-hazards approach. When the emergency exceeds the county’s capability to respond, assistance will be requested by the county Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Director, from state and/or federal government, or other external sources using the resource typing system as described by the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Integration Center.
2. The Miami County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and/or Joint Field Office (JFO) if federal forces arrive on-scene will be activated on the authority of the county commission, EMA Director or County Sheriff

during emergency situations and serve as the site to direct and control emergency response operations.

3. As outlined in the National Response Framework (NRF), the Miami County EMA will communicate information regarding actual or potential incidents of national significance to the Ohio Fusions Center through the OEMA.
4. Each local government, county agency, and department head has the responsibility to develop and maintain current agency member contact information, Operating Guidelines (OGs), and checklists detailing how their organization’s assigned tasks will be performed to support the implementation of this plan.
5. Assistance will be requested by executing in-place mutual aid agreements with all county and municipal agencies and with OEMA in accordance with ORC Section 5502. Other mutual aid agreements may be negotiated with additional agencies such as the American Red Cross (ARC), Salvation Army, and other volunteer groups. Pre-established mutual aid agreements will be maintained by the MCEMA. Mutual aid will be coordinated through the EOC and is necessary during large-scale operations.
6. The Miami County Chief Executive Official (CEO) – County Commission President, City or Village Mayor, or Township Trustee – after gathering appropriate information is ultimately responsible in an emergency or disaster situation and is authorized by their jurisdiction to declare a Proclamation of Emergency that provides the following powers:
 - a. Direct all public offices and employees to discharge assigned duties for the duration of the emergency.
 - b. Exercise all necessary emergency authority for the protection of life, limb, and property of all persons in Miami County.
 - c. Restore local government with minimum interruption.
 - d. Call upon citizens and direct them to comply with necessary emergency measures and to cooperate with properly identified officials.
7. In keeping with NIMS, this plan provides a consistent, broad approach for governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. On-scene Incident Command (IC) or Unified Command (UC) will be conducted under the Incident Command System (ICS) to facilitate this approach. The ICS is explained in more detail in Direction & Control.
8. Curtailment of non-essential functions and those functions that do not contribute directly to emergency operations may be suspended by the IC or CEO for the duration

of the emergency and efforts that would normally be required of those functions will be redirected to accomplish the emergency tasks of other departments involved in emergency operations.

9. Personnel representing various jurisdictions need to possess a minimum common level of training. Local officials should maintain a personnel certification program set by the NIMS Integration Center.
10. The OEMA suggests that all personnel playing a role in incident management and response be trained to the current NIMS standards. Various training is offered at the state and federal levels.
11. Per NIMS, the emergency response network, to the extent possible, will utilize the latest science and technology available. Communications systems will continue to be current. Further, each county agency/organization that has an Information Technology Department will continue to integrate planning efforts and other tools into the county's secure server for access by authorized emergency service providers.

B. PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

1. When a disaster strikes, the local government is the first in line for official public responsibility in emergency management. For this reason, and to increase effectiveness, plans must be comprehensive and focus on four (4) phases: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.
 - a. Mitigation
 - i. Mitigation is any action taken to eliminate or reduce the degree of long or short-term risk to human life and property from any type of hazard. Mitigation assumes that society is exposed to risks whether or not an emergency occurs.
 - ii. Potential mitigation actions relevant to the subject of each Emergency Support Function (ESF) will be addressed in those ESFs.
 - b. Preparedness
 - i. Preparedness is any activity taken in advance of an emergency that facilitates the implementation of a coordinated response in the event an emergency occurs.
 - ii. Preparedness is any action taken that is common to all emergencies:
 - Continuity of government as listed in each political subdivision's operations plan.
 - Completion of a hazard analysis.

- Written functional plans.
 - Mutual aid agreements.
 - Ongoing training such as the Ohio Fire Academy, Ohio Police Officer Training Academy, Ohio EMA and FEMA's Emergency Management Institute.
 - Testing and exercising policies, operation plans, and procedures by conducting drills, tabletop, functional, and full-scale exercises.
- c. Response
- i. Response is any action to be taken immediately before, during, or directly after an emergency occurs to save lives, minimize damage to property, and enhance the effectiveness of recovery.
 - ii. Each ESF will list recommended tasks to be performed under the response phase.
- d. Recovery
- i. Recovery activities return vital life-support systems to minimum operating standards to normal or improved levels.
 - ii. These activities are designed to restore vital services to the community and provide for basic needs to the public.
 - iii. Recovery activities include disaster assistance and will be described in detail in ESF #14 (Damage Assessment).
- e. Hazard Analysis Summary – this information is outlined in the Miami County Mitigation Plan

C. INTER-JURISDICTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

1. Jurisdictions in Miami County are varied in size and budget for a disaster. Because of these limitations, the jurisdictions work together to provide assistance in recovery.
2. Should there be an occurrence that affects only one (1) jurisdiction within the county, emergency operations will take place under that jurisdiction's direction and control using a single Incident Commander. At the request of that jurisdiction, the county EMA Director may provide assistance through resource augmentation of manpower, equipment, and materials.
3. If there are multiple incidents that affect two (2) or more jurisdictions within the county, emergency operations support should take place at the county Emergency

Operation Center (EOC) with jurisdictional leaders playing support and advisory roles. A Unified Command (UC) system should be utilized when two (2) or more significantly distinct jurisdictions are involved, e.g. when state and/or federal response forces arrive on-scene.

D. REQUESTS FOR STATE ASSISTANCE

1. Before state assistance can be rendered, the Chief Executive Official (CEO) of the affected jurisdiction must assure the Governor that all local resources have been expended and that state assistance is mandatory to protect the life and property of citizens. If an event happens within the boundaries of a single jurisdiction within Miami County, all county and regional mutual aid should be exhausted prior to requesting state assistance. Additional resources can be requested through the Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC) and Ohio Fire/Law Enforcement Response Plans.
2. The county EMA Director should request assistance from the state through the Ohio Emergency Management Agency (OEMA) at (614) 889-7150.
3. The assistance of federal agencies should be requested through the OEMA, Attn: Governor's Authorized Representative. The Governor may request assistance from other states pursuant to a number of interstate compacts or from the federal government through DHS/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
4. During disasters for which a Presidential declaration has been issued, federal agencies may be mobilized to provide assistance to states and local governments in accordance with the NRF.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. GENERAL

1. Most departments/agencies of government have emergency functions in addition to their normal day-to-day duties; these emergency functions usually parallel or complement normal functions. Each department/agency is responsible for developing and maintaining its own emergency management procedures.
2. Each department/agency of government including private agencies where possible will ensure that their agencies maintain incident management documentation, current

record management, required training, and NIMS requirements as set forth by state and federal standards.

3. Intelligence gathered during evaluation by the incident commander concerning the situation, damage assessment, evacuation status, and related areas of concern will be forwarded to the activated Emergency Operation Center (EOC).
4. During emergency operations, the EMA Director, as the EOC Manager ensures that the Executive, Operations, and Support Groups are working in a concerted, supportive effort to overcome the disaster.

B. ORGANIZATION

1. The **Executive Group** is responsible for all decisions relating to emergency management. Members of this group include: Commissioners, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff, the EMA Director, and County Public Information Officers (PIO). Additional members can be added depending upon the incident.
2. The **Operations Group** (On-scene)
 - a. The **Command Staff** is responsible for the overall management of an incident. Members of the command staff include: Incident Commander (IC), Command Staff Public Information Officer (PIO), Safety Officer (SO), and Liaison Officer (LNO).
 - b. The **General Staff** comprises incident management personnel who represent the major functional elements of the Incident Command System (ICS) and include Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections. Each section can be broken into branches, divisions and groups, and resources.
3. The **Support Group**
 - a. The **Resources Group** (EOC) ensures that emergency policies, activities, and resources are coordinated among the spectrum of participating organizations. Members of the resources group include: Resource Group Chief, Public Works Coordinator, Support Facilities Coordinator, and Transportation Coordinator.

C. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Miami County Commission
 - a. Primary: Direction & Control, ESF #17 (Evacuation), and #7 (Resource Management)

- i. Appoint an emergency management director to coordinate emergency management activities in Miami County.
 - ii. Declare local State of Emergencies.
 - iii. Establish a local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and secondary control center(s) to serve as emergency command posts.
 - b. Support
 - i. Provide funding for emergency management and planning.
 - ii. Establish and reference mutual aid agreements with public and private agencies.
 - iii. Insure the preparation and promulgation of a local Emergency Operations Plan that is coordinated with all other plans (e.g. comprehensive plans, etc.) within the county.
 - iv. During a declared local State of Emergency:
 - Activate local plans and mutual aid agreements as appropriate.
 - Implement provisions of local emergency ordinances as applicable.
2. EMA Director
 - a. Primary: Direction and Control, ESF #2 (Communications), ESF #15 (Public Information and Warning), ESF #17 (Evacuation), ESF #7 (Resource Management), ESF #14 (Damage Assessment)
 - i. Coordinate the preparation and maintenance of the EOP and distribute copies as required.
 - ii. Oversee the completion and proper updating of the county’s Hazard Mitigation Plan.
 - iii. Declare a countywide “State of Emergency” in the absence of the commissioners and sheriff.
 - iv. In times of emergency, activate the EOC and coordinate local support based on guidance and direction from executive authority.
 - v. Oversee the direction and control of emergency response operations from an activated EOC.
 - vi. After an incident, conduct an after-action review of the response to evaluate any shortcomings in the response, equipment, operational readiness, and any other aspect for the operation. A written after-action report will be created based on the review and written corrective actions and improvements will be recommended.

- vii Conduct periodic all-hazard exercises to test operational plans following Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) standards including evaluating selected points of review, conducting after-action conferences, finalizing written after-action reports, and completing a written corrective action plan for improvement.
- b. Support
 - i. Develop and support a rapid notification system to alert all organizations and agencies having emergency response responsibilities.
 - ii. Develop and conduct exercises to test, evaluate, and update emergency plans.
 - iii. Provide training to ensure the preparedness of the emergency services and nongovernmental organizations for disaster conditions.
 - iv. Develop and enter into mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, agencies, and organizations for reciprocal aid when an emergency event exceeds the capabilities of any one of the parties.
 - v. Coordinate records of expenditures made by the Miami County EMA and other agencies involved in emergency operations.
 - vi. Help support and maintain a resource management system within the Miami County Communication Center which has been identified as a single source provider as described by the NIMS Integration Center.
- 3. Specific functional responsibilities are found in the appropriate sections of the Emergency Operations Plan below.
 - a. ICS/EOC Staff (Direction & Control)
 - b. American Red Cross (ARC) (ESF #6 – Shelter & Mass Care)
 - c. EMS (ESF #8 – Health & Medical)
 - d. Public Health (ESF #8 – Health & Medical)
 - e. Law Enforcement (ESF #13 – Law Enforcement)
 - f. Fire Service (ESF #4 – Fire & Rescue)
 - g. Public Works (ESF #3 – Engineering & Public Works)

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. GENERAL

- 1. The ultimate responsibility for emergency management belongs to the Board of County Commission, which is responsible for all policy-level decisions.

2. Based on the type of incident, the first arriving public safety responder will assume the role of Incident Commander (IC) until relinquished of their duties by the senior officer. The IC will oversee all emergency operations at the incident site. The IC will establish a command post at or near the scene and will be identified by a green flag or light.
3. If it is necessary to transfer command, the process must include a briefing that captures all essential information for continuing safe and effective operations. All responders and support agencies must be notified of the transfer.
4. Under authority of the Disaster Relief Act, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) coordinates all federal disaster assistance, including military support, provided to state and local government.
5. Direction & Control to this plan describes the EOC facilities, staffing patterns, procedures, and support requirements necessary to carry out the direction and control function.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

1. The MCEMA, along with the Resource Management Coordinator, will assist, as necessary, with documentation pertinent to each participating agency to include:
 - a. Identifying resources.
 - b. Ordering and acquiring resources.
 - c. Inventorying resources.
 - d. Mobilizing resources.
 - e. Tracking and reporting resources.
 - f. Recovering resources.
2. The Board of County Commission and the Chief Executives of all the political subdivision within Miami County entered into a written agreement establishing a countywide emergency management agency. This agreement was approved on July 31, 1992.
3. Contingency appropriations are authorized in accordance with the Ohio Revised Code, Section 5502.

4. Record keeping is prioritized and limited by ORC 149 to those records necessary for documentation of organizations, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, and essential transactions and for the protection of legal and financial rights of the state and persons affected by state activities.
5. Donation management will be delegated to an authorized agency through Ohio Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) with county EMA oversight.
6. Each level of government and/or organizations should protect its essential records. The determination of the records to be preserved rests with each agency/department head.
7. Each department/agency will maintain proper recordkeeping for all personnel/activities conducted to maintain minimum standards.

B. LOGISTICS

1. Requisitions will be authorized through the Miami County Commission President or designee through normal procurement procedures.
2. Resource requests to the State EOC will be made in accordance with the typing and categorization system implemented in the NIMS, per Ohio Executive Order No. 2004-14T.
3. Miami County uses the Incident Resource Inventory System (IRIS) software program for managing resources. This program provides the following information on facilities, equipment, supplies, services, and related support for emergency response operations in Miami County.
 - a. Quantity of Resource.
 - b. Type of Resource.
 - c. Location of Resource.
4. If implemented, personal goods (food, clothing, household items, etc.) that are donated by individuals and/or organizations will be inventoried, sorted, and stored under the direction of the Resource Management Coordinator/VOAD representative.
5. Donations of funds, supplies, or services are deductible items for tax purposes; therefore, it is necessary for the Resource Management Coordinator/VOAD representative to provide receipts to the donors.

VII. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

A. GENERAL

1. Each department of Miami County government and municipal governments and their departments have taken, or will take action to:
 - a. Pre-determine lines of succession.
 - b. Make provisions for the preservation of vital records.
 - c. Specify procedures to deploy essential personnel, equipment and supplies to maximize their use and survival.
 - d. This function is covered in separate sections of most ESFs of this plan.
 - e. A COOP has been developed for four functions listed below:
 1. Damage Assessment
 2. Communications
 3. EOC Activation
 4. Fiscal Records
2. Miami County Commission
 - a. President
 - b. Vice President
 - c. Member
3. Miami County EMA
 - a. Director
 - b. Commission President
 - c. Commission Vice President
4. Emergency Support Functions (ESF)
 - a. Shall maintain a current line of succession
5. Public and Private Organizations/Groups
 - a. Shall maintain a current line of succession

VIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT, MAINTENANCE AND TRAINING

- A. The EMA Director is responsible for annually ensuring that necessary additions and revisions to this plan are prepared, coordinated, published, and distributed. The review is based on the State of Ohio EMA standard crosswalk and the review of pertinent sections of each ESF by participating partners. Any major change in the EOP shall require a new proclamation by the Board of County Commission.

- B. Each agency that has a role or responsibility in the EOP per NIMS requirements will review its portion of the EOP at least once a year, usually at the termination of an exercise designed to test the plan. Representatives from those agencies will submit their recommended changes to the EMA Director.
- C. Miami County will follow a four year training cycle following the Training Exercise Program (TEP).
- D. An annual exercise will be conducted by the EMA/LEPC in accordance with US Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) regulations. Additional exercises will be held as necessary to keep the EOP and participating agencies in a state of readiness. Such exercises may be a “drill”, “seminar” “table top”, “functional”, or “full-scale”. Training needs will be identified as a result of developing an After Action Report (AAR). Any corrective actions identified by the AAR will be retested and evaluated at a later exercise. Training preparedness is conducted through FEMA and the Ohio EMA at the direction of the Miami County EMA.
- E. The Miami County EMA will follow:
 - *Ohio Hazardous Materials Exercise and Evaluation Manual*
 - *Ohio Terrorism Exercise and Evaluation Manual*
 - Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)
 - State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) requirements
- F. Any and all sections of this plan can be updated at any time. Many changes are required because of changing information and situations.

IX. LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 – ICS Organization Chart
- Appendix 2 – Miami County Response Matrix
- Appendix 3 – Primary & Support Roles
- Appendix 4 – Sample Emergency Proclamation
- Appendix 5 – Glossary of Terms & Acronyms
- Appendix 6 – Authorities

X. AUTHENTICATION

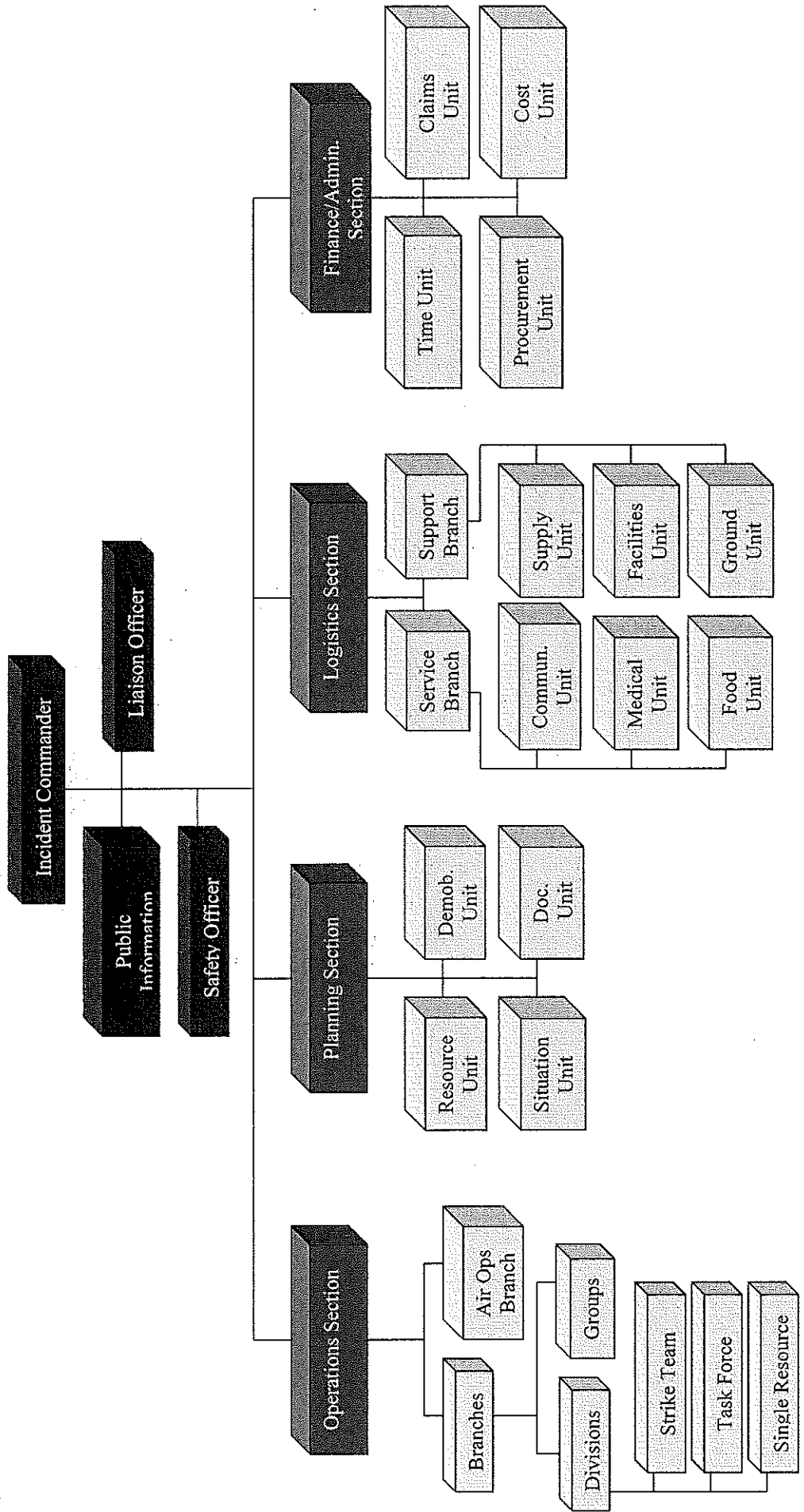
5/9/19
Date


Board of Miami County Commission President

5/13/2019
Date

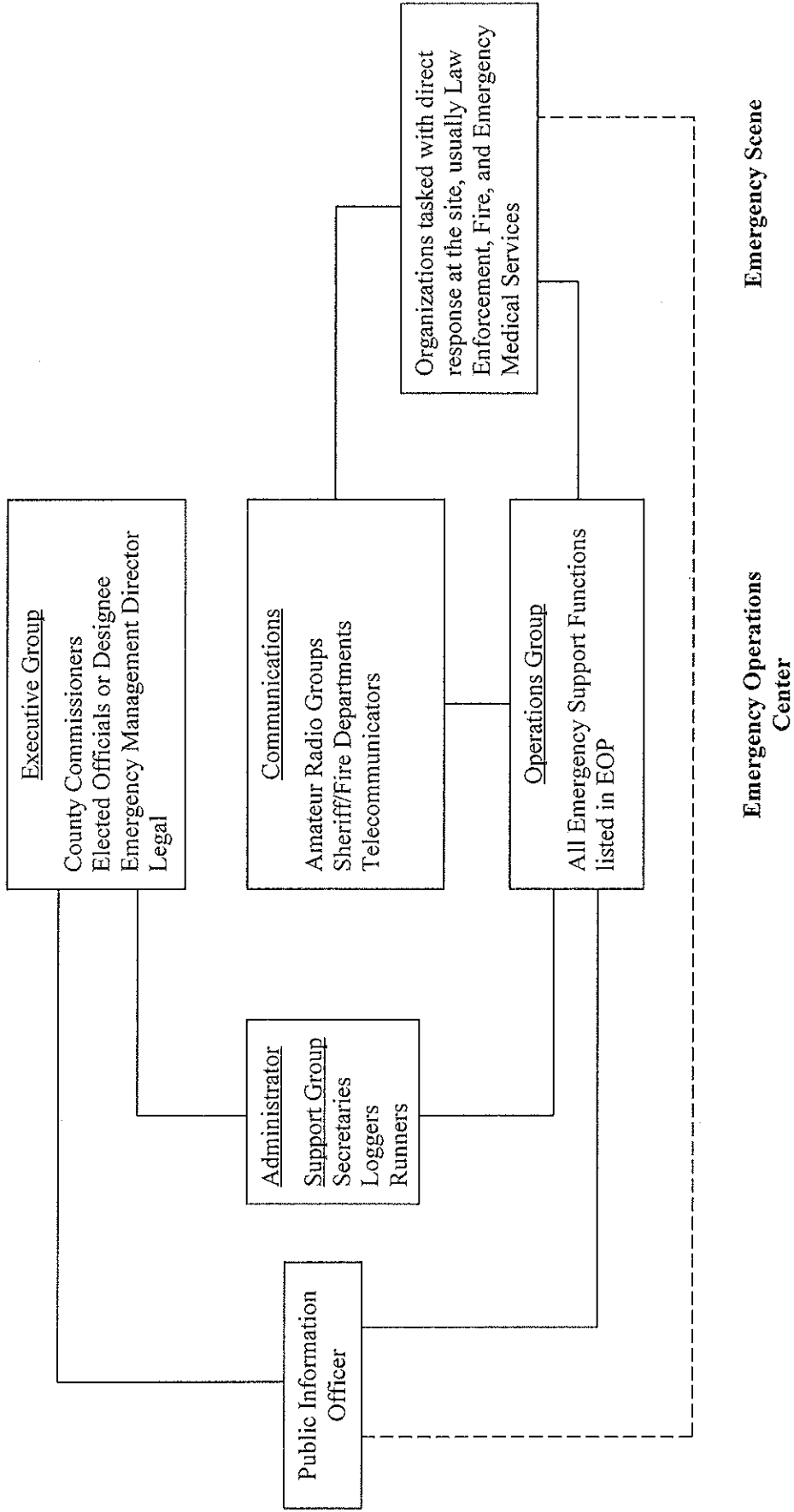

Miami County EMA Director

MIAMI COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
 APPENDIX 1 TO BASIC PLAN
 ICS ORGANIZATION CHART



- **Command Staff:** The Command Staff consists of the Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer. They report directly to the Incident Commander.
- **General Staff:** The organization level having functional responsibility for primary segments of incident management (Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration). The Section level is organizationally between Branch and Incident Commander.
- **Branch:** That organizational level having functional, geographical, or jurisdictional responsibility for major parts of the incident operations the Branch level is organizationally between Section and Division/Group in the Operations Section, and between Section and Units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified by the use of Roman Numerals, by function, or by jurisdictional name.
- **Division:** That organizational level having responsibility for operations within a defined geographic area. The Division level is organizationally between the Strike Team and the Branch.
- **Unit:** That organization element having functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.
- **Task Force:** A group of resources with common communications and a leader that may be pre-established and sent to an incident, or formed at an incident.
- **Strike Team:** Specified combinations of the same kind and type of resources, with common communications and a leader.
- **Single Resource:** An individual piece of equipment and its personnel complement, or an established crew or team of individuals with an identified work supervisor that can be used on an incident.

MIAMI COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
APPENDIX 2 TO BASIC PLAN
MIAMI COUNTY SUPPORT MATRIX



**MIAMI COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
APPENDIX 3 TO BASIC PLAN
SAMPLE EMERGENCY PROCLAMATION**

AUTHORITY

Whereas, Miami County, Ohio has been or is immediately threatened by a natural/man-made/technological hazard and/or nuclear or conventional attack, and;

Whereas, a state of emergency has been declared by the Miami County Board of County Commissioners and/or the Governor of the State of Ohio and/or President of the United States;

Now, therefore, we, the Miami County Board of County Commissioners, declare that a state of emergency exists in the county and that we hereby invoke and declare those portions of the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) which are applicable to the conditions, and have caused the issuance of this proclamation to be in full force and effect in the county for the exercise of all necessary emergency authority for protection of the lives and property of the people of Miami County and the restoration of local government with a minimum of interruption. Reference is hereby made to all appropriate laws, statutes, ordinances, and resolutions, and particularly to Section 5502 of the ORC. All public offices and employees of Miami County are hereby directed to exercise the utmost diligence in the discharge of duties required of them for the duration of the emergency and in execution of emergency laws, regulations and directives, state and local.

All citizens are called upon and directed to comply with necessary emergency measures, to cooperate with public officials and disaster services forces in executing emergency operational plans, and to obey and comply with the lawful direction of properly identified officers. All operating forces will direct their communications and requests for assistance and operations directly to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

In witness, whereof, we have hereunto set our hand this day of _____, 20_____.

Board of Miami County Commission

Board of Miami County Commission

Board of Miami County Commission

MIAMI COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
APPENDIX 4 TO BASIC PLAN
GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

I. DEFINITION OF TERMS

A

Advisory: Information concerning potential disaster-causing destructive forces giving details on location, intensity, movement, and precautions that should be taken.

Agency: A division of government with a specific function, that offers a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined as jurisdictional or assisting and/or cooperating.

Air Burst: The explosion of a nuclear weapon at such a height that the expanding fireball does not touch the earth's surface resulting in little or no fallout.

Allocation (General) (Community Shelter Planning): The process of allocating areas of population to areas of shelter concentration.

Allocation (Specific) (Community Shelter Planning): The process of allocating geographically defined areas of population to a specific shelter facility or group of shelter facilities.

American Red Cross (ARC): A quasi-governmental agency largely for relief of suffering and welfare activities during war and disaster. The ARC operates under Congressional charter and is supported by the people. Internationally, it operates in accordance with the Treaty of Geneva.

Annex: As used in this plan, an element that is devoted to one function of emergency operations and describes the county's approach to operating in that activity in response to emergencies.

Appendix: Attachment to an annex providing technical information, details, methods, and/or hazard specific procedures to that annex.

Area Command: Established either to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate ICS organization or to oversee the management of a very large incident that involves multiple ICS organizations.

Assessment: The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making.

Attack Warning: A civil defense warning that an actual attack against this country has been detected.

Available Resources: Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for a mission assignment, normally located in a Staging Area.

Awareness: The continual process of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence, information, and knowledge to allow organizations and individuals to anticipate requirements and to react effectively.

B

Biological Agents: The FBI WMD Incident Contingency Plan defines biological agents as microorganisms or toxins from living organisms that have infectious or noninfectious properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

Blast Wave: A sharply defined wave of increased pressure rapidly propagated through a surrounding medium from a center of detonation or similar disturbance.

Branches: The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A branch is organizationally situated between the section and the division or group in the Operations section, and between the section and units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified by the use of Roman numerals or by functional area.

Bulletin: A public release made between advisories which give the latest details on a destructive force.

C

Casualty: Any person who is declared dead or is missing, ill, or injured.

Census Tract: A nonpolitical, geographical subdivision of no standard size, but within a city, town, county, or other political jurisdiction; it is used by the U.S. Bureau of Census as a convenient and flexible unit for surveying and aggregating population, housing, and other demographic or economic statistics. Usually, a tract corresponds to Standard Location Area.

Chain of Command: The orderly line of authority within the ranks of the incident management organization.

Check-In: All responders, regardless of agency affiliation, must report in to receive an assignment in accordance with the procedures established by an incident commander.

Chemical Agents: The FBI WMD Incident Contingency Plan defines chemical agents as solids, liquids, or gases that have chemical properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plant and animals.

Chief Executive Official: The official of the community who, is charged with authority to implement and administer laws, ordinances, and regulations for the community. He or she may be a mayor, city manager, etc.

Code of Federal Regulations: Title 44 refers to Emergency Management and Assistance.

Command Staff: In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Command and the special staff positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Command Post: An incident command facility located at a safe distance from an emergency site where the on-scene coordinator, responders, and technical representatives can make response decisions, deploy manpower and equipment, maintain liaison with media, and handle communications.

Common Operating Picture: A broad view of the overall situation as reflected by situation reports, aerial photography, and other information or intelligence.

Communications Unit: An organizational unit in the Logistics Section responsible for providing communication services at an incident or an EOC. A communications Unit may also be a facility (e.g., a trailer or mobile van) used to support an Incident Communications Center.

Congregate Care Facilities: Public or private buildings in host areas that may be used to lodge and care for evacuees. Generally, assigned space is approximately 40 square feet per person. The facility may or may not meet criteria for designation as “fallout shelter”.

Consequence Management: Predominantly an emergency management function and included measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. The requirements of consequence management and crisis management are combined in the NRP.

Contamination: The deposit of radioactive material on the surfaces of structures, areas, objects, or personnel following a nuclear explosion. This material generally consists of fallout in which fission products and other weapon debris have become incorporated with particles of dirt, etc. Contamination can also occur from the radioactivity induced in certain substances by the action neutrons from a nuclear explosion.

Coordinate: To advance systematically an analysis and exchange of information among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities.

Credible Threat: A threat that passes an FBI interagency assessment for authenticity. This term is usually used within the context of a terrorist incident.

Crisis Counseling: The application of individual and group treatment procedures which are designed to ameliorate the mental and emotional crises and their subsequent psychological and behavioral conditions resulting from a major disaster or its aftermath.

Crisis Management: Predominantly a law enforcement function and included measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and resolve a threat or act of terrorism.

Critical Infrastructures: Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

D

Damage Assessment: The appraisal or determination of the actual effects resulting from any hazard affecting Miami County.

Damage Classification: For the purpose of reporting damage assessments, damage to structures or objects has been divided into three (3) categories: *Severe Damage* or a degree of damage that precludes further use of the structure or object for its intended purposes without essentially complete reconstruction; *Moderate Damage* a degree of damage to principal members that precludes effective use of the structure or object for the intended purpose unless major repairs are made; *Light Damage* a degree of damage to buildings resulting in broken windows, slight damage to roofing and siding, blown-down light interior partitions, and slight cracking of curtain walls.

Decontamination: The reduction or removal of contaminate from a structure, object, or person.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS): – A government agency that provides investigation services for and protection services against threats to the United States of America.

Disaster Assistance Center (DAC): A local center established following a major disaster, staffed by various state and federal agencies to provide assistance to individuals.

Disaster/Emergency: An event that causes or threatens to cause loss of life, human suffering, property damage, and economic and social disruption

Disaster Field Office: The office established in or near the designated area of a Presidentially declared major disaster to support Federal and State response and recovery operations. The DFO

houses the FCO and ERT, and where possible, the SCO and support staff.

Disaster Recovery Center: Places established in the area of a Presidential declared major disaster, as soon as practicable, to provide victims the opportunity to apply in person for assistance and/or obtain information relating to that assistance. DRCs are staffed by local, state, and federal agency representatives, as well as staff from volunteer organizations (e.g., the ARC).

Dispatch: The ordered movement of a resource or resources to an assigned operational mission or an administrative move from one location to another.

Division: The partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Operations Chief. A division is located within the ICS organization between the branch and resources in the Operations Section. .

Dose: A quantity (total or accumulated) of ionizing (or nuclear) radiation experienced by a person or animal.

Dose Rate: As a general rule, the amount of ionizing (or nuclear) radiation to which an individual would be exposed, or which he/she would receive per unit of time.

Dosimeter: An instrument for measuring and registering total accumulated exposure to ionizing radiations.

Dosimeter Charger: An instrument used to reset a dosimeter to a beginning or zero reading.

E

Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP): Energy radiated by nuclear detonation that may affect or damage electronic components and equipment.

Emergency: An occurrence or threat of occurrence which can impair public health and/or safety, or result in injury, damage or loss of life which calls for immediate action. An emergency may be minor or of such magnitude as to constitute a disaster.

Emergency Alert System (EAS): Consists of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities which have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in a controlled manner during a war, state of public peril or disaster, or other national emergency, as provided by the Emergency Alert System Plan.

Emergency Management Assistance: Federal matching funds to state and local agencies for personnel and administrative expenses.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, County, City, Tribal), or some combination thereof. .

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP): A brief, clear and concise documented description of action to be taken or instructions to all individuals and local government services concerned, stating what will be done in the event of an anticipated emergency. The plan will state the method for taking coordinated action to meet the needs of the situation. It will state the action to be taken by whom, what, when and where based on predetermined assumptions, objectives and capabilities.

Emergency Public Information: Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.

Emergency Response Team National: An ERT that has been established and rostered for deployment to catastrophic disasters wherever the resources of the FEMA Region have been, or are expected to be overwhelmed.

Evacuation: Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

Evacuee: The individual who is moved to a less hazardous area. Also, may be referred to as a relocatee.

Executive Order (EO): A rule or order having the force of law issued by an executive authority of government.

Extremely Hazardous Substance: A list of chemicals identified by the EPA on the basis of toxicity, and listed under: title III of SARA.

F

Fallout: Particles of radioactive dust that descend to earth following ground-level detonation of a nuclear warhead.

Federal Coordinating Officer: The Federal Officer who is appointed to manage Federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): The central point of contact within the federal government for a wide range of emergency management activities in both peace and war times. FEMA is a component of the Department of Homeland Security.

Federal Resource Coordinator: The federal official appointed to manage federal resource support activities related to non-Stafford Act incidents. The FRC is responsible for coordinating support from other federal departments and agencies using interagency agreements and MOUs.

First Responder: Local police, fire, and emergency medical personnel who first arrive on the scene of an incident and take action to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs.

Function: Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved, e.g., the planning function. A sixth function, Intelligence, may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.

Functional Area Annex Coordinator: Person with overall responsibility for coordinating actions within a particular area, i.e. the County Sheriff is the Law Enforcement Coordinator.

Functions of Emergency Management: Direction and Control, Communications, Warning, Emergency Public Information, Evacuation, Reception and Care, Shelter, Health and Medical, Law

Enforcement, Public Works, Fire and Rescue, Radiological Protection, Human Services, Resource Management, Damage Assessment.

G

General Staff: A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief.

Governor's Authorized Representative: The person empowered by the Governor to execute, on behalf of the state, all necessary documents for disaster assistance.

Grant-in-Lieu: In a major disaster, the scope of work may include improvements.

Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) or (Z): The standard reference time used throughout the world based on the time at the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England. using the 24-hour system to convert to Greenwich Time:

- Add 5 hours to Eastern Standard Time (EST)
- Add 6 hours to Central Standard Time (CST)
- Add 7 hours to Mountain Standard Time (MST)
- Add 8 hours to Pacific Standard Time (PST)
- Also called "ZULU" Time for Zero Meridian

Group: Established to divide the incident management structure into functional area of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. Groups, when activated, are located between branches and resources in the Operations Section. (See Division).

H

Hazard: A potential event or situation that presents a threat to life and property.

Hazard Mitigation: Any cost-effective measure which will reduce the potential for damage to a facility from a disaster event.

Hazardous Material (Hazmat): Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful or injurious to humans, domestic animals, wildlife, economic crops, or property when released into the environment. Hazardous materials are classified in this plan as chemical, biological, radiological, or explosive.

Chemical: Toxic, corrosive or injurious substance because of inherent chemical properties and includes but is not limited to such items as petroleum products, paints, plastics, acids, caustics, industrial chemicals, poisons, drugs, or mineral fibers (asbestos).

Biological: Microorganisms or associated products which may cause disease in humans, animals, or economic crops and includes pathogenic wastes from medical institutions, slaughterhouses, poultry processing plants, and the like.

Radiological: Any radioactive substance emitting ionizing radiation at a level to produce a health hazard.

Explosive: Material capable of releasing energy with blast effect in a split second upon activation; the released energy usually damages or destroys objects in close proximity to the blast.

High Altitude Burst: A detonation at an altitude over 100,000 feet. Above this level, the distribution of the energy from the explosion between blast and thermal radiation changes appreciably with increasing altitude due to changes in the fireball phenomena.

Host Area: A specified area designated for reception and care of risk area evacuees.

I

Incident: An event or occurrence with potential threat to the health and safety of residents in the vicinity; may also result in physical damage to properties and facilities.

Incident Action Plan (IAP): Provides a coherent means of communicating the overall incident objectives in the contexts of both operational and support activities.

Incident Command Post: The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

Incident Command System (ICS): A management system designed to enable effective and efficient domestic incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure.

Incident Commander: The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Management Team: The Incident Commander, and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.

Incident of National Significance: Based on criteria established in HSPD-5, an actual or potential high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response by an appropriate combination of federal, state, local, nongovernmental, and/or private-sector entities in order to save lives and minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

Incident Objectives: Statements of guidance and direction necessary for selecting appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.

Infrastructure: The manmade physical systems, assets, projects, and structures, publicly and/or privately owned, that are used by or provide benefit to the public. Examples of infrastructure include utilities, bridges, levees, drinking water systems, electrical systems, communications systems, dams, sewage systems, and roads.

Initial Action: The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at an incident site.

Intelligence Officer: The intelligence officer is responsible for managing internal information, intelligence, and operational security requirements supporting incident management activities. These may include information security and operational security activities, as well as the complex task of ensuring that sensitive information of all types (e.g., classified information, law enforcement sensitive information, proprietary information, or export-controlled information) is handled in a way that not only safeguards, the information, but also ensures that it gets to those who need access to it to perform their missions effectively and safely.

Ion: An atom which bears an electrical charge, either positive or negative.

Ionization: The process by which ions are produced.

Isotope: Atoms that have the same atomic number of protons, but different atomic mass or mass number. Isotopes of a particular element have almost identical properties.

J

Joint Field Office: A temporary Federal facility established to provide a central point for Federal, State, local, and Tribal executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions.

Joint Information Center (JIC): A physical location where public affairs professionals from organizations involved in incident management activities can collocate to perform critical emergency information dissemination, crisis communications, and public affairs functions.

Joint Information System (JIS): Provides an organized, integrated and coordinated mechanism to ensure the delivery of understandable, timely, accurate, and consistent information to the public during a crisis.

Joint Operations Center: The JOC is the focal point for all investigative law enforcement activities during a terrorist or potential terrorist incident or any other significant criminal incident, and is managed by the FBI.

Jurisdiction: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

K

Key Worker: An individual whose skills or services are required to continue operations of vital facilities and activities that will provide goods and services to the relocated population and host area residents, or insure continuance of the jurisdiction's production capabilities and preservation of the economic system.

L

Liaison: A form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation

Liaison Officer (LNO): The point of contact for representatives of other governmental agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and/or private entities at the incident site. Serves as a member of the command staff.

Local Government: A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

Local Warning Point: A facility in a city, town or community that receives warnings and activates the public warning system in its area of responsibility.

Logistics: Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

Logistics Section: The section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident.

M

Major Disaster: Public Law 93-288 provides that any flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, is or threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the federal government to supplement the efforts and available resources of state and local governments in alleviating the damage, hardship or suffering caused thereby.

Mass Care: The actions that are taken to protect evacuees and other disaster victims from the effects of the disaster. Activities include providing temporary shelter, food, medical care, clothing, and other essential life support needs to those people that have been displaced.

Megaton Energy (MT): The energy of a nuclear (or atomic) explosion which is equivalent to 1,000,000 tons (or 1,000 kilotons) of TNT.

Mitigation: Any action taken which eliminates or reduces the probability of a disaster occurring.

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations (Federal, State, local, and tribal) for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Multi-Agency Coordination System: A combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications integrated into a common system with responsibility for coordinating and supporting domestic incident management activities. An Emergency Operations Center is an example.

Multi-Jurisdictional Incident: An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICs, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

Mutual Aid Agreements: Written or unwritten understandings among jurisdictions that cover methods and types of assistance available during all phases of an emergency.

N

National Disaster Medical System: A cooperative, asset-sharing partnership between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Department of Defense.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; Multi-agency Coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Counterterrorism Center: Serves as the primary federal organization for analyzing and integrating all intelligence possessed or acquired by the US Government pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism, excepting purely domestic counterterrorism information.

National Response Plan (NRP): An interim plan designed to develop a unified approach to domestic incident management across the nation.

National Warning Center: The facility staffed by Attack Warning Officers situated within the combat operations center at NORAD Headquarters. Controls NAWAS when the Regional Warning Circuits are tied together.

National Warning System (NAWAS): Used for the dissemination of warning and other emergency information from the warning centers or regions to warning points in each state.

Nongovernmental Organization: A nonprofit entity that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Nuclear Radiation: Particulate and electromagnetic radiation emitted from atomic nuclei in various nuclear processes. The important nuclear radiation, from the weapons standpoint, are alpha and beta particles, gamma rays, and neutrons.

Nuclear Weapon (or Bomb): A general name given to any weapon in which the explosion results from the energy released by reactions involving atomic nuclei, either fission or fusion, or both. Thus, the A- (or atomic) bomb and the H- (or hydrogen) bomb are both nuclear weapons.

O

On-Site Assistance: A community readiness survey process, involving federal, state and local personnel, to determine the current operational readiness of a particular local jurisdiction to identify deficiencies and to develop a course of future actions that will maximize capabilities to conduct coordinated operations in extraordinary operations.

Operating Guidelines (OG): Checklists or guidance developed by each specific responding organization that detail responsible individuals by name and phone number and delineate in detail specific organizational emergency activities.

Operational Period: The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.

Operations Planning: The process of determining the need for application of resources and determining the methods of obtaining and committing these resources to the operations plan.

Operations Section: The section responsible for all tactical incident operations. In ICS, to normally includes subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups.

P

Peak Population: The maximum population occupying an area at any given time on a normal weekday. The peak population of a city or other area that includes more than one area is a summation of the peak populations for each of the areas.

Daytime Peak - The maximum population occurring during the daylight hours (8 am to 6 pm).

Nighttime Peak - The maximum population occurring during the nighttime hours (6pm to 8am).

Personnel Accountability: the ability to account for the location and welfare of incident personnel. It is accomplished when supervisors ensure that ICS principles and processes are functional and that personnel are working within established incident management guidelines.

Planning Section: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the IAP. This section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.

Political Subdivisions: Local governments, including but not limited to cities, towns, incorporated communities, counties, parishes, and townships.

Population Protection Planning (PPP): A program that provides for the development, exercising, and maintenance of a single, generic plan that contains annexes which assign tasks and detail procedures for coping with the effects of natural disasters, technological hazards, and nuclear attack.

Preliminary Damage Assessment: The on-site assessment by federal/state/local officials in each affected area to determine the impact and magnitude of damage caused by the disaster and resulting unmet needs of the public sector and the community as a whole.

Preparedness: Action taken to develop the response capabilities needed in the event an emergency should arise.

Presidential Declared Emergency: To avert or lessen the threat of major disaster.

Presidential Declared Major Disaster: Triggers Disaster Relief Act for state and local assistance.

Prevention: Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. This involves actions to protect lives and property.

Private Sector: Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. It includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal and informal structures, commerce and industry, and private voluntary organizations (PVO).

Protection Factor (PF): A number used to express the relation between the amount of fallout gamma radiation that would be received by a person in a completely unprotected location and the amount that would be received by a person in a protected location.

Public Information Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements. This includes social media activities.

Public Works: Work, construction, physical facilities, and services provided by governments for the benefit and use of the public.

Q

Qualification and Certification: This subsystem provides recommended qualification and certification standards for emergency responder and incident management personnel. It also allows the development of minimum standards for resources expected to have an interstate application. Standards typically include training, currency, experience, and physical and medical fitness.

R

Radiation: The emission and propagation of energy through space or through a material medium in the form of waves: electromagnetic and sound or elastic waves and corpuscular emissions.

Radiation Exposure Record: The card issued to individuals for recording their personal radiation exposure dose.

Radioactivity: The liberation of energy by spontaneous disintegration of nuclei.

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES): An emergency service designated to make efficient use of the vast reservoir of skilled radio amateurs throughout the nation in accordance with approved Emergency Operations Plans. Many of the states and local governments have federally-approved RACES communications plans whereby radio amateurs participating in these plans are permitted to operate during an emergency, or emergency conditions.

Radiological Monitor (RM): An individual trained to measure, record, and report radiation dose and dose rates; provide limited field guidance on radiation hazards associated with operations to which he/she is assigned; and performs operator's maintenance of radiological instruments.

Radiological Monitoring: The procedure or operation of locating and measuring radioactive contamination by means of survey instruments which can detect and measure (as dose rates) ionizing radiations. The individual performing the operation is called a monitor.

Reception Area: This refers to a location separate from staging areas, here resources report in for processing and out-processing. Reception Areas provide accountability, security, situational awareness briefings, safety awareness, distribution of IAPs, supplies and equipment, feeding, and bed down.

Recovery: Actions taken to activate the actual provision of emergency services during a crisis.

Regional Operating Center: The temporary operations facility for the coordination of Federal response and recovery activities, located at the EMA Regional Office (or Federal Regional center) and led by the FEMA Regional Director or Deputy Director until the DFO becomes operational. Once the ERT-A is deployed, the RCO performs a support role for Federal staff at the disaster scene.

Regional Response Teams: Regional counterparts to the National Response Team, the RRTs comprise regional representatives of the federal agencies on the NRT and representatives of each state within the region. The RRTs serve as planning and preparedness bodies before a response, and provide coordination and advice to the federal OSC during response actions.

Resource: Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available or assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are

defined by kind, and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Resource Management: Those actions taken by a government to: identify sources and obtain resources needed to support disaster response activities; coordinate the supply, allocation, distribution, and delivery of resources so that they arrive where and when most needed; and maintain accountability for the resources used.

Resource Tracking: A standardized, integrated process conducted throughout the life cycle of an incident by all agencies at all levels of government.

Resource Unit: Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for recording the status of resources committed to the incident. This unit also evaluates resources currently committed to the incident, the effects additional responding resources will have on the incident, and anticipated resource needs.

Risk Area: Areas considered relatively more likely to experience direct hazard effects.

S

Safety Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety.

Secondary Effects: Emergencies that may develop as a reaction to an initiating emergency. For example, a dam may break as the result of an earthquake.

Shelter, Expedient: A group fallout shelter constructed on a crash basis in a period of crisis.

Shelter, Fallout: A habitable structure of space used to protect its occupants from fallout radiation.

Shelter, Improvised: Any shelter constructed in an emergency or crisis period by individuals or single families, usually in or near their homes.

Span of Control: The span of control of any individual with incident management supervisory responsibility should range from three (3) to seven (7) subordinates.

Staging Area: A location where equipment/personnel are maintained on a temporary basis for emergency response.

State Coordinating Officer: The person appointed by the Governor to coordinate State, Commonwealth, or Territorial response and recovery activities with FRP-related activities of the Federal Government, in co-operation with the FCO.

State Emergency Board: Comprised of representatives from Farm Service Agencies, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Cooperative Extension Service, Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and Statistical Reporting Service.

State Liaison: A FEMA official assigned to a particular state, who handles initial coordination with the state in the early stages of an emergency.

Strategic: Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous long-term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities; the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures of performance of effectiveness.

Strike Teams: A set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum number of personnel.

Surface Burst: The explosion of a nuclear weapon at the surface of the land or water or at a height above the surface less than the radius of the fireball at maximum luminosity (in the second thermal pulse). An explosion in which the weapon is detonated actually on the surface is called a contact surface burst, or true surface burst resulting in fallout.

Supporting Technologies: Any technology that may be used to support the NIMS is included in this subsystem. These technologies include orthophoto mapping, remote automatic weather stations, infrared technology, and communications, among various others.

T

Tabs: Maps, charts, checklists, resources, inventories, sample forms, or diagrams all used to support the basic plan, annexes and appendices.

Task Force: Any combination of resources assembled in support of a specific mission or operational need.

Telecommunications: The transmission, emission, or reception of voice and/or data through any medium by wire, radio, other electrical electromagnetic or optical means. Telecommunications includes all aspects of transmitting information.

Terrorism: The FBI defines terrorism as “the unlawful use of force or violence committed by a group or individual against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

Threat: An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

Traffic Control Point (TCP): Place along evacuation routes that are named by law enforcement personnel to direct and control movement to and from the area being evacuated.

Type: A classification of resources in the ICs that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than Types 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of size, power, capacity, or, in the case of incident management teams, experience and qualifications.

U

Unified Area Command: A Unified Area Command is established when incidents under an Area command are multi-jurisdictional.

Unified Command (UC): An element in multi-jurisdictional or multi-agency domestic incident management, providing guidelines to enable agencies with different legal, geographic, and functional responsibilities to coordinate, plan, and interact effectively.

Unit: The organizational element having functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.

Unity of Command: The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person. The purpose of unity of command is to ensure unity of effort under one responsible commander for every objective.

Upgrading: Any action that results in physical improvement of existing shelter spaces.

Urban Search and Rescue: Operational activities that include locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures.

V

Volunteer: For purposes of the NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency, which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed.

W

Warning: The alerting of emergency management/response officials and the public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects of both natural and man-made disorders.

Warning Point: A facility that receives warnings and other emergency information over NAWAS and relays this information in accordance with state and local Emergency Operations Plans.

Watch: An announcement indicating that conditions are such that a specific type of destructive force may develop.

Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD): Title 18, U.S.C. 2332a, defines a weapon of mass destruction as (1) any destructive device as defined in Section 921 of this title, [which reads] any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, or rocket having a propellant charge of more than four (4) ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, mine or device similar to the above, (2) poison gas, (3) any weapon involving a disease organism, or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

Worker-Critical: An individual whose skills or services are required to continue operations of vital facilities and activities that will provide goods and services to the relocated population and host area residents, or insure continuance of the jurisdiction's production capabilities and preservation of the economic system.

Y

Yield: The total effective energy released in a nuclear explosion. It is usually expressed in terms of the equivalent tonnage of TNT required to produce the same energy release in an explosion. The total energy yield is manifested as nuclear radiation, thermal radiation, and shock (and blast) energy, the actual distribution being dependent upon the type of weapon and the time after detonation.

II. LIST OF ACRONYMS

1. AAR – After Action Report
2. AC – Area Command
3. AEC – Agency Emergency Coordinators
4. ALERT – Automated Local Evaluation in Real Time
5. ALS – Advanced Life Support
6. ARC – American Red Cross
7. ARES – Amateur Radio Emergency Services
8. ASC – Administrative Support Coordinator
9. ASCS – Agricultural Stabilization and conservation Service
10. AUTOVON – Automatic Voice Network
11. BOE – Board of Education
12. BTS – Border and Transportation Security (Branch of DHS)
13. CAP – Civil Air Patrol
14. CDC – Center for Disease Control
15. CEO – Chief Executive Official
16. CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
17. CERT – Community Emergency Response Team
18. CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
19. CHEMTREC – Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
20. CMTF – Crisis Management Task Force
21. CO – Communications Officer
22. CTO – Communications Task Force
23. DAC – Damage Assessment Center
24. DAS – Damage Assessment Section
25. DFO – Disaster Field Office
26. DHHR – Department of Health and Human Resources
27. DHS – Department of Homeland Security
28. DMAT – Disaster Medical Assistance Team
29. DMORT – Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
30. DNR – Department of Natural Resources, Ohio
31. DOC – Department Operations Center

32. DOD – Department of Defense
33. DOE – Department of Energy
34. DOL – Department of Labor
35. DOT – Department of Transportation
36. DOT ERG – Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guide
37. DRC – Disaster Recovery Center
38. EAS – Emergency Alert System
39. EHS – Extremely Hazardous Substances
40. EMA – Emergency Management Agency
41. EMAC – Emergency Management Assistance Compact
42. EMP – Electromagnetic Pulse
43. EMS – Emergency Medical Services
44. EMT – Emergency Medical Technician
45. EOC – Emergency Operations Center
46. EOP – Emergency Operations Plan
47. EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
48. EPCRA – Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act
49. EPI – Emergency Public Information
50. EPM – Emergency Program Manager
51. EPZ – Emergency Planning Zones
52. ERT – Emergency Response Team
53. ESF – Emergency Support Function
54. EST – Eastern Standard Time
55. FBI – Federal Bureau of Investigation
56. FBI OSC – Federal Bureau of Investigation On-Scene Commander
57. FCO – Federal Coordinating Officer
58. FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
59. FIRM – Flood Insurance Rate Map
60. FOG – Field Operations Guide
61. FSA – Farm Service Agency
62. FSC – Fire Service Coordinator
63. FTS – Federal Telecommunications System
64. GAR – Governor’s Authorized Representative
65. GIS – Geographical Information System

- 66. HAZMAT – Hazardous Materials
- 67. HAZWOPER – Hazardous Waste Operation and Emergency Response Standard
- 68. HSEP – Homeland Security Exercise Program
- 69. HSO – Homeland Security Officer
- 70. HSOC – Homeland Security Operations Center
- 71. HSPD – Homeland Security Presidential Directive
- 72. IAP – Incident Action Plan
- 73. IC – Incident Commander
- 74. ICP – Incident Command Post
- 75. ICS – Incident Command System
- 76. IEMS – Integrated Emergency Management System
- 77. IMT – Incident Management Teams
- 78. IND – Improvised Nuclear Device
- 79. JFO – Joint Field Office
- 80. JIC – Joint Information Center
- 81. JIS – Joint Information System
- 82. JOC – Joint Operations Center
- 83. JPIC – Joint Public Information Center
- 84. JTTF – Joint Terrorism Task Force
- 85. LEADS – Law Enforcement Automated Data System
- 86. LEERN – Law Enforcement Emergency Radio Net
- 87. LEPC – Local Emergency Planning Committee
- 88. LNO – Liaison Officer
- 89. MCCC – Miami County Communications Center
- 90. MCEMA – Miami County Emergency Management Agency
- 91. MOA – Memorandum of Agreement
- 92. MOU – Memorandum of Understanding
- 93. MCC – Mass Care Coordinator
- 94. MCL – Mass Care Liaison
- 95. Mhz – Megahertz
- 96. MOU – Memorandums of Understanding
- 97. MSDS – Materials Safety Data Sheet
- 98. MST – Mountain Standard Time
- 99. MT – Mega Tons

- 100. NAWAS – National Warning System
- 101. NBC – Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical
- 102. NCS – National Communications System
- 103. NCTC – National Counterterrorism Center
- 104. NDMS – National Disaster Medical System
- 105. NEOC – National Emergency Operations Center
- 106. NGO – Nongovernmental Organization
- 107. NIC – National Integration Center
- 108. NIMS – National Incident Management System
- 109. NIRT – Nuclear Incident Response Team
- 110. NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- 111. NORAD – North American Aerospace Defense Command
- 112. NPP – National Protection Plan
- 113. NRC – Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- 114. NRP – National Response Plan
- 115. NRT – National Response Team
- 116. NWS – National Weather Service
- 117. OARG – Ohio Army National Guard
- 118. OBPH – Ohio Bureau of Public Health
- 119. ODEP – Ohio Department of Environmental Protection
- 120. ODH – Ohio Department of Health
- 121. ODNR – Ohio Department of Natural Resources
- 122. ODOT – Ohio Department of Transportation
- 123. ODP – Office of Domestic Preparedness
- 124. OEMA – Ohio Emergency Management Agency
- 125. OEOC – Ohio Emergency Operations Center
- 126. OEOP – Ohio Emergency Operations Plan
- 127. OFDA-MRT – Ohio Funeral Directors Association Mortuary Response Team
- 128. OG – Operating Guidelines
- 129. ONP – Office of National Preparedness
- 130. OP – Operation Plan
- 131. ORC – Ohio Revised Code
- 132. OSC – On-Scene Coordinator
- 133. OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration

- 134. OSHP – Ohio State Highway Patrol
- 135. PDA – Preliminary Damage Assessment
- 136. PDD – Presidential Decision Directive
- 137. PF – Protection Factor
- 138. PIO – Public Information Officer
- 139. POLREPS – Pollution Reports
- 140. PPE – Personal Protective Equipment
- 141. PPP – Population Protection Planning
- 142. PSAP – Public Safety Answering Point
- 143. PST – Pacific Standard Time
- 144. PUCO – Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
- 145. RACES – Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
- 146. R&D – Research and Development
- 147. RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- 148. RDD – Radiological Dispersion Devices
- 149. RDO – Radiological Defense Officer
- 150. RERP – Radiological Emergency Response Plan
- 151. RESTAT – Resource Status
- 152. RIMC – Radiological Instrument Maintenance & Calibration
- 153. RM – Resource Management
- 154. ROC – Regional Operations Center
- 155. ROSS – Resource Ordering and Status System
- 156. RP – Radiological Protection
- 157. RPP – Radiological Protection Plan
- 158. RRT – Regional Response Team
- 159. SAC – Special Agent in Charge
- 160. SAR – Search and Rescue
- 161. SARA – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
- 162. SCO – State Coordinating Officer
- 163. SDO – Standard Development Organizations
- 164. SEB – State Emergency Board
- 165. SEOC – State Emergency Operations Center
- 166. SERC – State Emergency Response Committee
- 167. SITREPS – Situation Reports

- 168. SNM – Special Nuclear Material
 - 169. SO – Safety Officer
 - 170. SOG – Standard Operations Group
 - 171. SOP – Standard Operating Plan
 - 172. SSRA – Supervisory Senior Resident Agent
 - 173. TAT – Threat Assessment Team
 - 174. TCP – Tactical Command Post
 - 175. TMT – Threat Management Team
 - 176. TNT – Explosives
 - 177. TO – Tasked Organization
 - 178. UAC – Unified Area Command
 - 179. UC – Unified Command
 - 180. UHF – Ultrahigh Frequency
 - 181. USACE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 - 182. USCG – U.S. Coast Guard
 - 183. USDA – U.S. Department of Agriculture
 - 184. USEPA – United State Environmental Protection Agency
 - 185. US&R – Urban Search and Rescue
 - 186. USPHD – United States Public Health Department
 - 187. VHF – Very High Frequency
 - 188. VLF – Very Low Frequency
 - 189. WC – Warning Coordinator
 - 190. WMD – Weapons of Mass Destruction
-
-

MIAMI COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

APPENDIX 5 TO BASIC PLAN

AUTHORITIES

Local, State, and Federal Statutes and Other Governing Resources

1. Local
 - a. Miami County Commission Resolution No. 15-11-1622
 - b. Miami County Commissioner’s Resolution authorizing NIMS Implementation.
 - c. Miami County Emergency Operations Plan, 2016.
 - d. Additional written agreements are maintained by the Miami County EMA and/or supporting agencies.
2. State
 - a. Ohio NIMS adoption Executive Order 2004-14T.
 - b. State of Ohio Constitution, Article II, Section 42 – Continuity of government operations in emergencies caused by enemy attack
 - c. Ohio Emergency Operations Plan, dated August 26, 2013. - ok
 - d. Ohio Revised Code Section 107.01-.63 (Powers, duties and functions of the Governor).
 - e. Ohio Revised Code Section 161.01-.29 & 305.03 (Continuity of Government).
 - f. Ohio Revised Code Section 305.02 (Filling vacancies in county offices).
 - g. Ohio Revised Code Section 305.30 (Powers and duties of county commissioners).
 - h. Ohio Revised Code Section 311.07 (General powers and duties of county sheriffs).
 - i. Ohio Revised Code Section 313.06 (Duties of coroner and deputies).
 - j. Ohio Revised Code Section 315.08 (Powers and duties of county engineers).
 - k. Ohio Revised Code Section 329.02 (County director of job and family services powers and duties).
 - l. Ohio Revised Code Section 733.03 (General powers of mayors of cities).
 - m. Ohio Revised Code Section 733.23 (Executive power in villages).
 - n. Ohio Revised Code Section 737.11 (General duties of police and fire departments).
 - o. Ohio Revised Code Section 3701.13 (Powers and duties of state health departments).
 - p. Ohio Revised Code Section 3709.06 & .22 (Powers and duties of county health departments).
 - q. Ohio Revised Code Section 3750 (Emergency Planning Community Right to Know).

- r. Ohio Revised Code Section 4923.11 (Rules of highway routing of hazardous materials, advisory panel).
 - s. Ohio Revised Code Section 5101.01-.02 (Powers and duties of job and family services).
 - t. Ohio Revised Code Section 5502.21-.99 (Emergency management agency, as amended).
3. Federal
- a. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-1: Organization and Operation of the Homeland Security Council.
 - b. HSPD-2: Combating Terrorism through Immigration Policies.
 - c. HSPD-3: Homeland Security Advisory System.
 - d. HSPD-4: National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction.
 - e. HSPD-5: Management of Domestic Incidents.
 - f. HSPD-6: Integration and Use of Screening Information.
 - g. HSPD-7: Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection.
 - h. HSPD-8: National Preparedness.
 - i. HSPD-9: Defense of United States Agriculture and Food.
 - j. HSPD-10: Biodefense for the 21st Century.
 - k. HSPD-11: Comprehensive Terrorist-Related Screening Procedures.
 - l. HSPD-12: Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors.
 - m. HSPD-13: Maritime Security Policy.
 - n. National Response Framework, 3rd ed., June 2016
 - o. “The Homeland Security Act of 2002”, Public Law 107-296, 6 U.S.C. 101 et seq., November 25, 2002.
 - p. “The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act”, as amended, 42 U.S.C., Section 5121, et seq.
 - q. Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986” 42 U.S.C., Chapter 116, 2011 ed.
 - r. “The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002”, Public Law 107-188, 42 U.S.C. 201 note.
 - s. Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response, 29 CFR 1910.120.
 - t. Emergency Management and Assistance, 44 CFR Chapter 1 (10-01-02 ed.).
 - u. Civil Defense Act of 1950 (P.L. 920: H.R. 9798).

- v. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Rules and Regulations.