

State of Ohio Acceptance Letter

Attach Letter

FOREWORD

This plan provides Trumbull County, Ohio and its political subdivisions the basis for a systematic approach to the solution of problems caused by the threat or the occurrence of disasters. It identifies the responsibilities, functions, operational procedures, and working relationships among and within the governmental entities and their various departments; private support groups; and individual citizens.

The Trumbull County Emergency Operations Plan was jointly developed by the Trumbull County Emergency Management Director, in cooperation with representatives from departments and jurisdictions that have been tasked with emergency responsibilities. The first step in the planning process identified each hazard that is a possible threat to the county and its political subdivisions, and provided the basis for the basic plan and the functional annexes. The second step assessed the resources of each governmental entity, and the third step was to develop response procedures based solely on the resources.

The goals to be achieved are to save lives and protect property by developing programs and emergency operational capabilities that address mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery for natural, technological, civil, or attack-related emergencies.

Regular review of the EOP as well as emergency tests, exercises, and actual emergency occurrences will serve to refine and clarify emergency responsibilities and contribute to the ongoing planning process initiated by the responsible organizations which developed this document.

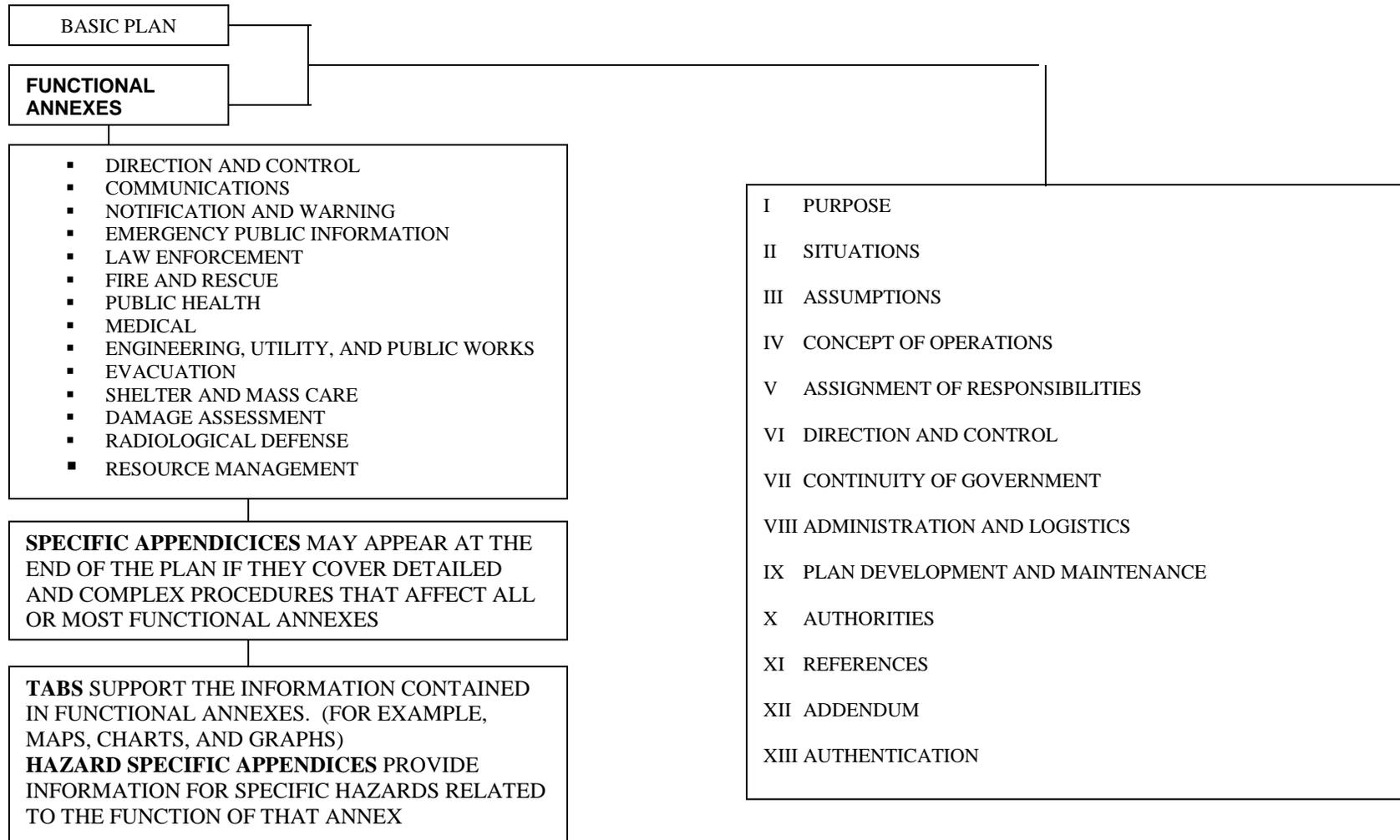
We would like to express our appreciation to these individuals and organizations. Their input was instrumental in creating an Emergency Operations Plan for the protection of the citizens and property of Trumbull County.

This plan explicitly prohibits the denial of services and facilities based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, or handicap.

Date

Trumbull County Emergency
Management Director

ABSTRACT OF PLAN



INSTRUCTIONS ON PLAN USAGE

In order to execute this plan effectively and mobilize the available resources, all implementing personnel must have knowledge of the procedures set forth in this plan and be trained in its use. All response personnel must be fully apprised of all the possible hazard effects, understand how these effects would impact on local operations and know what their tasks are during the resulting emergency.

The basic plan is a relatively broad conceptual framework and describes the approach to an integrated emergency operations system. It relates information relevant to the whole plan. It explains the concept of operation for emergency management in this county and describes the organization and responsibilities for emergency planning and operations.

The annexes are components of the plan that contain information on specific functional responsibilities, tasks and operation actions that pertain to the function being covered. They are action-oriented and written to guide personnel charged with execution of the plan. The paragraphs are entitled the same as the ten paragraphs of the Basic Plan.

The appendices are hazard specific. They are required when the response to a hazard cannot be addressed generically in the body of the annex. For instance, a slow-building emergency such as flood would require different warning procedures than those for hazards with a sudden onset.

A hazard specific appendix may be attached to the annex it supports or if complex response procedures are required the appendix may be a separate document attached to the EOP.

Tabs and Attachments: Other detailed operational information that support annexes and appendices appear as tabs or attachments. Tabs support annexes. Attachments support appendices.

Pagination: The eleven sections of the basic plan, annexes, and appendices (e.g., Purpose, Situation and Assumptions, Concept of Operations) will be identified by roman numerals.

Annexes are lettered. Appendices are lettered to match the annexes and are sequentially numbered, if attached to Annexes. If the Appendix is a separate document attached to the EOP, it is designated by the title and roman numbers.

Tabs and attachments are numbered starting with 1 for each supported document.

Page numbering: The Basic Plan uses Arabic numerals throughout, including tabs. Annex pages start with the annex letter, a dash and number (i.e., A-1, A-2) throughout the entire annex, irrespective of the appendices, tabs, and attachments in the annex.

Trumbull County Hazard Vulnerability Identification

Introduction

The County of Trumbull, Ohio is vulnerable to natural and technological hazards that have the possibility of causing threat to the health, welfare, and security of citizens. The cost of response to and recovery from potential disasters can be lessened when attention is turned to mitigating their impacts and effects before they occur or reoccur. Hazard mitigation actions must be practical, cost effective, and environmentally and politically acceptable. Actions taken to the limit the vulnerability of society to hazards must not in themselves be more costly than the value of anticipated damages. The primary focus of hazard mitigation actions must be at the point at which capital investments decisions are made and based on vulnerability. Capital investments can include homes, businesses, roads, utility plants or any type of public work that determine to a large extent the nature and degree of hazard vulnerability of a community. Once a facility is in place very few opportunities will present themselves over the useful life of the facility to correct any errors in the location or construction with respect to hazard vulnerability. It is for these reasons zoning ordinances, which restrict development in high vulnerability areas which insure that new buildings are built to withstand the damage forces of hazards, are the most useful mitigation approaches a county can implement.

General Regional Data

Trumbull County is very rural, according to the 2013 Census the population of Trumbull County is 206,442. The area is a Metropolitan Area with 365 persons per square mile. The land area of Trumbull County is 616 square miles and there are 18 square miles of water that are in Trumbull County hence the potential threat of rural flooding. Located in the Northeast section of Ohio, it is a county that contains terrain that includes plateaus, plains, and rolling hills. According to Ohio Emergency Management Agency Trumbull County is in region 2 of the Ohio area. The average precipitation in Trumbull County is about forty inches with an average temperature of 52 degrees Fahrenheit.

Trumbull County Identified Hazards and Analysis

There have been several hazards identified in the Trumbull County area. To know how vulnerable Trumbull County is to hazards we first must analyze potential hazards in the area. Hazards identification for Trumbull County has been completed and hazards that could affect all or parts of Trumbull County have been identified and analyzed. The results of this identification and analysis were used as the basis for revising and updating the emergency operations plan and revealed that:

A. Civil Disorders

Civil disturbances in the area would not only affect the Trumbull County area but the populated cities and especially major cities (i.e. Niles, Warren, etc.). Nationally, the greatest number of disturbances emerges from strikes, labor disputes, riots, sabotage, and vandalism. Civil Disorders could affect the county

but would probably be limited to the more populated cities and could occur at any time. The greatest numbers of incidents emerge from strikes.

B. Dams

There are four Class I Dams in or able to affect Trumbull County. Dams having a storage volume greater than 5,000 acre-feet or a height of greater than 60 feet are classified as Class I dams. In addition, when failure of a dam would result in the probable loss of human life or present a serious hazard to health, damage to homes, high value industrial or commercial properties or major public utilities, the dams shall be placed in the Class I category. A map(s) of Class I dams in the county with pre-selected monitoring points can be found in Annex Q. Trumbull County also has a total of twenty three dams in the county ranking from major to minor dams.

C. Drought/Water Shortages

A Drought would affect the entire county and could result in water shortages and agricultural damage and loss. Drought results from extremely unusual weather conditions over an extended period of time. Water could occur but would possibly not be county- wide. Although water shortages may occur as a result of a drought, shortages may also occur as a result of contamination and inadequate systems of delivery.

D. Earthquakes

Earthquakes could affect the entire county, although at different levels of damage. Trumbull County can be affected by earthquakes but at different levels of damage. The Northeastern part of Ohio has the second highest frequency of earthquake activity of any area of the state. Several faults have been charted in northeastern Ohio on the basis of oil and gas well data. The most significant faults in the state, and certainly the earthquake generating ones, originate in the crystalline basement rocks that underlie Ohio. Trumbull County is prone to having earthquakes and will be in the future. There have been proven earthquakes such as an earthquake that recorded a 4.96 magnitude on the Richter scale that took place on January 31, 1986.

E. Energy Emergencies

The following companies/facilities provide power to the homes and businesses in Trumbull County; Ohio Edison Company, Niles Water and Light, Newton Falls Electric Plant, and Hubbard Electric. A temporary shutdown of these facilities would cause a loss of power that could affect the lives and property of county residents. This also can be found under utility disruptions.

F. Flood

Floods are the most frequent and widespread disaster throughout the world. Trumbull County is susceptible to three types of flooding. One way flooding occurs is through the overflow of rivers and streams from rain or melting snow or ice. Another is from flash floods resulting from the overflow of storm sewers and

streets after heavy rainfall. The third is urban floods that resulted from the overflowing of sewers and streets after rainfall. Flooding in the area can cause damage and destruction of homes, interrupt utility services, and affect roads and infrastructure. With the frequency of the disaster flooding can cause serious damage to Trumbull County's economic and social infrastructures. It is estimated with a two foot flood depth Trumbull County could produce \$38,000,000 in damage, according to Ohio's EOP produced by OEMA. Trumbull County also has repetitively lost structures twelve times from the same point of flooding as well as lost state owned facilities. Floods threaten 20 of the 24 townships, the Village of Lordstown, and numerous cities and villages located in close proximity to major rivers, creeks, and their tributaries. Additional problems may occur from urban flooding which results in high water problems from lack of adequate drainage, such as flooded streets, basements, etc. Maps of flood plains with pre-selected monitoring points are attached to Annex Q.

G. Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials are unique because the primary agency designation depends on the hazardous material involved. Hazardous material incident can occur anywhere in the county including roadways, storage, and disposal sites. HAZMAT incidents could occur anyplace in the county, but the cities where industries that use hazardous materials are located and areas where transportation (rail and highway) routes cross are the most vulnerable. A hazardous material incident is a spill of toxic material at a fixed site or in a transportation incident Trumbull County. If a spill occurs Trumbull County HAZMAT Team shall be called to the scene. From that point Trumbull County HAZMAT can call in the necessary agencies to attend to the spill or call upon outside resources such as The Ohio Department of Health or The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency if need be. "Various forms can cause death, serious injury, long-lasting health effects, and damage to buildings, homes and other property" if a spill were to occur. Maps addressing hazardous material sites are attached to this Hazard Identification in Annex Q.

H. Infectious Diseases

Infectious disease can be a major health concern in the Trumbull County area because of the recent spread of different epidemics throughout the world and acts of bio-terrorism. Bio-terrorism is an attack that is the deliberate release of viruses, bacteria, or other germs used to cause illness or death in people. Terrorists may use biological agents because they can be extremely difficult to detect and do not cause illness for several hours to several days. There is also the threat of the Avian Flu. The threat to this disease is ever-present and can strike anywhere within the county. This disease has not proven to be an airborne pathogen or can spread for human to human contact. With the close contact of Trumbull County citizen's small infectious diseases and germs is more of concern for the wellbeing of everyone's health. These germs can cause illness that range from the common flu or cold to deadly diseases such as Lyme disease.

I. Nuclear Attack

A Nuclear Threat is ever present and the reduction of such threat is dependent upon actions of another country that are unpredictable. As long as there are weapons and the capability of delivery of those weapons, the threat will remain. Trumbull County has been designated as a risk area with 88,510 people at risk from thermal or blast, and requiring evacuation to a host area. A map of the risk area is attached to this Hazard Identification.

J. Pipelines/Utility Disruptions

The nature of Trumbull County make it easy for a utility disruption such as gas, oil, electric, water services or communications to be closed or shut depending on the varying degrees of the hazard. High winds, ice build up and heavy snow can disrupt the electric utilities by falling trees and poles. Pipe lines carrying gas and oil can rupture or explode. It has been agreed that the frequency of this hazard occurs most often when digging is going on and accidentally striking the line. Water services are a major concern with the possibility of water shortage or drought, flooding of treatment plants, and pollution of water source such as biological poisoning of the water supply. With the ever-changing communication throughout the county it is difficult for a business or government to function without a form of communication. As our society becomes more dependent on technological communication services such as radio, cell phone, and email, forms of communication becomes more critical to operate on a daily basis. There is also the threat of pipelines carrying oil or gas could rupture or explode. Experts agree that the greatest cause of accidents involves a farmer or a contractor digging nearby and accidentally striking the line.

K. Subsidence/Landslide

Subsidence or Landslides are a minor threat to Trumbull County. The greatest problems appear to be in the Mineral Ridge area which is honeycombed with old mine shafts. A landslide can be classified as an occurrence where masses of rock, earth, or debris move down a slope. Out of the eighty-eight counties in Ohio, Trumbull County has an estimated landslide cost of over \$85,421 in structural loss and damage according to a study by OEMA in 2003. This is average among the Ohio area and at a medium range. A land subsidence is “the loss of surface elevation caused by the removal of subsurface support. There are abandoned mines that exist in the county that ass to the risk of land subsidence. The county is growing and expanding and without careful planning it will increase the chances of building on top of an abandoned mine. Overall, most of the county has a low landslide/subsidence probability of occurrence.

L. Terrorism

Terrorist Incidents could occur in Trumbull County. The main targets include the U.S. Air Force Reserve Base; other U.S. government facilities; heavy industrials with a war related role; power generation facilities; communications facilities; prisons or holding facilities; and financial institutions.

M. Tornado/Severe Storms

Tornadoes or Severe Storms could occur anywhere in the county. Damage and loss of life could be severe and overwhelm the ability of local responders to address the emergency. Tornadoes and severe storms are unpredictable and can occur at anytime. Trumbull County has a 24% statistical probability of a F1 or higher (a magnitude on the Fujita Scale) tornado occurring in Trumbull County. These statistics were completed by OEMA in 2003. Trumbull County has experienced more tornadoes but due to the Fujita Scale it only measures tornadoes in damage rather than size. The likelihood of a tornado is most prominent during the month of June and least likely during the month of December. There are also severe storms in the area that do not get classified as tornadoes but can cause dramatic damage to structures as well as life. The impact of severe storms and tornadoes can be unpredictable, sudden and severe.

N. Transportation

In the Trumbull County area transportation incidents are a daily occurrence. The incidents may include roadway, commercial and private aviation, traffic and these do not include hazardous materials. In parts of the urban areas, it has been noticed that the potential risk of fatality and injury of transportation incident is high. The serious nature of transportation incident that could result in long term effects is when hazardous materials are involved with the incident. Transportation incidents are of a serious nature and could result in long-range effects especially when Hazardous Materials are involved.

O. Winter Storms

Winter Storms could affect the entire county at the same time. This type of emergency poses a most difficult response effort because of road conditions which impede or prohibit vehicle movement. The threat that poses a concern with winter storms is hazardous road conditions. This will impede or prohibit the use of vehicles and cause a risk for those who are on the roads. Severe winter also can cause immense damage to structures, utilities and citizens. This can lead to and has led to statewide response and recovery.

Closing

The likelihood of threat issues happening in Trumbull County is high. The area has potential hazards always surrounding the community. The range of hazards can range from transportation incidents to catastrophic disasters. Natural disasters are still ever present and we cannot eliminate this risk simply because of the population size. We can reduce the risk of these natural hazards by preparing citizens for what will and can happen. Technological hazards in the area pose a threat but do not pose a great threat as do natural hazards. Hazards such as fires and hazardous material spills can be taken care of by local agencies. Flooding, tornadoes and winter storms have been proven to call upon state and even federal levels of aid and resources. With the growth of structures and population in the Trumbull County area, comes the risk of those hazards taking place in the county.

Natural Hazards in Trumbull County

Hazards	Life Safety Risk				Business Interruption					
	Probability	Impact	Preparedness Level	LSR Total	Probability	Impact	Preparedness Level	BI Total	Preparedness Grading Scale	
	N/A = 0 Low = 1 Med. = 2 High = 3	N/A= 0 Low = 1 Med. = 2 High = 3	N/A = 0 Not = 4 Poorly = 3 Adequately = 2 Well = 1		N/A = 0 Low = 1 Med. = 2 High = 3	N/A = 0 Low = 1 Med. = 2 High = 3	N/A = 0 Not = 4 Poorly = 3 Adequately = 2 Well = 1		Overall Total	0= N/A 1-6 Well 7-13 Adequately 14-20 poorly
Severe Thunderstorm										
Tornado										
Snow Storm										
Blizzard										
Ice Storm										
Earthquake										
Wind Storm										
Epidemics										
Temperature Extremes										
Drought										
Flooding										
Hurricane / Tropical Storms										
Wild Land Fire										
Mudslide \Landslide										
Volcano										
Tsunami										

Technological Hazards in Trumbull County

Technological Hazards in Trumbull County										
Life Safety Risk					Business Interruption					
Hazards	Probability	Impact	Preparedness Level	LSR Total	Probability	Impact	Preparedness Level	BI Total	Preparedness Grading Scale	
	N/A = 0 Low = 1 Med. = 2 High = 3	N/A = 0 Low = 1 Med. = 2 High = 3	N/A = 0 Not = 4 Poorly = 3 Adequately = 2 Well = 1		N/A = 0 Low = 1 Med. = 2 High = 3	N/A = 0 Low = 1 Med. = 2 High = 3	N/A = 0 Not = 4 Poorly = 3 Adequately = 2 Well = 1		Overall Total	0= N/A 1-6 Well 7-13 Adequately 14-20 poorly
Power Outages										
Generator Malfunction										
Elevator Malfunction										
Natural Gas Leak										
Water / Sewage Disruption										
Steam pipes Rupture										
Fire Occurring Inside Buildings										
Fire Occurring Outside Building										
Flood Occurring Inside a building										
Hazmat Incident Outside Building										
Structural Damage Collapse										
Train Derailment										

Mass Casualty and Human Event in Trumbull County

Life Safety Risk

Business Interruption

Hazards	Probability	Impact	Preparedness Level	LSR Total	Probability	Impact	Preparedness Level	BI Total	Preparedness Grading Scale	
	N/A = 0 Low = 1 Med. = 2 High = 3	N/A = 0 Low = 1 Med. = 2 High = 3	N/A = 0 Not = 4 Poorly = 3 Adequately = 2 Well = 1		N/A = 0 Low = 1 Med. = 2 High = 3	N/A = 0 Low = 1 Med. = 2 High = 3	N/A = 0 Not = 4 Poorly = 3 Adequately = 2 Well = 1		Overall Total	0= N/A 1-6 Well 7- 13 Adequately 14-20 poorly
* Chemical Incident Involving Terrorism										
* Biological Incident Involving Terrorism										
* Nuclear Incident Involving Terrorism										
Transportation Incident Involving Terrorism										
Workplace Violence Incident										
Bomb Threat										
Actual Bombing of a Building										
Chemical Accident										
Nuclear Accident										
Biological Accident										
Labor Strike										
Civil Disturbance (Riot)										

Trumbull County Emergency Operations Plan Terms and Acronyms

TCEMA/NIMS – GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS AND ACRONYMS

For the purposes of the TCEOP, in accordance with the NIMS, the following terms, definitions, and acronyms apply:

Agency:

A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

Agency Representative:

A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating state, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

Area Command (Unified Area Command):

An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multijurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an emergency operations center facility or at some location other than an incident command post.

Assessment:

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

Assignments:

Tasks given to resources to perform within a given operational period that are based on operational objectives defined in the IAP.

Assistant:

Title for subordinates of principal Command Staff positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be assigned to unit leaders.

Assisting Agency:

An agency or organization providing personnel, services, or other resources to the agency with direct responsibility for incident management. See also Supporting Agency.

Available Resources:

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

Branch:

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.

Chain of Command:

A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

Check-In:

The process through which resources first report to an incident. Check-in locations include the incident command post, Resources Unit, incident base, camps, staging areas, or directly on the site.

Chief:

The ICS title for individuals responsible for management of functional sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established as a separate section).

Command:

The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

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.

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.

Cooperating Agency:

An agency supplying assistance other than direct operational or support functions or resources to the incident management effort.

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.

Deputy:

A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, can be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy can act as relief for a superior and, therefore, must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.

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.

Emergency:

Absent a Presidentially declared emergency, any incident(s), human-caused or natural, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs):

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:

The "steady-state" plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

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 Provider:

Includes state, local, and tribal emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, agencies, and authorities. See Section 2 (6), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002). Also known as *Emergency Responder*.

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.

Event:

A planned, nonemergency activity. ICS can be used as the management system for a wide range of events, e.g., parades, concerts, or sporting events.

Federal:

Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

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.

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.

Group:

Established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas 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*.)

Hazard:

Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Incident:

An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, which requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Incident Action Plan:

An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Command Post (ICP):

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 standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Incident Commander (IC):

The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the 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 (IMT):

The IC and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.

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.

Initial Action:

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

Initial Response:

Resources initially committed to an incident.

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.

Joint Information Center (JIC):

A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

Joint Information System (JIS):

Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

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).

Liaison:

A form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation.

Liaison Officer:

A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

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. See Section 2 (10), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

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.

Major Disaster:

As defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122), a major disaster is any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, tribes, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Management by Objective:

A management approach that involves a four-step process for achieving the incident goal. The Management by Objectives approach includes the following: establishing overarching objectives; developing and issuing assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols; establishing specific, measurable objectives for various incident management functional activities and directing efforts to fulfill them, in support of defined strategic objectives; and documenting results to measure performance and facilitate corrective action.

Mitigation:

The activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often informed by lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

Mobilization:

The process and procedures used by all organizations-state, local, and tribal-for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Multiagency Coordination Entity:

A multiagency coordination entity functions within a broader multiagency coordination system. It may establish the priorities among incidents and associated resource allocations, deescalate agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

Multiagency Coordination Systems:

Multiagency coordination systems provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The components of multiagency coordination systems include facilities, equipment; emergency operation centers (EOCs), specific multiagency coordination entities, personnel, procedures, and communications. These systems assist agencies and organizations to fully integrate the subsystems of the NIMS.

Multijurisdictional 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 Agreement:

Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request, by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National:

Of a nationwide character, including the state, local, and tribal aspects of governance and policy.

National Disaster Medical System:

A cooperative, asset-sharing partnership between the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Defense. NDMS provides resources for meeting the continuity of care and mental health services requirements of the Emergency Support Function 8 in the Federal Response Plan.

National Incident Management System:

A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for 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 state, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multiagency 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 Response Plan:

A plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan.

Nongovernmental Organization:

An entity with an association 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 of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

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 Section:

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

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 Meeting:

A meeting held as needed prior to and throughout the duration of an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning. For larger incidents, the planning meeting is a major element in the development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

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.

Preparedness:

The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process. Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. Within the NIMS, preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.

Preparedness Organizations:

The groups and fora that provide interagency coordination for domestic incident management activities in a nonemergency context. Preparedness organizations can include all agencies with a role in incident management, for prevention, preparedness, response, or recovery activities. They represent a wide variety of committees, planning groups, and other organizations that meet and coordinate to ensure the proper level of planning, training, equipping, and other preparedness requirements within a jurisdiction or area.

Prevention:

Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

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 structures, commerce and industry, and private voluntary organizations (PVO).

Processes:

Systems of operations that incorporate standardized procedures, methodologies, and functions necessary to provide resources effectively and efficiently. These include resource typing, resource ordering and tracking, and coordination.

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.

Publications Management:

The publications management subsystem includes materials development, publication control, publication supply, and distribution. The development and distribution of NIMS materials is managed through this subsystem. Consistent documentation is critical to success, because it ensures that all responders are familiar with the documentation used in a particular incident regardless of the location or the responding agencies involved.

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.

Reception Area:

This refers to a location separate from staging areas, where 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:

The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Recovery Plan:

A plan developed by a State, local, or tribal jurisdiction with assistance from responding Federal agencies to restore the affected area.

Resources:

Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Resource Management:

Efficient incident management requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the NIMS includes mutual-aid agreements; the use of special state, local, and tribal teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

Resources 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.

Response:

Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

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.

Section:

The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management, e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established). The section is organizationally situated between the branch and the Incident Command.

Span of Control:

The number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under the NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7.)

Staging Area:

Location established where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. The Operations Section manages Staging Areas.

State:

When capitalized, refers to any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. See Section 2 (14), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

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 or effectiveness.

Strike Team:

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

Strategy:

The general direction selected to accomplish incident objectives set by the IC.

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.

Task Force:

Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.

Technical Assistance:

Support provided to State, local, and tribal jurisdictions when they have the resources but lack the complete knowledge and skills needed to perform a required activity (such as mobile-home park design and hazardous material assessments).

Terrorism:

Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence a government or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Threat:

An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

Tools:

Those instruments and capabilities that allow for the professional performance of tasks, such as information systems, agreements, doctrine, capabilities, and legislative authorities.

Tribal:

Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

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.

Unified Area Command:

A Unified Area Command is established when incidents under an Area Command are multijurisdictional.

Unified Command:

An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single IAP.

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.

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. See, e.g., 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101.

TCEMA/NIMS – ACRONYMS

For the purposes of the TCEMA, in accordance with the NIMS, the following acronyms apply:

AHJ - Authority Having Jurisdiction
ALS - Advanced Life Support
CEO – Chief Elected Official
CP – Command Post
CPG – Civil Preparedness Guide
DOC - Department Operations Center
EAS – Emergency Alert System
EC – Emergency Coordinator
ECC – Emergency Communication Center
EHS – Extremely Hazardous Substance
EMAC - Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EOC - Emergency Operations Center
EOP - Emergency Operations Plan
ESF - Emergency Support Function
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOG - Field Operations Guide
GIS - Geographic Information System
HAZMAT - Hazardous Material
HSPD-5 - Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5
IAP - Incident Action Plan
IC - Incident Commander
ICP - Incident Command Post
ICS - Incident Command System
IC or UC - Incident Command or Unified Command
IMT - Incident Management Team
JIS - Joint Information System
JIC - Joint Information Center
LEPC – Local Emergency Planning committee
LNO - Liaison Officer
NAWAS – National Warning System
NDMS - National Disaster Medical System
NGO - Nongovernmental Organization
NIMS - National Incident Management System
NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRP - National Response Plan
NRT - National Response Team
ODH - Ohio Department of Health
ODNR - Ohio Department of Natural Resources
ODOT - Ohio Department of Transportation
OEMA - Ohio Emergency Management Agency
OEPA - Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
ORC - Ohio Revised Code
POLREP - Pollution Report
PIO - Public Information Officer
PSAP – Public Safety Answering Point
PUCO – Public Utilities Commission
PVO - Private Voluntary Organizations
R&D - Research and Development
RESTAT - Resources Status
ROSS - Resource Ordering and Status System

SCEMA - Stark County Emergency Management Agency
SCEOP - Stark County Emergency Operations Plan
SDO - Standards Development Organizations
SERC – State Emergency Response Commission
SHP – State Highway Patrol
SITREP - Situation Report
SO - Safety Officer
SOP - Standard Operating Procedure
UC - Unified Command
US&R - Urban Search and Rescue
WMD – Weapon of mass Destruction