2016 Hamilton County
Emergency Operations Plan
Promulgation

This Emergency Operations Plan addresses Hamilton County’s planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with all hazards such as natural disasters, technological emergencies and acts of civil hostility. It is the principal guide for mitigating emergencies and disasters; ensuring the protection of health, safety, and property of the public and aiding in recovery operations for the agencies and jurisdictions that lie within. It is intended to facilitate multiple-agency and multiple-jurisdictional coordination, particularly among local, state, and federal agencies in emergency management, and establish a framework for an effective system of comprehensive emergency management.

In order to execute this plan effectively and mobilize available resources, all implementing personnel must have knowledge of the procedures set forth in this plan and be trained in its use. Departments and agencies having roles and responsibilities established by this plan are expected to develop Standard Operating Guidelines and Procedures based on the provisions of this plan.

This plan was developed using generally accepted emergency management principles and practices. Incorporated are planning elements derived from Federal Emergency Management Agency and Ohio Emergency Management Agency planning documents. Modifications to this plan may be made under the direction of the Director of the Hamilton County Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency. Adoption will occur following the established maintenance schedule; however, the plan may be modified in the interim without prior approval and formal adoption. This plan is a statement of policy regarding emergency management and assigns tasks and responsibilities to county, city, & village officials, department heads and various agencies and organizations specifying their roles during, before and after emergency or disaster situation. It is developed pursuant to Section 5502 and 3750 of the Ohio Revised Code, conforms to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and all applicable Homeland Security Presidential Directives.

This plan is promulgated by the chairperson of the Executive Committee of Hamilton County Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency representing each of the 49 jurisdictions in the County. This Executive Committee was authorized by a County-Wide Agreement, signed 9/17/1989, and was the legal basis for an “Emergency Management Agency with the power to coordinate and unify the civil defense activities” of the 49 signatory jurisdictions. The 1989 agreement also stated that Hamilton County Emergency Management “is authorized to render the services...hereto such power and authority as it may lawfully do, consistent with state statutes...”

This plan supersedes any previous versions.

Chris Monzel, Chairperson  
Hamilton County Emergency Management & Homeland Security Executive Committee

Nick Crossley, Director  
Hamilton County Emergency Management and Homeland Security
Approval and Implementation

The Hamilton County Emergency Operations Plan is approved and adopted by a Joint Resolution of the County Commissioners. This plan provides guidance for mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery from emergencies that occur in or near Hamilton County. This plan was developed to meet the requirements of the National Response Framework (NRF), the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP), as well as authorities and guidance from the State of Ohio and the United States Federal Government. This plan supersedes all previous emergency operations plans and is part of a suite of comprehensive emergency plans developed for Hamilton County.

The Hamilton County Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency is responsible for the development and maintenance of this plan.

This plan will be reviewed annually, and subsequent modifications to this plan should be signed and dated by Hamilton County Commissioners.

Dennis Deters, Hamilton County Commissioner

Chris Monzel, Hamilton County Commissioner

Todd Portune, Hamilton County Commissioner
## Record of Changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Implemented by</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description of Change</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4 May 15</td>
<td>B Lusby</td>
<td>Promulgation</td>
<td>Implement annual review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4 May 15</td>
<td>B Lusby</td>
<td>Table of Contents</td>
<td>Update</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4 May 15</td>
<td>B Lusby</td>
<td>Record of Distribution</td>
<td>Distribution to be accomplished electronically and will be available to the public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 May 15</td>
<td>B Lusby</td>
<td>Situation Overview</td>
<td>Add wording to include types of incident which would cause the plan to be implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4 May 15</td>
<td>B Lusby</td>
<td>Demographics</td>
<td>Updated demographics</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4 May 15</td>
<td>B Lusby</td>
<td>Hazard Analysis</td>
<td>Removed priority lists and changed them to Natural Hazards, Technological Hazards and Human Caused</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>B Lusby</td>
<td>Hazard Analysis</td>
<td>Removed some of the chemical and terror agents</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>4 May 15</td>
<td>B Lusby</td>
<td>Law Enforcement</td>
<td>Updated the Law Enforcement information pertaining to LE agencies</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>4 May 15</td>
<td>B Lusby</td>
<td>Fire and EMS</td>
<td>Updated data related to monitoring/detection capabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>4 May 15</td>
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<td>Hazardous Materials</td>
<td>Updated the types and numbers of hazardous material response units</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
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<td>B Lusby</td>
<td>Mitigation</td>
<td>Updated mitigation data to include activities accomplished to date</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>4 May 15</td>
<td>B Lusby</td>
<td>Planning Assumptions</td>
<td>Removed five items regarding NIMS and ICS and definitions of response, recovery, and mitigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>4 May 15</td>
<td>B Lusby</td>
<td>Description of ROC</td>
<td>Update ROC capabilities based on current equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>4 May 15</td>
<td>B Lusby</td>
<td>Duties of EMHSA</td>
<td>Included After Action Reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>4 May 15</td>
<td>B Lusby</td>
<td>Duties of Utilities</td>
<td>Added some clarity to the definition of duties</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>4 May 15</td>
<td>B Lusby</td>
<td>Duties of Human Services</td>
<td>Added some clarity to definition of duties of Human Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>4 May 15</td>
<td>B Lusby</td>
<td>State/Federal Agencies</td>
<td>Removed State and Federal Agencies</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>Emergency Support Functions</td>
<td>Added some clarifying wording to ESF 5,6,7,8,10,14 and 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>4 May 15</td>
<td>B Lusby</td>
<td>ESF Table</td>
<td>Changed table to reflect only one primary for each function, added Hamilton County Environmental Services</td>
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Record of Distribution

Distribution will be accomplished electronically to all stakeholders, and the plan will be available on the Hamilton County Emergency Management and Homeland Security website:

http://www.hamiltoncountyohioema.org/
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Executive Summary

Hamilton County is vulnerable to a variety of hazards that threaten its residents, businesses, and environment. The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) establishes the framework to ensure that the county will be adequately prepared to respond to these hazards. The EOP outlines the roles and responsibilities for all participating agencies and organizations. The plan coordinates response and recovery activities with Federal, State, local level of government, the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

There are four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. The EOP focuses primarily on the response phase as well as short-term recovery. The plan describes how state and federal resources will be coordinated to supplement county and local resources in response to a disaster. The EOP is divided into three sections: Basic Plan, Emergency Support Function (ESF) annexes, and Hazard Specific annexes. The following is a brief description of the components of the Plan:

**Basic Plan** – the Basic Plan outlines in general terms how Hamilton County will respond to and begin to recover from a disaster. The Basic Plan addresses the different hazards the county is at risk from or vulnerable to, the responsibilities of the various government agencies, method of operations, financial management policies that will be adhered to in an emergency and continuity of government.

**Emergency Support Function Annexes** – the Annexes to the Basic Plan organizes the County agencies into 15 emergency support functions. The emergency support function structure is patterned after the federal system as outlined in the National Response Framework and contains, at a minimum, the responsibilities of the primary and support agencies that will respond.

**Hazard Specific Annexes** – although the Plan is comprehensive in scope, the unique nature of specific hazards requires annexes for specialized response considerations. Any special circumstances and situations relevant to these hazard specific events will be detailed in the Hazard Specific Annexes.
Purpose, Scope, Situation, Assumptions

Section 5502.26 of the Ohio Revised Code requires Hamilton County to develop and maintain a countywide Emergency Operation Plan (EOP). The Hamilton County EOP is an all-hazards plan that encourages a cooperative, seamless relationship between all of the local, State, Federal agencies, boards, and organizations that have an emergency management function.

The Hamilton County EOP establishes a framework through which the county departments; municipalities, townships and villages; businesses; and non-governmental agencies prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate disasters that affect the health, safety, and property of the citizens of Hamilton County.

The Hamilton County Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (EMHSA) is the central point of coordination within the county for response and recovery to disasters that exceed the capabilities of a single jurisdiction or municipality. Established under Section 5502.26 of the Ohio Revised Code (ORC), the Hamilton County EMHSA coordinates county-level assistance and resources during an emergency and prepares the county for all hazards through planning, training, exercises and funding activities at the local level. These activities include providing planning assistance and administering state and federal grant assistance to individuals and governmental entities recovering from disaster damage.

The primary focus of the EMHSA when not in a response and recovery mode is to ensure that the county and the 802,374 citizens residing in it, are prepared to respond to emergencies and to lead planning and mitigation efforts against the effects of future incidents. The EMHSA is dedicated to saving lives, minimizing the impact of disasters, and preserving property.

Purpose

The purpose of the Hamilton County EOP is to facilitate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination of emergency preparedness, response and recovery efforts, between local, state and federal agencies. This plan predetermines, to the extent possible, actions to be taken by responsible elements of Hamilton County; the municipalities, townships, and villages that are contained within the County; and of cooperating private and non-governmental organizations.

When confronted with minor emergencies, the municipalities, townships and villages respond with minimal to no assistance from surrounding communities. However, large-scale emergencies and disasters often generate situations requiring planned, coordinated responses by multiple jurisdictions. Such disasters and emergencies pose major threats to life and property and have long-term economic, political, and/or environmental implications.

The intent of this plan is to:
- Reduce the vulnerability of individuals, communities and businesses to loss of life, injury, or damage to property resulting from natural, technological, or human-caused;
- Plan and prepare for prompt and efficient response and recovery activities;
- Respond to emergencies using all systems, plans and resources necessary;
- Recover from emergencies by providing for the rapid and orderly implementation of restoration of services, and rehabilitation programs for persons and property affected by emergencies; and
- Restore normal government operations.
Scope
The scope of this plan is to address mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for events that exceed normal emergency response capabilities; are so complex that it requires the coordination of multiple jurisdictions; and/or are expected to last for an extended period of time.

The plan:

- Establishes procedures to manage an emergency from initial monitoring through post-disaster response, recovery, and mitigation.
- Assigns specific functional responsibilities to appropriate local departments and agencies, as well as private sector groups and non-governmental organizations.
- Addresses the various types of emergencies that are likely to occur, from minor, major, or catastrophic disasters.
- Identifies actions that the County, Municipalities, Townships and Village departments and agencies will take, in coordination with state and federal counterparts as appropriate, regardless of the magnitude of the disaster.

Agencies and jurisdictions that are identified as having a role are encouraged to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and emergency response checklists based on the responsibilities identified in this plan.

Situation Overview
Hamilton County consists of an area of 407.4 square miles and is located in the southwestern corner of Ohio. The County encompasses 19 Cities, including the City of Cincinnati, 12 Townships, and 18 Villages.

Hamilton County is subject to events that could potentially result in a large scale disaster. These events include: floods, urban/structural fires, tornadoes, hazardous materials incidents, earthquakes, transportation incidents, droughts, power failures, severe weather and winter storms, civil disorder, extreme heat and cold weather, terrorism, port security breaches, and public health incidents. Contributing factors such as seasonal weather patterns, special events, and the time of day have an impact on the likelihood and severity of each hazard.
Hamilton County is situated in Southwest Ohio, and is bordered by Butler County to the north, Warren County to the northeast and Clermont County on the east. The County shares a border with Dearborn County, Indiana to the west. The Ohio River separates the southern edge of Hamilton County from Boone, Kenton, and Campbell counties in Kentucky.

Six roadway bridges, two railroad bridges, and one pedestrian bridge connect Hamilton County to Northern Kentucky (the Cincinnati Southern Bridge (Norfolk Southern), the Brent Spence Bridge (I-71/I-75), the Chesapeake and Ohio Bridge (CSX), the Clay Wade Bailey Bridge (U.S. 25/42/127), the John A. Roebling Suspension Bridge (KY 17), the Taylor Southgate Bridge (U.S. 27), the Newport Southbank Bridge (Pedestrian- known as the Purple People Bridge), the Daniel Beard Bridge (I-471) and the Combs-Hehl Bridge (I-275).

Four major railroad companies (CSX, Norfolk Southern, Indiana and Ohio Railway, and Amtrak) operate in the County supporting both freight and passenger transportation. CSX has an average of 60-70 trains traversing daily on its seven lines, classification yard (Queensgate Yard) and other support yards. Norfolk Southern operates approximately 40 trains daily on its three major routes and classification yards (Gest Street – with an intermodal yard on the grounds of the former Cincinnati Union Terminal; Sharon Yard in Sharonville, and Berry Yard in Bond Hill). The Indiana and Ohio Railway operates one yard (McCullough Yard). Amtrak runs into and out of the Cincinnati Union Terminal.
The County has 15 Hospitals and Medical Centers (Bethesda Evendale; Christ; Children’s (2); Drake; University; Mercy West, Anderson; Jewish; Select Specialty Hospital; Shriners; Summit Behavioral Health; Bethesda North (Tri-Health); Good Samaritan; and Veteran’s Affairs Medical Center. The County hosts three professional sports teams (Cincinnati Reds, Cincinnati Bengals, and Cincinnati Cyclones). The county has multiple large venues and sporting arenas (Great American Ballpark, Paul Brown Stadium, U.S. Bank Area, Nippert Stadium, Fifth Third Bank Arena, Cintas Center, Riverbend Music Center, and Cincinnati Music Hall).

The County also has ten (10) Class I Dams. Class I Dams have a storage volume greater than 5,000 acre-feet or a height greater than 60 feet. In addition, failure of these dams would result in the probable loss of human life and/or present a serious hazard to health, damage to homes, high value industrial or commercial properties or major public utilities.

**Demographics**

As of 2014 census estimates, there are 806,631 people, 376,009 housing units, and 327,914 families residing in the County. The population density is 1971/mi². The population make up is 69.2% white, 26% black or African-American, 0.3% Native American, 2.3% Asian, 0.1% from other races, 2.2% from two or more races, 1.1% Hispanic. Of the 213,448 family units in the county, 50.0% have children under the age of 18 living with them; of that 17.3% are single parent households. The County’s age distribution is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below Age 19</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-24</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-44</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>45-64</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional factors impacting demographics on the County are

- University of Cincinnati has a student population of 43,691 during the months of September to June. Additionally Fifth-Third Arena seats 13,176 people and Nippert Stadium seats 35,000 people during sports and other special events.
- Xavier University hosts a student population of approximately 6325 (graduate and undergraduate) during the months of August to May. Additionally, the Cintas Center seats approximately 10,000 people during sports and other special events.
- Cincinnati State Technical and Community College hosts a student population of approximately 11,167 in day, evening and weekend classes.
- The College of Mount St. Joseph hosts a student population of 2,400 during the months of August to May.

**Economic Profile**

The County hosts the headquarters for six Fortune 500 Companies (Proctor & Gamble, Kroger Company, Macy’s, Fifth Third Bancorp, Western Southern Financial, and American Financial Group. Other major employers include: Chiquita Brands International Inc.; General Electric Co.; Johnson & Johnson/Ethicon; Mercy Health Partners, Tri-Health, University of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, and the City of Cincinnati. The county’s current unemployment rate is 4.0%, just below the national average of 5.5%. As of 2015
Census estimates, the county’s civilian labor force has 402,200 individuals, with 383,400 of those employed. The median household income is $48,593.

Hazard Analysis Summary
Due the geographic, economic, and social attributes, Hamilton County is vulnerable to a wide array of hazards that threaten its communities, businesses, and environment.

The following hazards were identified to pose a threat to the County. These hazards were then grouped into three priority areas:

Natural Hazards:
- Tornadoes/Severe Thunderstorms
- Floods
- Landslides
- Wind Events
- Winter Storms
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Pandemic
- Foreign Animal Disease
- Wildfire

Technological Hazards:
- Power Failure
- Hazardous Materials Release
- Train Derailment
- Dam/Levee failure
- Urban Conflagration

Human Caused Hazards:
- Terrorist Acts
- Cyber Events
- Civil Disturbance
- Sabotage
- School Violence

Natural Hazards
Tornado/Severe Thunderstorms could cause severe damage, potential loss of life, and overwhelm the ability of local responders to address the emergency. Hamilton County historical area-adjusted tornado activity is significantly above Ohio state average. It is 4.3 times above overall U.S. average. Tornadoes in this county have caused 10 fatalities and 391 injuries recorded between 1950 and 2004.

Floods from waterways threaten 17 of 49 political jurisdictions in the county. Flash floods cause additional problems such as flooded streets, basements, etc.
Landslides have occurred and may be expected to occur on steep hills in very heavy rain, specifically along Columbia Parkway. U.S. Geological Survey data indicates that more money is spent per capita to repair landslide damage in Hamilton County than any other place in the nation.

Wind Events have occurred, causing wide spread power outages for an extended period of time. Downed trees and other debris can cause major traffic problems and impeded the movement of response personnel.

Winter Storms may impede response efforts because of road conditions.

Drought could result in water shortages and agricultural damage and loss. Droughts result from extremely unusual weather conditions over an extended period of time. However, the Cincinnati Water Works, which covers much of the county, has an unlimited source in the Ohio River. Droughts have caused cascading events when the loss of large numbers of mature trees cause numerous power outages during storms and wind events.

Earthquake could affect the entire county, although damage would vary based on the soil and ground composition. Hamilton County is located within the area predicted to be affected by disturbances along the New Madrid Fault in Missouri.

Pandemic Influenza is a real threat to the residents of Hamilton County. Experts believe a worldwide outbreak, or pandemic, of influenza will happen someday. The exact timing is not known, but it is certain our everyday lives will drastically change during a pandemic. These changes may include temporary closing of schools or cancellation of events, disruption of normal services such as utilities and some shortages.

Foreign Animal Disease is one which originates in another country and can, or does, enter the USA. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) are charged with responsibility for preventing entry of FADs into our country and are especially vigilant regarding those FADs which would have potentially catastrophic effects on farm-animal populations, the agricultural economy and/or the public (human) health. Activities of APHIS specifically related to FADs include: (a) Guarding our borders against foreign agricultural pests and diseases through activities at U.S. ports and overseas in foreign countries. (b) Detecting and monitoring animal and plant diseases in this country. (c) Carrying out emergency operations if foreign pests or diseases get past our border defenses.

Wildfire is the term applied to any unwanted, unplanned, damaging fire burning in forest, shrub or grass and is one of the most powerful natural forces known to people. While sometimes caused by lightning, nine out of ten wildfires are human-caused.

Technological Hazards:

Power outages are categorized into three different phenomena, relating to the duration and effect of the outage:

- A permanent fault is a massive loss of power typically caused by a fault on a power line. Power is automatically restored once the fault is cleared.
• A brownout is a drop in voltage in an electrical power supply. The term brownout comes from the dimming experienced by lighting when the voltage sags. Brownouts can cause poor performance of equipment or even incorrect operation.

• A blackout is the total loss of power to an area and is the most severe form of power outage that can occur. Blackouts which result from or result in power stations tripping are particularly difficult to recover from quickly. Outages may last from a few minutes to a few weeks depending on the nature of the blackout and the configuration of the electrical network.

Hazardous Materials Incidents could occur anywhere in the county. There are 267 facilities in Hamilton County that are required to report storage of extremely hazardous substances under ORC-Chapter 3750 - 236. An additional 465 facilities are required to report the storage of hazardous substances. The files are maintained under the auspices of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). Most industries with hazardous materials are located between I-75 and I-71. Transportation incidents involving Hazardous Materials could have economic and environmental impact. Pipelines carrying oil or gas could rupture or explode causing an economic and environmental impact.

Train Derailment is said to take place when a train runs off its rails, however, it may stay within its right of way.

Dam/Levee Failure is a catastrophic type of failure, characterized by the sudden, rapid, and uncontrolled release of impounded water or the likelihood of such an uncontrolled release.

Urban Conflagration A conflagration is one term for a great and destructive fire that threatens human life, animal life, health, and/or property

A conflagration can be accidentally begun, naturally caused (wildfire), or intentionally created (arson). Arson can be for fraud, murder, sabotage or diversion, or due to a person's pyromania. A firestorm can form as a consequence of a very large fire, in which the central column of rising heated air induces strong inward winds, which supply oxygen to the fire. Conflagrations can cause casualties including deaths or injuries from burns, trauma due to collapse of structures and attempts to escape, and smoke inhalation.

Human Caused Hazards

Terrorist Acts involve acts dangerous to human life that violate federal or state law, appear intended (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination

Cyber Attacks are becoming more prevalent. Potential targets in internet sabotage include all aspects of the Internet from the backbones of the web, to the Internet Service Providers, to the varying types of data communication mediums and network equipment. This would include: web servers, enterprise information systems, client server systems, communication links, network equipment, and the desktops and laptops in businesses and homes. Electrical Grids and telecommunication systems are also deemed vulnerable especially due to current trends in automation.
Civil Disorders/Riots have occurred in the City of Cincinnati. These events result in looting, damage to storefronts, setting of small fires, and violence against citizens.

School Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, against another person, group, or community, with the behavior likely to cause physical or psychological harm.

Capability Assessment
Hamilton County has been the recipient of State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Funding. These programs have facilitated coordination between the 12 counties in our region (Hamilton, Butler, Warren, Clermont, Brown, Adams, Highland and Clinton Counties in Ohio; Boone, Kenton, and Campbell Counties in Kentucky; and Dearborn County in Indiana) and improved our ability to prevent, protect against, respond to and recover from the hazards that may potentially impact our county.

Law Enforcement
Hamilton County is serviced by 45 law enforcement agencies and has 3 Specialized Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Teams.

The City of Cincinnati Police Department has developed the Citywide Neighborhood Public Safety Camera System (CNPS), a network of over 85 cameras throughout the city. The Real Time Crime Center (RTCC) monitors the CNPS surveillance cameras. In addition, there are twenty-five cameras on the River with pan, tilt, and zoom (PTZ) capabilities, which were installed as part of the Ohio River Port Security Camera Project. The cameras are monitored by RTCC personnel at the Radcliff Operations Center, who use the 9-1-1 Center’s CAD System (pending and active incidents) to monitor district radio broadcasts and take control of the cameras to focus on a specific incident, if necessary. All video can be exported to other media (DVD, etc.) as requested.

On a regional level, we have developed and enhanced information sharing capabilities including the ability to gather, analyze, and share intelligence information. In 2004 the Greater Cincinnati Fusion Center (GCFC) was established. The GCFC has recruited more than 300 intelligence liaison officers (ILOs) throughout the 12 county region. The GCFC also coordinates the critical infrastructure protection program, to develop protective measures and pre-incident response plans.

Our law enforcement community has also implemented an Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) system that enhances regional data collection and provides the analytical component to connect early warning indicators. The centralized data warehouse allows for the storage and analysis of regional patterns which has assisted in the apprehension/prosecution of violent offenders, recovery of weapons, and establishment of previous undiscovered patterns.

Our SOSINK region has an additional 13 SWAT Teams that could respond in a CBRNE/WMD/all-hazard scenario and provide support to other operational teams.
Fire and Emergency Medical Services
Hamilton County is serviced by 39 Fire departments. Over the past six years, our region has focused on the enhancement of monitor and detection (M/D), decontamination, mass casualty incident response, and fire incident response support capabilities.

Our region has developed six rapid deployment M/D teams in order to quickly determine scene safety and protect the health of first responders. All 6 teams have standardized equipment and response procedures so that units operate uniformly. Our region has strategically deployed 12 decontamination trailers with the capacity to decontaminate up to 200 individuals per trailer per hour. Requiring only 4-8 trained responders per trailer, these decontamination assets can begin decontamination procedures in less than 20 minutes.

Our region has also deployed 12 mass casualty incident (MCI) trailers that are capable of treating 200 patients per trailer. Our region has two self-contained breathing apparatus cylinder refill vehicles that can be deployed to assist with large incidents where multiple responders may require refills of the Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBAs). The region also deployed three regional command units for emergency operations and communications.

Urban Search and Rescue (USAR)
Hamilton County has two USAR teams (Hamilton County USAR and the Cincinnati Fire Department). Cincinnati Fire Department has two heavy rescue units with 6 on-duty technicians and an additional 10 technicians in reserve capacity each day). Our region has trained approximately 200 people to the Rescue Technician Level. There are two additional teams outside of Hamilton County. All of the teams are trained for a variety of rescue scenarios including: structural collapse, high angle rope, confined space and permit required confined space, trench, auto/machinery extrication and water rescue operations.

Hazardous Materials Response
Hamilton County has two Type I teams (Cincinnati Fire Department and Greater Cincinnati HazMat Unit). The State of Ohio has identified a need to decrease hazmat response times and increase the ability to recognize and identify known, unknown, radiological, biological, and chemical agents at the scene of a CBRNE incident. The Ohio HazMat Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) has defined 3 tiers for hazmat response. Type III units must have the capability to respond within 1 hour of notification, sustain a 12 hour operational period, and be capable of identifying known chemicals. Type II teams must have a response time of 2 hours and be capable of identifying known and unknown chemicals on-scene. For a Type I designation, all personnel must have WMD training and have the ability to mitigate known/unknown chemicals including chemical warfare agents. The SOSINK region has 9 hazmat units with varying levels of capabilities, including (2) Type III, (3) Type II, and (3) Type I and 1 unverified teams.

Explosive Ordinance Device (EOD) Units
Hamilton County has two EOD teams (Cincinnati Fire Department and Hamilton County Sheriff). We have an additional FBI accredited unit within the region (Butler County Sheriff). Our region currently has 28 certified bomb technicians and eleven explosive detection canines and handlers. Within Hamilton County, Cincinnati Police and the Hamilton County Sheriff have dedicated canines and handlers.
Our EOD units have the capability to remotely deploy and execute tools capable of defeating a Vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED); to operate and execute mitigation strategies with a high degree of certainty; to minimize damage to the surrounding area; and to rapidly deploy upon arrival. All three EOD units train and exercise together to ensure coordination of resources during an actual incident.

**Communications**

Hamilton County has 4 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP) – (City of Cincinnati, Hamilton County Sheriff, Norwood, and Amberley Village). The City of Loveland has a designated dispatch center (Northeast Communication Center), but is not a PSAP. Hamilton County and the SOSINK region participated in the Interoperability Communication Tactical Assistance Program (ICTAP) process and the Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP) exercise in September 2006. This exercise tested the interoperability between the 3 states, 12 counties and multiple communications systems. The TICP exercise highlighted gaps in the shared systems and identified deficiencies in governance, standard operating procedures and knowledge of usage of the current equipment.

The SOSINK Region has established a Public Safety Communications sub-committee to better coordinate investments. This sub-committee has adopted a Regional TICP and has developed a formal agreement establishing a TICP steering committee. The steering committee has developed a strategic plan for funding regional interoperable communications needs and standard operating procedures for utilizing shared channels and talk groups.

**Public Health and Medical**

Hamilton County has 5 public health departments (Hamilton County, City of Cincinnati, Norwood, Sharonville, and Springdale) and 14 Hospitals and Medical Centers. The region has purchased a 210 bed portable shelter system (also referred to as ACC or Alternative Care Center). The region has leveraged HSGP and ASPR funds to purchase equipment/supplies to transport, deploy and operate the ACC. Plans have been developed for the deployment of all or part of the ACC next to area hospitals. Operational guidelines for utilization of the ACC have been drafted and are in the final stages of completion.

Since 2005, the region has leveraged Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS), Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) grants to build a pharmaceutical cache that could provide a 10 day supply of antibiotics for hospital, first responder, and public health personnel as well as their associated family members.

**Emergency Management**

Hamilton County has been dedicated to developing a greater capacity to warn and inform the general public of hazardous conditions. We have procured a reverse notification system that will allow emergency managers to provide situational awareness to the public and private sector about potential or ongoing emergencies. This system will allow for voice and data transmission to land lines, cell phones, pagers, and e-mail. In addition, emergency managers will be able to coordinate with the
functional needs community and establish specific messages to provide timely and essential information. It will allow the registration of the special/functional need population and the establishment of a group list for pertinent messaging. We have installed new outdoor warning sirens throughout the entire county. Both systems will improve our emergency public information and warning capabilities.

The City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County have developed a state of the art regional operation center (ROC). Butler County and Clermont County have also enhanced their EOC capabilities and both are available as backup facilities if the ROC is not available. Our region has also initiated a Geographical Information System (GIS) project to digitize key assets such as fire/police stations, public health departments, hospitals, communications facilities, and utility and sewer lines in order to provide greater situational awareness for first responders.

Our region has a Regional Training Coordinator that coordinates multi-disciplinary training opportunities for our first responders. Our region offers a variety of training opportunities including Continuity of Operation Planning (COOP), WMD awareness, NIMS 300 & 400, and other DHS approved courses. This investment will enhance the linking of the county emergency operations centers and the Regional Operation Center so that critical information can be efficiently and effectively shared among all agencies and jurisdictions during an emergency as well as, during day to day operations. The primary goal is to focus on the 5 critical elements of emergency operations center functionality including: governance, standard operating procedures, technology, training and exercises, and usage of equipment.

**Planning Assumptions**

Planning requires assumptions based on statistics, history, behavior patterns and likely future trends.

- A disaster may occur with little or no warning, and may escalate far more rapidly than the ability of any single local response organization to handle.

- Disasters differ in character by magnitude, duration, onset, distribution, area affected, frequency and probability.

- Disaster effects may extend beyond county boundaries and many areas of the state may experience casualties, property loss, disruption of normal life support systems, and loss of regional, economic, physical, and social infrastructures.

- Disaster relief from outside the county may take 72 hours or more to arrive. In a very large scale disaster, such as a major earthquake on the New Madrid fault, outside agencies may take up to two weeks to respond.

- There may be competition among citizens for scarce resources.

- Preparation time may not be available to respond to a disaster.
• Organizations tasked in this document are aware of their emergency responsibilities and will fulfill these requirements in an emergency utilizing their capabilities including; staffing, equipment, supplies, and skills, according to their own policies and procedures. The predetermined policies and procedures of individual agencies will be used as the basis of this plan.

• Each jurisdiction will utilize all local resources before requesting state aid, this includes public as well as private resources

• The Emergency Operations Plan accounts for activities before and after, as well as during emergency operations.

• Preparedness is the process of identifying the personnel, training, and equipment needed for a wide range of potential incidents, and developing jurisdiction-specific plans for delivering capabilities when needed for an incident.

**Concept of Operations**

In accordance with Sections 5502.21, 26, 27, 31 and 5705.36, 37 of the Ohio Revised Code, Hamilton County has an Executive Committee to oversee the County emergency management activities. The Executive Committee is composed of the three County Commissioners, three Township Trustees, two City/Village Mayors, a City of Cincinnati representative, a County Police Chief, and a County Fire Chief.

It is the responsibility of the Hamilton County EMHSA to coordinate the on-going emergency management functions in the County, utilizing all available resources, public and private, to combat the effects of a disaster. The Director of the Hamilton County EMHSA is the designated lead for emergency management activities within the County and will coordinate emergency response efforts between departments/agencies during a disaster and maintain overall responsibility for updating, maintaining, and implementing the EOP. The County Administrator and the County Sheriff also have authority to activate the EOP during times of disaster.

**Phases of Emergency Management**

Emergency Management operations are carried out within four distinct phases: mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

**Mitigation**

Mitigation includes actions that are taken before or after an emergency to eliminate or reduce the long-term risk to human life and property from natural, technological, and human caused hazards. The goals of mitigation activities are to protect people and property and to reduce the cost of response and recovery operations.

Mitigation actions are identified in local mitigation plans such as the *Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan*. The mitigation planning process includes the identification of hazards that have or could occur and the identification of populations and assets that are vulnerable to each identified hazards.

Examples of mitigation activities include:
• Building codes
• Insurance
• Land-use management
• Engineering controls-dams and levees

Preparedness

The preparedness phase includes pre-emergency efforts that assure a coordinated response during a disaster. Since it is not possible to mitigate against every hazard that poses a risk, preparedness measures can help reduce the impact of the remaining hazards by taking certain actions prior to an emergency event occurring. This phase involves four primary activities:

• **Planning:** This activity involves coordination with all players of an emergency management system – local, state and federal agencies, the private sector, nongovernmental agencies, and citizens. Planning allows jurisdictions to influence the course of events by determining in advance the actions, policies and processes that will be followed; guides other preparedness activities; and contributes to the unit of effort by providing a common blueprint for activity in the event of an emergency.

• **Resource Identification and Acquisition:** This phase involves the identification of equipment gaps/technology shortfalls and the procurement/acquisition of supplies to fill this need. This may include the development of Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) with neighboring jurisdictions to provide services that cannot be supported by a single jurisdiction.

• **Training:** provides first responders, homeland security officials, emergency management officials, private and non-governmental partners, and other personnel with the knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to perform key tasks required by specific capabilities. Agencies/Organizations assigned responsibilities in the plan should attend classes and seminars, and participate in training to understand their role/function in a disaster.

• **Exercises:** This activity assesses and validates the speed, effectiveness and efficiency of capabilities, and tests the adequacy of policies, plans, procedures, and protocols in a risk-free environment. Those agencies/organizations assigned responsibilities in the plan should attend participate in exercises to test their capability to prevent, protect, respond and recover from a disaster.

Response

Response actions are taken during or directly after an emergency to save lives, to minimize damage to property and enhance the effectiveness of recovery. Response begins when an emergency event is imminent or immediately after an event occurs. Good planning, training, and exercising prior to an event can help reduce cascading impacts.

Response activities include:

• Warning
• Evacuation
• Fire/rescue
• Law Enforcement response
Recovery
Recovery begins right after the emergency. Some activities may run concurrent with response efforts. Short-term activities return infrastructure systems to minimum operating standards. Long-term recovery includes restoring economic activity, rebuilding community facilities and housing, and meeting the incident related needs of the private sector. Long-term recovery can sometimes take years.

Recovery activities include:

- Damage assessment
- Decontamination
- Disaster assistance
- Reconstruction

Emergency Activation Levels
Large-scale emergencies, such as a tornado or terrorist incident, may require the immediate activation of the City of Cincinnati-Hamilton County Regional Operation Center (ROC). The Hamilton County EMHSA has adopted a graduated level of response that ensures the level of response corresponds to the level of the emergency/disaster.

Level 1 – Situational Awareness and Monitoring
Hamilton County EMHSA coordinates with response organizations to assess the incident. The Director of the Hamilton County EMHSA establishes and maintains communications with responders at the site of the emergency in order to determine if any additional assistance is needed. The Hamilton County EMHSA Director deactivates Level #1 if the situation is resolved. If the situation intensifies, Level #2 Activation may occur.

Level 2 – Increased Monitoring and Local Assistance
The EMHSA Director activates the ROC. This may be a partial activation to provide support to a jurisdictional EOC, or a full activation of organizations with responsibilities listed in this EOP, depending on the requirements of the emergency. A proclamation of a local emergency may be made at this time by the chief elected official of the affected jurisdiction or by other legally designated personnel. The Hamilton County EMHSA Director will notify the Ohio EMA of the incident and the activation of the Hamilton County ROC. Ongoing communications and documentation of damage and needs assessment information will be maintained between the Hamilton County EMHSA and the Ohio EMA. Ohio EMA staff will be sent to the site to coordinate with the Hamilton County EMHSA. In the event state assistance is needed, activation will be elevated to Level #3.

Level 3 – State Resources and Federal Response Assistance
A declaration of a local emergency will be issued. The EMHSA Director in coordination with the highest elected official of the affected jurisdiction(s) will request assistance from the Ohio EMA. Ongoing communications and documentation of damage and needs assessment information will be maintained between the affected jurisdiction, EMHSA, and the Ohio EMA.

Hamilton County will prepare to receive state and federal assistance once confirmation and approval of the request has been received. Activities may include:

- Identification of staging areas for state and federal resources
- Identification of the state and/or federal missions that need to be addressed
- Identification of local liaisons to state and federal ESF representatives
- Coordinating State and federal assessment briefings
- Processing appropriate local documentation required for declaration/assistance

The Hamilton County EMHSA Director will determine when deactivation of Level #3, or closing of the ROC, will occur.

**The City of Cincinnati – Hamilton County Regional Operation Center (ROC)**

The ROC is a permanent facility. The 24-hour emergency number for the ROC (when activated) is (513)263-8400.

The ROC Capabilities include:

- The Operations Room has work stations for local agencies and ROC staff. These workstations can accommodate personnel at computers and at the conference table.
- The ROC has generators for emergency backup power and uninterrupted power supply for critical equipment and systems.
- The ROC has phone lines, audio conferencing systems, video conferencing capabilities, and wired and wireless network/internet access.
- Joint Information Center (JIC) has work stations which can accommodate personnel.
- GIS room has a touch table, ARCGIS station, plotters, LCD screen and video conferencing capabilities.
- All ROC personnel have access to WebEOC; an emergency management software that is linked to the region to assist with coordination of information and resources.
- The ROC has the capability to downlink video from both of the Hamilton County Sheriff helicopters and the Cincinnati Street Cameras and Regional River cameras.
- Amateur Radio room has state of the art technology.
- Dispatch Room has consoles for Hamilton County, Cincinnati Police and Cincinnati Fire.

**Continuity of Operations**

If the ROC is damaged and rendered non-functional, and the damage is localized to the immediate area, then operations will be moved to the primary alternative EOC location. If the incidents impacts a much wider area, including the alternative EOC location, then Operations will move to the Anderson Township.

If the entire county is impacted, then the Hamilton County EMHSA Director will work with the SOSINK Region to identify a facility to house operations until the primary facility can be restored to functionality.

**Lines of Succession**

Succession is the process that is established to list the order or line of those entitled to succeed one another under emergency conditions.

- The line of succession of the County Board of Commissioners is from the President through the members of the board in order of their seniority on the board, County Engineer and County Sheriff.
• The line of succession of the Executive Committee, Hamilton County EMHSA: Chairman, Vice-Chairman.
• The line of succession of each department head is in accordance with the operating procedures established by each department.
• The line of succession for Hamilton County’s political jurisdictions is usually from mayor to vice-mayor, then through the council members in order of seniority.

Inter-jurisdictional Relationships
Most of the departments and organizations in the county have emergency functions in addition to their normal duties and are responsible for developing and maintaining their own emergency management plans and procedures.

• The Chief Executive Officer of each jurisdiction within Hamilton County is ultimately responsible for protecting lives and property in an emergency or disaster situation. Each jurisdiction is also responsible for coordinating mutual aid compacts with neighboring response entities.
• When an event affects only one jurisdiction within the county, emergency operations will take place under that jurisdiction’s direction and control with the EMHSA supporting the operation through augmentation of resources. The jurisdiction that is impacted may activate its own EOC.
• If an emergency or disaster affects more than one jurisdiction or disrupts the entire county, the City of Cincinnati-Hamilton County ROC may be activated. Resource requests should be processed through the ROC to ensure that limited resources are utilized in the most efficient manner.
• During the event the affected jurisdictions will be asked to perform those tasks which they are accustomed to performing on a daily basis or a logical extension of those tasks. Each organization will be responsible for writing its own policies and procedures.
• If all local resources are committed and assistance is still required, additional resources will be requested from the following sources in this order:
  • County government resources
  • Volunteer Organizations
  • Private Industry
  • State Government
  • Federal Government (through OEMA)

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Local Assignment of Responsibilities
The following represents basic responsibilities accepted by elected officials, managers, departments and community agencies in response to a disaster. Law mandates some duties, while others are developed
by departments and agencies to support continuity in emergency response efforts. Responsibilities listed are not all inclusive, but should cover most major emergency operations.

**Emergency response agencies and organizations:**

- Prepare, maintain and implement internal department emergency operations procedures.
- Maintain updated lines of succession.
- Provide for the protection of department personnel.
- Maintain an accurate alert roster for mobilizing department personnel.
- Maintain an accurate inventory and sources of supply for required equipment and supplies.
- Participate in exercises.
- Develop mutual aid agreements.
- Familiarize all personnel with emergency responsibilities regularly.
- Participate in emergency training programs.
- Develop internal procedures to record disaster response expenditures for possible Safeguard vital records.
- Participate in incident debriefings.

**Elected and Senior Officials**

- Implement direction, coordination, and policy-making functions as necessary to provide for optimum protection of public health and safety during a declared state of emergency.
- Approve pre-planning, response goals, plans, and emergency accounting procedures.
- Direct and coordinate response that overlaps departmental lines or requires decisions as to which department(s) will perform various functions.
- Provide representatives to the ROC.
- Commit staff and resources of governmental departments, in the absence of the department head, or if it is beyond the scope of authority of the department head.
- Oversee public information regarding the disaster/emergency condition and recovery operation.
- Authorize special purchasing due to emergency conditions.
- Authorize the release of emergency public information statements.

**Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency**

- Coordinate communication of information between local, state, and federal agencies.
- Partner with City of Cincinnati to maintain and operate the ROC.
- Assist with the coordination of communications during emergencies using WebEOC.
- Identify/locate resources and maintain emergency resource database.
- Coordinate with private industry for use of privately owned resources.
- Coordinate public information and education.
- Maintain outdoor siren warning system.
- Coordinate damage assessment teams from the American Red Cross, CERT, and Amateur Radio Operators.
- Assist citizens, businesses, and governments through the disaster reimbursement process.
- Provide training programs for the emergency management organization.
- Coordinate exercises and tests of the emergency systems within the county.
- Coordinate long-term recovery.
- Utilize After Action Reports to enhance and update plans and annexes.
Fire Services
There are 40 fire departments that operate within Hamilton County.

- Fire suppression.
- Heavy rescue operations.
- Hazardous material incident response.
- Emergency medical services.
- Search and rescue operations.
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) monitoring.
- Evacuation recommendations, notifying evacuation authorities, and assisting in dissemination of evacuation notification.
- Fire code enforcement.
- Explosive device mitigation and response.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
EMS provides the on-scene medical support and coordinates pre-hospital functions. The local fire departments have primary responsibility for EMS in Hamilton County, supplemented by private EMS providers.

- Responding to disaster/emergency scene with personnel and equipment.
- Triage, treatment, transportation and tracking of the injured.
- Establishing and maintaining field communications and coordination with other emergency response departments and local hospitals.
- Assisting with the evacuation of non-ambulatory victims, and those who require special medical attention.

Law Enforcement
This includes: Hamilton County Sheriff, the 41 local police departments, and the 4 College/University Police Departments.

- Maintenance of law and order.
- Crowd, traffic and restricted area control.
- Coordinate evacuations.
- Identify local emergency evacuation routes from high hazard areas.
- Security measures, including protection of vital facilities.
- Provide security for the Regional Operations Center as needed.
- Assist in notification and warning of the general public.
- Assist with initial impact assessment.
- Coordinate security for the damaged areas, vital facilities, equipment, staging areas, and shelter operations.
- Explosive device identification, mitigation, and response.

Hazardous Materials Response
This includes: Greater Cincinnati Hazardous Materials Unit and the City of Cincinnati Fire Department.

- Hazardous Material Incident Response.
- Chemical, Biological, Nuclear, Radiological detection and monitoring.
- Evacuation recommendations, notifying evacuation authorities, and assisting in dissemination of evacuation notification.
- Decontamination of civilians, responders, and equipment.
- Coordinate Hazardous Material clean-up.
Public Health
This includes the City of Cincinnati Health Department, the Hamilton County Health Department, Norwood Health Department, Sharonville Health Department, and Springdale Health Department.
- Identifying health hazards.
- Emergency public health and public information.
- Assessment of health hazards from damage to water distribution and sewage collection systems.
- Food and water inspection.
- Nursing services.
- Sanitation and vector inspections of shelters.
- Environmental health regulation enforcement.
- Environmental clean-up and spill response recovery procedures.
- Preventive health services, including control of communicable diseases.
- Clinical and immunization services including mass vaccination and mass prophylaxis dispensing.
- Establishing quarantines and social distancing recommendations.
- Coordination of assistance from other jurisdictions, the State Health Department, and other public and private response agencies.
- Coordinate environmental health activities for waste disposal, refuse, food, water control and sanitation.
- Coordination of insect and rodent control.
- Sanitation inspection/enforcement.
- Epidemiological studies, maintenance of vital statistics.
- Support Chemical, Biological, Nuclear and Radiological response.

Dispatch Centers / Public Services Answering Points (PSAP)
This includes Hamilton County Communication Center, the City of Cincinnati Communication Center, City of Norwood Communication Center, the Northeast Communication Center (Loveland) and Amberley Village Communication Center.
- Coordinate communications with the field during emergencies.
- Dispatch and track resources.
- Maintain 911 functions.
- Assist with call overload if one PSAP becomes overwhelmed.
- Notify elected and senior officials of emergency through the communicator.
- Notify and recall responders through the communicator.
- Provide back-up public alert and warning functions.

Engineering/Public Works
This includes the Hamilton County Engineer, local jurisdiction engineering, transportation, sanitation, and sewer and drain departments.
- Coordination of restoring public facilities, roads and bridges.
- Damage assessment for infrastructure and public facilities.
- Debris and snow clearance on roads and streets.
- Providing equipment, supplies, and personnel as needed.
- Supporting traffic control measures-providing signage, detours and barricades.
- Safety inspections – roads and bridges.
Utilities
This includes public and private utilities

- Prioritize restoration of service to critical infrastructure.
- Provision of emergency power as required.
- Damage assessment and estimation of recovery times.
- Inspection of repairs to ensure safe restoration of power.
- Provision of emergency generators or other equipment as necessary and available.
- Coordination with other providers to restore service to victims.

American Red Cross (With Affiliated COAD Partners)

- Identify and operate appropriate shelter facilities.
- Arrange for mass feeding and other appropriate support.
- Assist with residential damage assessments.
- Provide mobile canteen feeding service to emergency services workers during events expected to last in excess of three hours.
- Provide mental health and family assistance during disasters.
- Counsel and advise disaster victims on the availability of resources for long-term recovery assistance.
- Handle welfare inquiries from anxious relatives outside the disaster area.

Hospitals
This includes the 11 Acute Care Center Hospitals, 13 emergency departments, 3 long-term Acute Care Centers, and 1 Psychiatric Hospital in Hamilton County.

- Provide medical guidance to EMS units and field triage teams for the treatment and handling of the injured.
- Make available, upon request, qualified medical personnel, supplies and equipment.
- Provide emergency treatment and hospital care for disaster victims.
- Request activation of the Disaster Net Radio when individual hospital resources are overwhelmed.

Legal
This includes the Hamilton County Prosecutor’s Office, the City of Cincinnati Solicitor’s Office, and the Jurisdictional Attorneys.

- Providing legal services to County Commissioners and key responders for problems related to disaster and recovery operations.
- Preparing local declaration of emergency and other standby documents.
- Interpreting emergency laws and regulations.
- Advising officials and department heads on record keeping requirements and other documentation necessary for the exercising of emergency power.

Coroner (Or Public Health during Pandemic)

- Establishing a temporary morgue in mass fatality incidents.
- Determining when the deceased are removed from the scene.
- Identifying the deceased and determining the cause of death.
- Reporting casualty information through the ROC Public Information Officer.
**Human Services**
This includes both public and private human service organizations.
- Assisting in the provision of food, shelter, food assistance, and financial services to those left homeless due to a disaster.
- Identifying functional needs populations, and assisting with unmet needs.
- Referring disaster victims to appropriate social service agencies for unmet needs.

**Finance, Budget, and Purchasing (All jurisdictions)**
- Maintain records of financial transactions, personnel hours and purchases that deviate from normal procedures during a disaster.
- Establish and maintain a separate account of expenditures for the disaster.
- Assist in ROC with resource management.
- Develop procedures for the procurement and delivery of essential resources and supplies for emergency situations.

**School Districts**
- Provide shelter facilities per agreements with the American Red Cross.
- Provide access to school district resources when appropriate and available – coordinated through the ROC.
- Coordinate evacuation and transportation operations for students during emergency situations.

**SORTA**
- Provide mass transit vehicles and drivers for emergency evacuation.

**Direction, Control, and Coordination**
All emergencies begin and end locally. It is only after a jurisdiction identifies that the event will exceed their capacity that mutual aid resources are requested. Once local emergency response resources are exhausted or if the county does not possess the needed capability to address the incident, then state resources can be requested.

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) establishes a clear progression of coordination and communication from the local, regional, state, and national level. Local incident command structures are responsible for directing on-scene emergency management and maintaining command and control of on-scene incident operations. The ROC will provide a central location for operational information sharing and resource coordination in support of on-scene efforts. The ROC will aid in establishing priorities among the incidents and associated resource allocations, resolving agency policy conflicts, and providing strategic guidance to support incident management activities. In accordance with NIMS, emergency response resource and policy issues are addressed at the lowest organizational level.

**Emergency Support Functions (ESF)**
Each ESF in the EOP has one-or-more primary agencies and several support agencies. The Primary Agency provides overall coordination of the functional activities of their assigned ESF.

**ESF-1 - Transportation** addresses emergency-related transportation issues including:
- Assessing damage to, restoring, and maintaining land, air and water transportation routes; during emergencies in coordination with governmental and private organizations as required;
- Transportation of personnel, materials, goods, and services to emergency sites; and
• Supporting evacuation and re-entry operations for threatened areas.

**ESF-2 – Communications** ensures the provision of communication to support local, county, state and federal communications efforts. ESF-2 coordinates with communications assets available from local/regional agencies, voluntary groups, the telecommunications industry, and the state and federal government.

**ESF-3 – Engineering/Public Works** addresses most engineering concerns that are not related to transportation systems. Missions could include:
- damage inspection and assessment;
- demolition and stabilization missions;
- reconnaissance; emergency repairs;
- temporary and permanent construction; and
- debris management.

**ESF-4 – Fire and Rescue** agencies and departments are responsible for fire suppression in rural, urban, and wild land settings that result from naturally-occurring, technological or man-made emergency incidents. Local jurisdictions have the responsibility of providing basic fire service protection.

**ESF-5 – Emergency Management** manages the collection, processing, and analysis of information for dissemination to operational elements. It responds to the information requirements of assessment, response, and recovery personnel. It supports the identification of overall priorities for emergency activities by conducting planning, research, and development of briefing materials as directed by the EOC Director. Assists with the development of Incident Action Plans, mission assignments, and financial management.

**ESF-6 – Mass Care** addresses, coordinates with partner volunteer agencies and reports on the emergency mass care activities of organizations responsible for sheltering, feeding, counseling, first aid, pet and assistance animal care, social services and welfare activities required to assist disaster survivors.

**ESF-7 – Resource Management** provides logistical and resource support to state and local entities involved in emergency response and recovery. This support includes locating, procuring, and issuing resources including equipment, supplies, and services required by emergency responders and disaster survivors. Coordinates donations management with partner volunteer agencies.

**ESF-8 – Public Health and Medical** addresses public health and medical services concerns during emergency events or incidents.

Public health concerns can include:
- Assessment and surveillance of health needs of the affected communities;
- Provision of health related services and supplies;
- Identification of areas where health problems could occur;
- assistance in assessing potable water and wastewater/solid waste disposal issues and coordination/equipment;
- Testing of products for public consumption; and
- Environmental testing.
Medical services concerns can include:
- Logistical support for health personnel in the field;
- Supply and restocking of health-related equipment and supplies;
- Testing and/or disposal of food, medicine and related products affected by the disaster;
- Assessment of medical and mental health needs of the affected communities, coordination with emergency medical personnel;
- Provision of medical-related services and supplies that support the affected communities; and
- Assistance and support for mass fatality and triage sites.

**ESF-9 – Search and Rescue** provides for the guidance and organization of agencies that may be employed during Search and Rescue (SAR) operations. SAR operations include, but are not limited to, the location, recovery, and extrication of victims who become lost or entrapped as the result of a major disaster or life-threatening emergency.

**ESF-10 – Hazardous Materials** provides for a coordinated response to actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. Hazardous materials include chemical, biological, and radiological substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released.

**ESF-11 – Food and Agriculture** addresses concerns regarding agriculture functions during natural disasters. These concerns could include:
- Assessment and surveillance of agriculture needs of affected areas;
- Provision of agriculture related services and supplies;
- Testing of products for public consumption;
- Identification of food assistance needs;
- Identification and application of appropriate agriculture assistance programs

**ESF-12 – Energy** coordinates with energy utilities and related governmental and private organizations to provide information for assessment, response and recovery operations related to fuel shortages, power outages, and capacity shortages that may impact Ohio citizens during disasters. The ESF-12 Team also provides information available on the transportation of fuel, sources for the provision of emergency power to support immediate response operations and the restoration of normal energy supplies to energy-affected communities.

**ESF-13 – Law Enforcement** response and recovery activities can include the following:
- Maintaining law and order within legal authority;
- Assisting with the dissemination of alerts, warnings and notifications;
- Coordination of law enforcement activities;
- Staffing - roadblocks, traffic control points and other sites;
- Providing evacuation/relocation support;
- Providing communications to support agencies;
- Supporting the relocation and temporary detention of persons confined to institutions; and
- Maintaining and protecting logs, records, digests and reports essential to government and emergency operations.

**ESF-14 – Recovery** supports jurisdictions in the restoration of communities damaged by disasters. Recovery efforts include:
- Coordination with state field personnel,
• Interaction and cooperation with information and planning (ESF -5) personnel, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for damage assessment and information gathering in order to
• Develop disaster-specific recovery plans and to
• Direct interaction with state and local officials for recovery efforts.
• Social and economic community impact assessment
• Analysis and review of mitigation program implementation

**ESF-15 – Emergency Public Information** ensures accurate, coordinated, and timely information is communicated to affected populations, governments, legislators and the media. Other duties include:
• Emergency Public Information
• Protection action guidance
• Media and community relations
### Table 1: Designation of County-level ESF Primary and Support Agencies

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Support Agency Relationships
There are numerous private sector and non-governmental organizations in the county that provide support during an emergency. The County EMHSA coordinates with these support agencies to ensure that resources and plans are coordinated.

- The Health Collaborative is the central entity for coordinating and sharing information amongst the 14 hospitals facilities in the County and the SOSINK Regional Hospitals.
  - 13 Emergency Departments
  - 11 Acute Care Centers
  - 3 Long Term Care Centers
  - 1 Rehabilitation Center
  - 1 Psychiatric Center

- The Health Collaborative will provide a liaison to the ROC and then provide information updates to the Hospitals.

- The County and Region have adopted the Disaster Net communication system to track hospital bed capacity and hospital capability.

- The Red Cross is the lead support agency for sheltering and mass care. The Red Cross has developed Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with local churches and schools to provide shelters during an emergency.

- The Mass Care Task Force is working to integrate the federal guidance on Functional and Access Needs into existing plans. The EPC is working with the Red Cross, Salvation Army and other service providers to ensure that functional and access requirements are met with general population shelters.

Hamilton County Executive Actions
The elected officials of the county and local jurisdictions have the ultimate responsibility for the safety and welfare of the citizens and communities. To fulfill this responsibility, the various local governments must individually, and when appropriate, jointly implement plans to insure proper emergency actions are taken in a timely manner.

- Local heads of government within Hamilton County, including the Hamilton County Commissioners, may issue local or county declarations of emergency. These declarations will be coordinated with, and copies provided to, the Hamilton County EMHSA Director or his designee.

- If state assistance is required, the local head of government will coordinate with the Hamilton County EMHSA Director in order to collect the necessary information to request state assistance through to the Ohio EMA.

Declaration of Emergency
In the event that an emergency exceeds the capacity of a local jurisdiction, the Chief Elected Official for the affected jurisdiction may declare an emergency for their community. The Chief Elected Official, Fire Chief, and/or Police Chief for the affected jurisdiction should inform the EMHSA and make a request for additional support and resources if necessary.
If county resources become exhausted, the EMHSA Director or his/her designee will draft a county-wide disaster declaration that will be submitted for authorization to the Board of County Commissioners. Two of the Commissioners must authorize the declaration.

Once the declaration is signed, a request will be made to the Ohio EMA for additional assistance. The Governor may also forward a request for a Presidential Declaration of Emergency that provides for the use of federal funds to support the response and recovery effort.

**Information Collection and Dissemination**

The documentation of events during an emergency plays an important part in carrying out the EOP and an equally important part in providing detailed information in the aftermath of an emergency.

**Documentation**

The need for documentation of information falls into several categories, including:

- **Cost Recovery** – Documentation of cost for reimbursement by the State and Federal governments.
- **Requests for Aid** – Rapid collection and documentation of losses to meet criteria for state and federal assistance programs.
- **Budget Control** – To ensure proper charging of accounts, compliance with statutory budget restrictions and receipt of emergency revenues.
- **Legal Protection** – Documentation of expenditures and use of emergency powers are in compliance with the statutes.
- **Operations Efficiency** – Use of standardized emergency messages to ensure rapid communication, assimilation of facts, and implementation of solutions.
- **Critique** – Post-emergency evaluation of performance and revision of emergency plans.
- **Training** – Record of emergency to use in training programs.

The local jurisdictions within Hamilton County do not share a common record keeping system for day to day operations. Departments and Agencies are encouraged to be as complete and detailed as possible in their record keeping and to use standard ICS forms during an emergency response. ICS forms can be found electronically in WebEOC or hard copy in the ROC.

**Public Information and Warning**

When an emergency occurs, there are clear objectives for dissemination of public information and alerts. The objectives include:

- Providing information to the public about the nature of the emergency
- Emphasizing the immediate action being taken to protect lives, property, and the environment.

Officials will issue instructions for protective measures to the public including urging the public to stay away from areas affected by the emergency. They will also announce and explain evacuation and shelter in place procedures. They will advise the public that further information will be furnished. In addition, public information is used to dispel rumors immediately.

The EOP establishes a Joint Information Center (JIC) to be used for the purpose of providing the public information in the case of an emergency or other event involving multiple public agencies and/or multi-
jurisdictional event. The JIC will use the most appropriate and effective means of providing information such as the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Press Release, Press Conference, etc. The operational policies, procedures and tactical approaches to be used by the JIC are contained within ESF-15.

Communications

Requesting State and Federal Assistance
All available local resources must be committed prior to determining if state assistance is required. The State of Ohio will make the final determination if federal assistance is needed.

In the event of an emergency that exceeds the capabilities of a particular jurisdiction, the Chief Elected Official, the Fire Chief, and/or Police Chief should contact the County EMHSA Director.

Office phone – 7:30 am – 5:00 pm: (513) 263-8200
24 hour number: (513) 825-2260 or 2280

The Chief Elected Official should make an official local disaster declaration for the affected jurisdiction. The County EMHSA Director will draft a county-wide declaration of emergency and submit the declaration to the Hamilton County Board of County Commissioners. The EMHSA Director will also contact Ohio EMA and provide the following information to:

Ohio Emergency Management Agency
Phone: (614) 889-7150
Fax: (614) 889-7183
State High Patrol (Alternate): (614) 466-2660

Natural or man-made disasters
- Name and title of individual making request
- Description of disaster
- Statement of actions taken
- Specific assistance needed
- Estimate of number of persons affected
- Estimate of damage to public/private property
- Other pertinent information

Civil Disturbances
- Name and title of individual making request
- Description of disorder
- Statement of action taken
- Estimate number of persons involved
- Statement of number of law enforcement officers available/committed
- Explanation of why force is inadequate

In the event the emergency exceeds the capabilities of the State, the Governor issues a state-wide disaster declaration and will request federal assistance.
Sample local Declaration of Emergency

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

(Give date, time, situation assessment, duration of hazard, duration of declaration) and;

Now, therefore, we, the Hamilton County Board of 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 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 Hamilton 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 5915 of the Ohio Revised Code.

All public offices and employees of Hamilton 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 operation plans, and to obey and comply with the lawful directions of properly identified officers.
Administration, Finance, and Logistics

Administration
During an emergency, local governments shall:

- Determine which normal administrative procedures shall be suspended, relaxed or made optional in order to prevent unnecessary impediments to response and recovery activities. Departures from normal operations should be stated in the Emergency declarations.
- Include provisions for documenting all disaster related expenditures using accepted accounting procedures.
- Upon activation of the EOP, each delegated emergency response agency shall ensure that personnel, property, equipment, supplies and vehicles are accounted for and protected.
- When local resources have been exhausted, requests for assistance will be submitted to the ROC.

Training of emergency operations staff should be conducted annually through in-house training sessions, exercises and actual response. If warranted, Hamilton County EMHSA staff will conduct accelerated/refresher training on an appropriate subject matter during periods of increased readiness status.

Finance
All disasters are local and should be funded initially by the local jurisdiction. If the event exceeds the resources of the local jurisdiction, an emergency declaration will be made and request for assistance from surrounding jurisdictions and the state will be processed.

- Once the Chief Elected Official for the affected jurisdiction declares an emergency and the Hamilton County EMHSA submits the declaration to the Ohio EMA, the Governor may issue an Emergency Declaration to authorize Departments of State government to assist local jurisdictions.
- If a disaster declaration is requested by the Governor, through FEMA Region V, to the President of the United States, and if such is declared, then reimbursement of associated disaster activity expenses may be available through FEMA. Procedures for applying for Federal disaster assistance funds will be in accordance with prescribed State and Federal disaster assistance FEMA protocols and procedures.
- A major disaster may require the expenditure of large sums of State and local funds. Financial operations may be carried out under compressed schedules and intense political pressures requiring expeditious actions that meet sound financial management and accountability requirements.
- Departments conducting emergency support activities will be responsible for establishing and maintaining financial support and accountability during emergency operations. Each department is responsible for maintaining appropriate documentation to support requests for reimbursement, for submitting bills in a timely fashion, and for closing out assignments.
- Care must be taken throughout the course of the emergency to maintain logs, records, receipts, invoices, purchase orders, rental agreements, etc. These documents will be necessary to support claims, purchases, reimbursements, and disbursements. Record keeping is necessary to facilitate closeouts and to support post recovery audits.
Logistics
The ROC, in coordination with the local jurisdictions will facilitate logistical support for emergency operations (i.e., provide supplies and equipment). All response agencies should implement established resource controls and determine resource availability; this would include source and quantity of available resources. Further, they shall keep the ROC advised of any anticipated shortfalls in required resources needed to support a given emergency or disaster operations.

The ROC Resource Management Staff, in coordination with the Communication Centers, should develop and maintain a current database of locally available resources and their locations. The database should include all public and available private equipment, and personnel with special technical skills, pertinent to the anticipated needs of the local jurisdiction.

Mutual Aid Agreements
Ohio is a Home Rule State. All political subdivisions are automatically part of the statewide mutual aid system. The Ohio Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC), Ohio Revised Code Section 5502.41, was enacted into law on December 23, 2002. Each jurisdiction is responsible for securing mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions. All organizations with responsibilities outlined in the Hamilton County Emergency Operations Plan are responsible for developing and maintaining departmental SOPs, mutual aid agreements, personnel rosters including 24-hour emergency telephone notification numbers and equipment.

Emergency Management Agencies
Mutual aid for the support of direction and control functions is addressed by agreements between the Hamilton County EMHSA Director and emergency management directors from adjacent counties.

Law Enforcement
Mutual aid agreements with local law enforcement agencies and those in surrounding counties are on file with the respective law enforcement agencies and the Hamilton County Communications Center.

Fire and Rescue
Mutual aid agreements between fire departments are in accordance with IMAC as outlined in the ORC Section 5502.41 and are kept on file at the respective fire departments and the Hamilton County Communications Center. Mutual aid will be activated in accordance with procedures set down in agreements between the fire organizations. Mutual aid agreements have been established with fire departments outside of Hamilton County and these groups provide mutual aid when requested.

Shelters
American Red Cross officials are the lead support agency responsible for organizing sheltering services in cooperation with the Hamilton County Jobs and Family Services (HCJFS) and the Hamilton County EMHSA. Other non-profit or governmental agencies in the county including the Hamilton County Developmental Disabilities Services, Hamilton County Health and Recovery Services Board, the Salvation Army, and others, may assist in shelter operations.

Transportation
SORTA and local school districts will assist with public transportation resources for use in an evacuation.
Plan Development and Maintenance

The Hamilton County EMHSA has the responsibility to work with local jurisdictions, non-governmental organizations, and the state to update, revise and maintain the EOP Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), Annexes, and other elements. EMHSA works initially with Primary Agencies and then with support Agencies to review agency’s assigned roles, responsibilities, and relationships between ESFs and Annexes.

Coordination and Approval

When all Primary and Support Agencies have reviewed and commented on a plan segment and have made recommendations for changes, the EMHSA will coordinate a round table discussion to reach agreement on agency roles, responsibilities, and the segment’s purpose, mission, scope and concept of operations.

When all involved agencies have provided input to the update process and a final document has been agreed upon, the Hamilton County Commissioners will sign the Approval and Implementation Document.

Record of Change

When a change is made to an EOP element, an entry will be made into the EOP Record of Change page that identifies the change made. The Notice of Change process is managed by the Hamilton County EMHSA.

Promulgation

The Hamilton County EOP is promulgated by the Hamilton County Board of Commissioners annually. Approximately two months prior to the desired promulgation date, the EMHSA will implement the following the following promulgation procedures:

- Review the existing version of the EOP for content in light of changes in policy, content and general directional changes
- Replace EOP elements with versions of those elements that have been updated since the last promulgation.
- Determine other changes, other than full-scale updates, that need to be made to the Plan elements to prepare the document for promulgation.
- Engage the primary and support agencies in the promulgation process as needed.
- Update Acronyms and Glossary to include terms and acronyms that have come into use since the last promulgation.
- Distribute a draft of the updated Plan for review by Senior Staff three weeks prior to submission to the County Commissioners. Produce a transmittal memo that describes the document, lists recent changes, talks about future plan changes, and other elements as appropriate.
- Final approval of the plan for promulgation and distribution will be by the Director of the Hamilton County EMHSA.
- Review and incorporate changes to the Plan and produce a final hard copy and electronic file copy of the Plan for submission to the Hamilton County Commissioners for review and promulgation.
Distribution
The Hamilton County EOP will be filed and distributed as follows:

- Notification of the Promulgation of the EOP will be transmitted to the villages, townships, and municipalities within Hamilton County and non-governmental organizations that are listed as either a Primary or Support Agency in the Plan.
- The EOP will be placed on the Hamilton County EMHSA website. [http://www.hamiltoncountyohioema.org/](http://www.hamiltoncountyohioema.org/)
- Hard copies of the EOP will be produced and delivered to the Hamilton County Executive Committee.

After Action Review (AAR)
Following an emergency activation of the ROC, Hamilton County EMHSA will facilitate an After-Action Review. Hamilton County EMHSA’s roles and responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Establishing, maintaining and revising After-Action Procedures.
- Facilitating the collection of feedback from all agencies and individuals involved in incidents or exercise, including the utilization of After-Action Meetings and After-Action Surveys.
- Proposing, assigning, and tracking the progress of corrective actions.
- Disseminating the results of corrective actions and lessons learned.

The After-Action feedback contributes to the creation of an after-incident preliminary Corrective Action Plan (CAP). The CAP presents issues and inquiries are raised by local agencies and recommended improvements and corrective action measures that are assigned to the appropriate agencies for follow-up. The After Action Review should prompt an update to the EOP.
Authorities and References

The following references and authorities may be consulted for further advice and guidance. Other than those references and authorities that have the inherent force and effect of law, this Plan is not intended to incorporate them by reference.

Federal

Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq., the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, which provides authority for response and recovery assistance under the National Response Framework, which empowers the President to direct any federal agency to utilize its authorities and resources in support of State and local assistance efforts.

Public Law 106-390, Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize a program for pre-disaster mitigation, to streamline the administration of disaster relief, to control the Federal costs of disaster assistance, and for other purposes.


Public Law 101-615, Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety act (HMTUSA), which provides funding to improve capability to respond to hazardous materials incidents.


Public Law 101-549, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, which provide for reductions in hazardous air pollutants and risk management planning requirements.

Public Law 84-99, U.S.C. 701n, Flood Emergencies, authorizing an emergency fund for flood emergency preparation, flood fighting and rescue operations, and repair and restoration of flood control works threatened or destroyed by flood.

Public Law 91-671, Food Stamp act of 1964, in conjunction with Section 412 of the Stafford Act, relating to food stamp distributions after a major disaster.

Public Law 89-665, 16 U.S.C. 470, et seq., National Historic Preservation Act, relating to the preservation of historic resources damaged as a result of disasters.


44 CFR Part 10, Environmental Considerations.

44 CFR Part 14, Audits of State and Local Governments.


Executive Order 11988, Flood Plain Management.

Executive Order 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities.


National Response Framework, January 2008

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.


National Fire Protection Association, NFPA1600.

State

Ohio Constitution; Article II, Section 42 – Power of the Governor to act for the citizens in the event of attack or other disaster.

Ohio Constitution; Article IX, Section 4 – Power of the governor to call for the militia.

Ohio Revised Code 307.01 – Powers and duties of County Commissioners.

Ohio Revised Code 161.01 – 161.29 – Continuity of government

Ohio Revised Code 305.02 – Filling vacancies in elected county government positions.

Ohio Revised Code 315– Powers and duties of the County Engineer.

Ohio Revised Code 311.07 – Powers and duties of the County Sheriff.

Ohio Revised Code 313.06 – Powers and duties of the County Coroner.

Ohio Revised Code 329.01 – Powers and duties of County Department of Human Services.
**Ohio Revised Code** 733.03 – Powers and duties of Mayors of cities.

**Ohio Revised Code** 733.23 – Powers and duties of Mayors of villages.

**Ohio Revised Code** 3701.01 through .04 and .19 – Powers and duties of State Health Department.

**Ohio Revised Code** 301.24 – Powers and duties assigned to local health departments.

**Ohio Revised Code** 3750 – Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know.

**Ohio Revised Code** 4905.81 – Duties of public utilities commission.

**Ohio Revised Code** 5101.01 and .02 – Powers and duties of human service departments.

**Ohio Revised Code** 5502 – Emergency Management Agency

Local

County-wide Agreement for Hamilton County Emergency Management Agency.

Board of Hamilton County Commissioners Resolution dated September 27, 1989.

City of Cincinnati Municipal Code, Article XVIII, Public Danger (Mayor and City Manager).

City of Cincinnati Municipal Code Title V, Section 502-25 – Snow emergencies

City of Cincinnati Municipal Code Chapter 1247 – Hazardous materials

Fire and police mutual aid agreements are on file at the Hamilton County Communication Center.
### Appendix A: Acronyms

#### List of Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAR</td>
<td>After-Action Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACAMS</td>
<td>Automated Critical Asset Management System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>Alternative Care Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADA</td>
<td>Americans with Disability Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALPR</td>
<td>Automated License Plate Reader System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APHIS</td>
<td>Animal &amp; Plant Health Inspection Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARES</td>
<td>Amateur Radio Emergency Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTIMIS</td>
<td>Advanced Regional Traffic Interactive Management &amp; Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASPR</td>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBRNE</td>
<td>Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNPS</td>
<td>Citywide Neighborhood Public Safety Camera System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERT</td>
<td>Community Emergency Response Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIKR</td>
<td>Critical Infrastructure Key Resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>COG</td>
<td>Continuity of Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONOPS</td>
<td>Concept of Operations</td>
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<tr>
<td>COOP</td>
<td>Continuity of Operations</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPG</td>
<td>Comprehensive Preparedness Guide</td>
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<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Homeland Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>DoD</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Defense</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOJ</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Justice</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOT</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>EAS</td>
<td>Emergency Alert System</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMHSA</td>
<td>Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMAC</td>
<td>Emergency Management Assistance Compact</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMS</td>
<td>Emergency Medical Services</td>
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<td>EOC</td>
<td>Emergency Operation Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>EOD</td>
<td>Explosive Ordinance Device</td>
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<tr>
<td>EOP</td>
<td>Emergency Operations Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>EPA</td>
<td>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESF</td>
<td>Emergency Support Function</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAD</td>
<td>Foreign Animal Disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>FCO</td>
<td>Federal Coordinating Officer</td>
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<td>FEMA</td>
<td>Federal Emergency Management Agency</td>
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<td>FHA</td>
<td>Federal Highway Administration</td>
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<td>FOG</td>
<td>Field Operating Guide</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographical Information Systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>HazMat</td>
<td>Hazardous Material(s)</td>
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<td>HCJFS</td>
<td>Hamilton County Jobs and Family Services</td>
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<td>HSEEP</td>
<td>Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program</td>
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<td>IC</td>
<td>Incident Commander</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICP</td>
<td>Incident Command Post</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICS</td>
<td>Incident Command System</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICTAP</td>
<td>Interoperable Communication Technical Assistance Program</td>
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<td>IMAC</td>
<td>Intra-State Mutual Aid Compact</td>
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<td>IMAT</td>
<td>Incident Management Assistance Team</td>
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<td>JFO</td>
<td>Joint Field Office</td>
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<td>JIC</td>
<td>Joint Information Center</td>
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<td>Local Emergency Planning Committee</td>
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<td>M/D</td>
<td>Monitor and Detection</td>
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<td>Mass Casualty Incident</td>
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<td>MMRS</td>
<td>Metropolitan Medical Response System</td>
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<td>MOA</td>
<td>Memorandum of Agreement</td>
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<td>MOU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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<td>MRC</td>
<td>Medical Reserve Corps</td>
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<td>NFIP</td>
<td>National Flood Insurance Program</td>
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<td>National Fire Protection Association</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Nongovernmental Organization</td>
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<td>NIPP</td>
<td>National Infrastructure Protection Plan</td>
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<td>NOAA</td>
<td>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRF</td>
<td>National Response Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODH</td>
<td>Ohio Department of Health</td>
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<td>ODNR</td>
<td>Ohio Department of Natural Resources</td>
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<td>ODOT</td>
<td>Ohio Department of Transportation</td>
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<td>Ohio Environmental Protection Agency</td>
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<td>Occupational Health and Safety</td>
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<td>OSHP</td>
<td>Ohio State Highway Patrol</td>
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<td>PDA</td>
<td>Preliminary Damage Assessment</td>
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<td>PSA</td>
<td>Public Service Announcement</td>
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<td>PSAP</td>
<td>Public Safety Answering Point</td>
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<td>PUCO</td>
<td>Public Utilities Commission of Ohio</td>
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<td>RACES</td>
<td>Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>RDD</td>
<td>Radiological Dispersal Device</td>
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<td>RTCC</td>
<td>Real Time Crime Center</td>
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<td>SBA</td>
<td>Small Business Association</td>
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<td>SCBA</td>
<td>Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus</td>
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<td>Standard Operating Procedure</td>
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<td>Specialized Weapons and Tactics</td>
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<td>Technical Advisory Committee</td>
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<td>TEWG</td>
<td>Terrorism Early Warning Group</td>
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<td>TICP</td>
<td>Tactical Interoperable Communication Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>TLO</td>
<td>Terrorism Liaison Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>TMRC</td>
<td>Tri-State Medical Reserve Corps</td>
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<td>UASI</td>
<td>Urban Area Security Initiative</td>
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<td>USAR</td>
<td>Urban Search and Rescue</td>
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<td>USDA</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>VBIED</td>
<td>Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIPS</td>
<td>Volunteers in Police Service</td>
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<td>VOAD</td>
<td>Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMD</td>
<td>Weapons of Mass Destruction</td>
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