



MIAMI COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN 2025



PREPARED BY:
Miami County EMA
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Troy, Ohio

Promulgation

WHEREAS, preparedness to cope with the effects of a disaster includes many diverse but interrelated elements which must be woven into an integrated emergency management system involving all departments of local government and private support agencies, as well as individual citizens; and

WHEREAS, planning for population protection must be a cooperative effort to avert or minimize the effects of natural, technological, and/or man-made disasters, protect lives and property, and restore the stricken area to its pre-disaster status with a minimum of social and economic disruption; and

WHEREAS, many local, state and federal agencies may be involved in emergency response and management, thus requiring a consistent nationwide approach to ensure these agencies work together in their full capacity regardless of the cause, size or complexity of disasters. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) provides for this approach, and the *Miami County Emergency Operations Plan* was developed to be responsive to federal requirements contained in the NIMS and is subject to approval by the State of Ohio and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Miami County Commissioners, that pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code, ORC Section 5502.26, Miami County has established the Miami County Emergency Management Agency (EMA), and that the EMA is, to the limits of its capabilities, responsible for the disaster preparedness and support activities within Miami County.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board of Miami County Commissioners does hereby approve and adopt the *Miami County Emergency Operations Plan*, which is filed in the Office of the Miami County Commissioners in Troy, Ohio, and which is incorporated herein by this reference.

DATED: April 1st, 2025

CERTIFICATION

I, Janelle Barga, Clerk to the Board of Miami County Commissioners, do hereby certify that this is a true and correct transcript of action taken by the board under the date of Date of Resolution.

Approval and Implementation

The Board of County Commission and the Chief Executives of all the political subdivision within Miami County entered into a written agreement establishing a countywide emergency management agency. This agreement was approved on July 31, 1992. This agreement was reinforced in a Miami County Memorandum of Understanding between the Board of County Commissioners and local jurisdictions on August 8, 2017 for emergency management agency services within Miami County, Ohio.

Record of Changes

#	Date	Implemented by	Section	Description of Change

Record of Distribution

Group/Organization	Name	Date Received	# of Copies
EOC Team			
LEPC			
County Administration			
Local Fire/EMS Agencies			
Local Law Enforcement Agencies			
Senior/Elected Officials (City, Village, Township)			
State Agencies (OEMA, ODOT, OEPA, OHSP)			

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01 | Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Miami 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, its cities, villages, and townships and the cooperating private and non-governmental organizations will be adequately prepared to respond to and recover from these hazards. The EOP outlines the roles and responsibilities for all participating agencies and organizations.

Emergency management is carried out in four distinct phases: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Mitigation: actions that are taken before and after an emergency to eliminate or reduce the long-term risk to human life and property from natural, technological, and human caused hazards.

Preparedness: a continuous cycle of planning, training, resource acquisition, and exercises to ensure effective coordination and the enhancement of capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from disasters.

Response: the mobilization of the necessary emergency services to minimize the loss of life and property following a disaster.

Recovery: short and long-term activities which return the affected area/systems to normal or improved conditions.

The EOP addresses these four phases, with emphasis on the Response and Recovery phases. 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, Mission-specific Annexes, and Hazard-specific Annexes. The following is a brief description of the components of the EOP.

Basic Plan – the Basic Plan outlines in general terms how Miami County will mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from a disaster. The Basic Plan addresses the different hazards that could affect the county, 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. The Basic Plan also addresses recovery issues to ensure a rapid and orderly implementation of rehabilitation and restoration programs for persons and property affected by a disaster.

Mission-specific Annexes – focus on the organizations and their roles and responsibilities in support of a specific mission. They detail the actions, resources, capabilities, and authorities that each organization will bring to the response.

Hazard-specific Annexes – although the EOP is comprehensive in scope, there are several hazards that the County is vulnerable to that have special circumstances and situations that are unique to that specific hazard.

02 | Purpose, Scope, Situation, Assumptions

PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, ASSUMPTIONS

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

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

The Miami County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) 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 5502.271 of the Ohio Revised Code (ORC), the EMA 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 assistance programs to individuals and governmental entities recovering from a disaster.

The primary focus of EMA when not in a response and recovery mode is to ensure that the county and its residents and visitors are prepared to respond to emergencies and to lead planning and mitigation efforts to reduce or eliminate the risks from future incidents. The EMA is dedicated to saving lives, minimizing the impact to property and preserving the environment.

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of the EOP is to facilitate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination of emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts among local, state, and federal agencies. This plan predetermines, to the extent possible, actions to be taken by responsible elements of the county, cities, villages, and townships and of cooperating private and non-governmental organizations.

The aims of this plan are 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/adversarial disasters;
- 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 services and rehabilitation programs for persons and property affected by emergencies; and,
- Restore normal governmental operations.

2.2 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.

This plan is applicable to the management of all-hazard emergency situations throughout Miami County including emergencies resulting from natural, technological, and man-made events. It applies to all Miami County and surrounding municipal government organizations to include the townships, villages, cities, and school districts within Miami County. It also describes the anticipated contributions

of non-governmental groups, organizations, and public-private industries that support disaster response and recovery operations.

The EOP:

- Addresses the various types of natural, technological, and human-caused emergencies that could occur in the county;
- 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; and,
- Identifies actions that the county, city, village and township 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 in this plan are encouraged to develop their own supporting Standard Operating Guidelines and emergency response checklists.

2.3 Situation Overview

Miami County is in the western region of Ohio and has a total area of approximately 410 square miles. The County contains three cities, two partial cities, eight villages, one partial village, and 12 townships. The City of Troy serves as the County seat. Miami County is bounded by five counties: Shelby County to the north, Champaign County to the northeast, Clark County to the southeast, Montgomery County to the south, and Darke County to the west.

As of the 2020 Census, the population of Miami County was 108,744. This represents an increase of 6.1% since the 2010 Census. **Population for "partial" jurisdictions is limited to Miami County residents.*

Table 2.1: Miami County Jurisdictions

Jurisdictions	Population
City of Troy	26,305
City of Piqua	20,234
City of Tipp City	10,274
City of Huber Heights (partial)*	5,651
City of Union (partial)*	37
Village of Bradford (partial)*	1,046
Village of Casstown	270
Village of Covington	2,548
Village of Fletcher	451
Village of Laura	398
Village of Ludlow Falls	175
Village of Pleasant Hill	1,241
Village of Potsdam	225
Village of West Milton	4,697

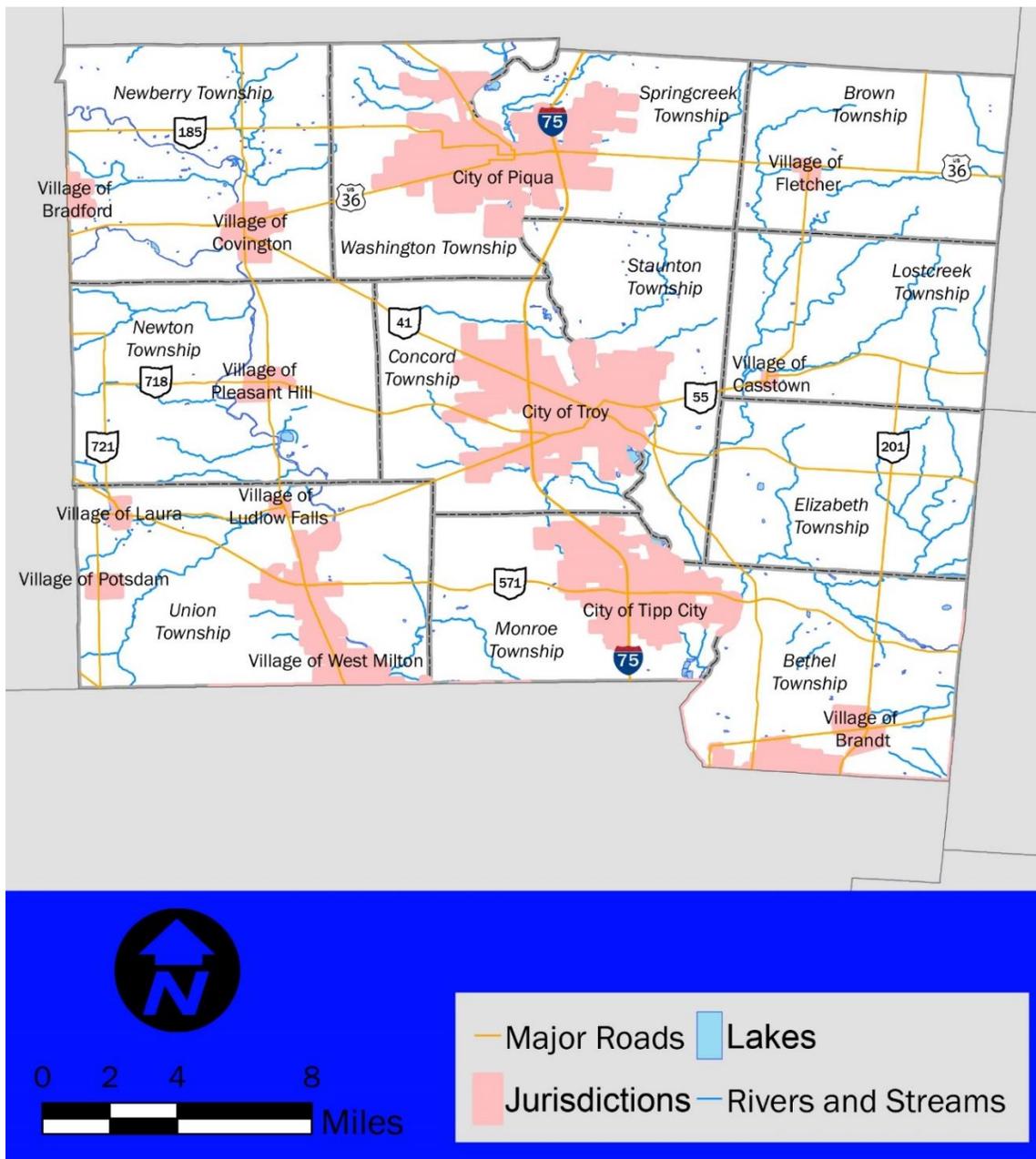
Table 2.2: Miami County Townships

Townships	Population
Bethel Township	4,758
Brown Township	1,134
Concord Township	5,340
Elizabeth Township	1,686
Lost Creek Township	1,336
Monroe Township	5,840
Newberry Township	2,801
Newton Township	2,275
Spring Creek Township	2,144
Staunton Township	2,211
Union Township	4,074
Washington Township	1,503

Miami County contains 20.0 miles of interstates, 31.4 miles of US routes and 209.5 miles of state routes. Major roadways in Miami County include: SR-41, SR-48, SR-49, SR-55, SR-66, SR-185, SR-201, SR-202, SR-571, SR-589, SR-718, SR-721, US-36, US-40, and I-75. There is one active rail line in Miami County, which is operated by CSX Transportation. This is a freight line that runs primarily north-south through the cities of Troy, Piqua, and Tipp City. The line closely follows I-75 in Miami County. The flight paths for Dayton International Airport proceed through Miami County airspace.

Miami County lies in the Great Miami River watershed which drains a total of 3,802 square miles into the Ohio River west of Cincinnati. The Great Miami River watershed in Miami County includes the Upper and Middle portions of the Great Miami River as well as the Stillwater River.

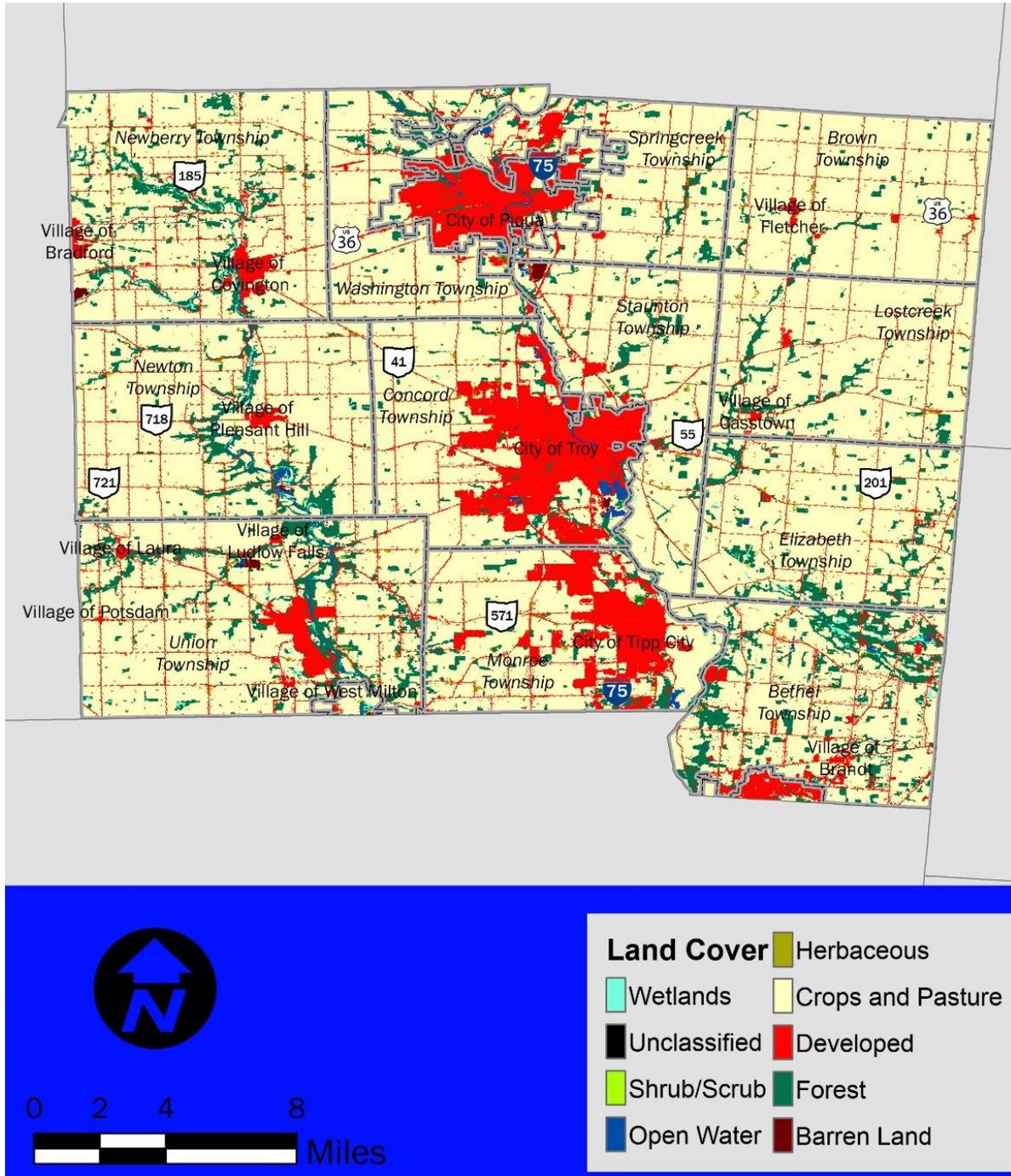
Figure 2.1: Miami County Jurisdictions Map



The climate of Miami County consists of a mean average temperature of 52 degrees F, a January average temperature of 28 degrees F, and a July average temperature of 75 degrees F. The county receives approximately 40 inches of rainfall annually and a mean annual snowfall of 16 inches.

Land cover in Miami County includes wetlands, unclassified, shrub/scrub, open water, herbaceous, crops and pasture, developed, forest, and barren land. Cultivated crops comprise approximately 71% of Miami County land.

Figure 2.2: Miami County Land Cover Map



Miami County is home to a wide range of businesses including agricultural, industrial, commercial, and retail establishments.

Individual municipalities and the County Sanitary Engineer provide water and sewer services to residents throughout Miami County. Tipp City participates in the Northern Area Water Authority with the City of Vandalia for water and the Tri-Cities North Regional Wastewater Authority with Huber Heights and Vandalia for sewer services.

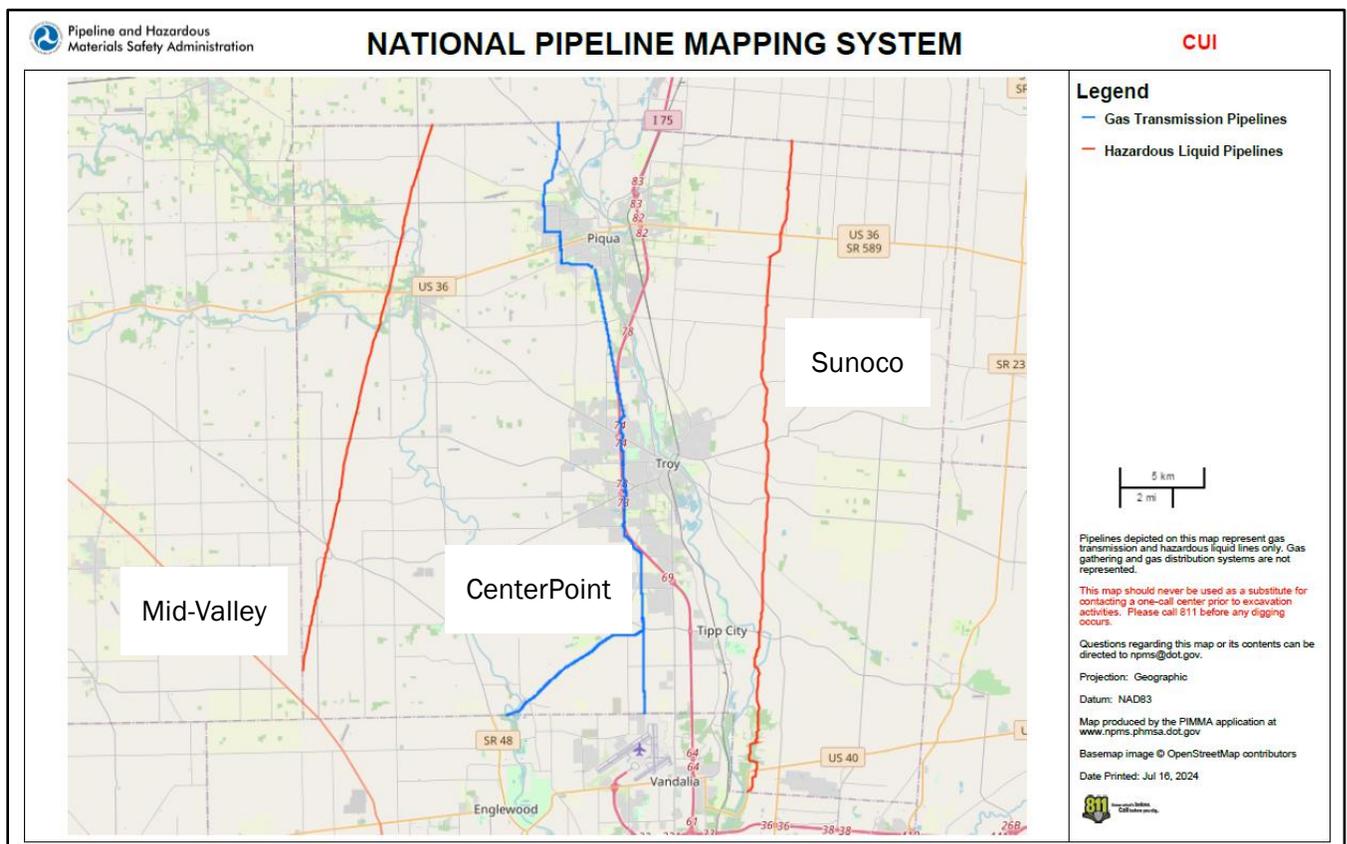
Miami County has four telephone service providers: AT&T Ohio, Windstream Ohio, Frontier North, and CenturyLink.

Electricity in Miami County is provided by four private or public entities: AES Ohio, Pioneer Electric Cooperative, Piqua Municipal, and Tipp City Municipal. AES Ohio provides the electric transmission lines in Miami County.

CenterPoint Energy is the residential natural gas provider in Miami County.

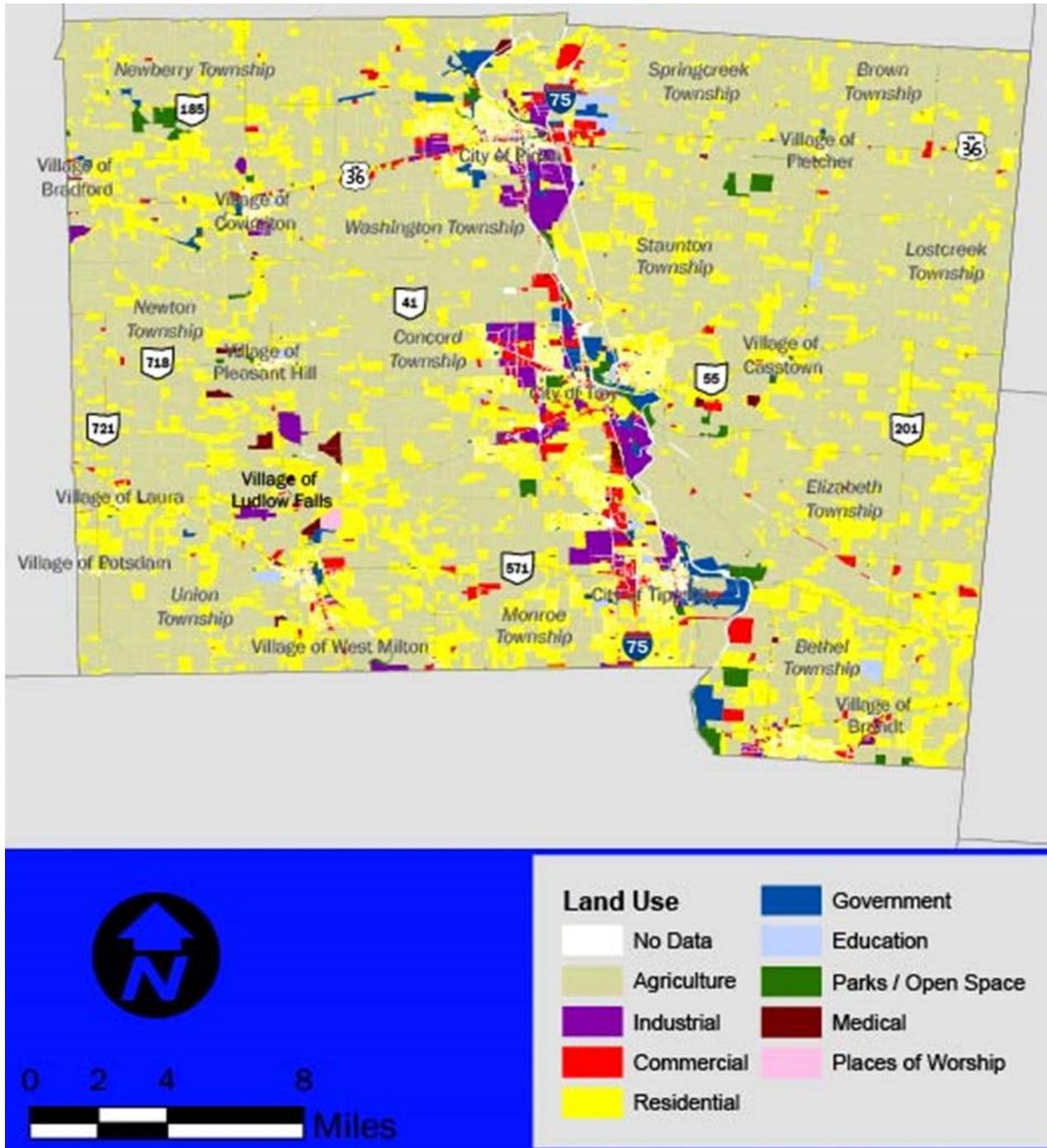
There are three pipelines that traverse Miami County, two hazardous liquid pipelines operated by Mid-Valley Pipeline and Sunoco Pipeline, and one gas transmission pipeline operated by CenterPoint Energy.

Figure 2.3: Miami County Pipeline Map



For more information on the transportation of hazardous materials through Miami County consult the Commodity Flow Studies for Miami County and for hazardous materials in fixed facilities consult annual Tier II Reports. These documents are available in the Miami County Emergency Management offices.

Figure 2.4: Miami County Land Use Map



Hazard Analysis

Miami County is vulnerable to the damaging effects of certain hazards due to its location and geological features that include, but are not limited to:

- **Natural:** flooding, severe summer and winter storms, tornadoes, derechos, drought, earthquakes, pandemics, and epidemics (human and animal);
- **Technological:** hazardous materials release or spill (fixed facility or transportation accident), fire/explosion, building/structural collapse, dam/levee failure, power/utility failure, and transportation accident (rail, road, aircraft); and,
- **Human-caused:** economic emergency, riot, strike, demonstration, terrorism, sabotage, hostage-situation, active aggressor, school/workplace violence, and CBRNE attack (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive).

The County completed a Hazard Analysis in 2023 that outlines the top hazards that the county faces. These hazards were assessed based on the probability of occurrence (frequency), vulnerability (population affected), and the severity of impact (injuries, damage). Refer to the 2023 Miami County Hazard Mitigation Plan for additional details on the hazard analysis.

Table 2.3: Miami County Hazard Priorities

Rank	Hazard	Priority Score
1	Tornado/High Winds	5
2	Epidemic/Pandemic	4.42
3	Severe Winter Weather	4.02
4	Flooding	3.94
5	Severe Summer Weather	3.87
6	Hazardous Materials Incident	3.75
7	Terrorism/Cyberattacks	3.52
8	Dam/Levee Failure	2.99
9	Extreme Heat	2.94
10	Invasive Species/Infestation	2.44
11	Drought	2.19
12	Non-hazardous Transportation Incident	2.1
13	Earthquake	1.8
14	Landslide	0.8
15	Wildfire	0.44

Capability Summary

Law Enforcement. Miami County is serviced by 6 local law enforcement agencies: the Miami County Sheriff's Office including a Special Response Team, 3 City Police Departments (Troy, Piqua, Tipp City), and 2 Village Police Departments (Covington, West Milton). There are 4 campus-based agencies with a presence in Miami County: Miami County Park District's Ranger Department, Edison State Community College's Department of Public Safety, the Kettering Health Police Department, and Premier Health's Department of Public Safety. The Piqua Post of the Ohio State Highway Patrol is located at 401 West US Route 36, Piqua, OH, 45356.

Fire and Emergency Medical Services (EMS). Miami County is serviced by 18 Departments: 11 Fire Departments with Emergency Medical Services (Bethel, Bradford, Covington, Elizabeth, Huber Heights, Jasper Saint Paris, Piqua, Pleasant Hill-Newton, Tipp City, and Troy); 7 Fire Departments (Casstown, Christiansburg, Fletcher, Laura, Lockington, Ludlow Falls, and West Milton); and the Union Township Lifesquad.

Hazardous Materials (Hazmat) Response. The County Fire and EMS Chiefs Association supports a County-wide Hazmat Team to provide hazmat response, containment, and mitigation. The Miami County Hazmat Team is a Type 2 team and has the capability to recognize, identify, and mitigate known and unknown chemical, radiological, biological, and chemical agents.

Communications. Miami County has a consolidated Public Service Answering Point (PSAP). The primary PSAP is located in the Miami County Communication Center and the alternate PSAP is located in the Hobart Center for County Government. Miami County is on the State of Ohio Multi Agency Radio Communications System (MARCS). The County EMA supports a Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) group to provide emergency radio communications.

Public Works. Miami County has Public Works Agencies from the State, County and Local levels, including the Ohio Department of Transportation, the County Engineer and City, Village, and Township Road and Service Departments.

Health and Medical. Public health services in Miami County is provided by the Miami County Public Health Department in the Hobart Center for County Government. There are two hospitals in Miami County. Upper Valley Medical Center (Premier Network) is located at 3130 N County Rd 25A, Troy, OH 45373. Kettering Health Troy is located at 600 W Main St, Troy, OH 45373.

Emergency Management. The Miami County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) leads the coordination of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities in Miami County. The EMA coordinates the primary Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at the Hobart Center for County Government and alternate EOC at the Miami County Communications Center to support and facilitate first response agencies, impacted municipalities, external partners, and state and federal officials. The EOC coordinates logistical functions such as: mass care, restoration of infrastructure, damage assessment, debris management, donations management, volunteer management, individual assistance programs, and short-term recovery efforts. WebEOC is a web-based information management system managed by the Ohio EMA to track tasks and resources and to maintain situational awareness of the incident.

Regional Capabilities. The West Central Ohio Region has a range of capabilities including:

- Search and rescue, technical rescue
- Dayton Regional Type 1 Hazmat Response Team
- Type 2 Hazmat Teams in Shelby, Darke, and Clarke Counties
- Explosive Ordinance Disposal
- Dive Team
- Portable field hospital
- Three decontamination trailers; one in Miami County at Upper Valley Medical Center
- Mass casualty trailers
- Hospital evacuation trailer

Partners and Stakeholders

Successful emergency response operations require strong partnerships and coordination among public, private, non-private, and volunteer stakeholders. Partners and stakeholders in Miami County include:

Regional

- Southwest Region, Ohio Emergency Management Agency
- Region Three, Ohio Homeland Security
- Region Three, Ohio Health Care Coalition
- Region Seven, Ohio Department of Transportation
- National Weather Service, Wilmington Office
- Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association
- Greater Miami Valley EMS Council
- West Central Ohio Regional Medical Response System
- Miami Valley Chapter, American Red Cross
- Miami Conservancy District
- Miami Valley Regional Planning Committee
- Tri-County Board of Recovery and Mental Health Services

County

- Miami County Fire and EMS Chiefs' Association
- Local Emergency Planning Committee
- Miami County Community Action Council
- Miami County Continuum of Care
- United Way of Miami County
- Miami County Food Insecurity Alliance
- Miami County Visitors and Convention Bureau
- Miami County Park District
- Miami County Farm Service Agency
- Miami County Farm Bureau
- Miami County Soil and Water Conservation District
- OSU Extension Office

Mitigation Overview

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, accidental, and human-caused hazards. The County updated the Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2023. The goals of the Hazard Mitigation Plan are:

- **Goal 1:** Build community resiliency against the negative impacts of all-hazard events including, but not limited to, severe weather events, cyber threats, and health emergencies in order to reduce loss of life, property damage, and economic loss.
- **Goal 2:** Strengthen community partnerships and cooperation between public and private entities in order efficiently share resources and collectively respond to emergencies.
- **Goal 3:** Deliver programs for public information and education of manmade and natural hazards for citizens, private property owners, public agencies, businesses, industry and schools.

- **Goal 4:** Implement and promote up-to-date hazard warning and communication systems and increase awareness of and ability to support vulnerable populations.
- **Goal 5:** Strengthen the capability of facilities across the County to resist disaster and remain available to support impacted populations during disaster events; increase redundancy in utility and communication systems.
- **Goal 6:** Promote the continued preservation of open space, floodplains, wetlands, woodlands, and recreation areas along the Great Miami River and tributaries.
- **Goal 7:** Reduce the impact of urban and small stream flooding and surface drainage problems and promote ongoing maintenance and improvement to storm drainage systems and flood control structures.
- **Goal 8:** Maintain hazardous materials incident response capability by fostering active Local Emergency Planning Committee and sustaining countywide Type II Hazmat team.

The 2023 Hazard Mitigation Plan includes 68 specific Mitigation Actions for county jurisdictions and agencies to mitigate the 15 hazards that the county faces.

2.4 Assumptions

Planning requires assumptions based on historical patterns and likely future trends.

- The County complies with Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 5502 Department of Public Safety.
- The County and its political subdivisions have response capabilities including manpower, equipment, and supplies to protect and preserve life, property, and the environment.
- A disaster may occur with little or no warning and may escalate quickly.
- Disasters may differ in magnitude, duration, area affected, frequency, and may extend beyond county and state boundaries.
- Response to disaster may require the coordination and cooperation of multiple governmental, private sector, and non-profit partners.
- Support from outside the county may not be immediately available.
- There may be insufficient resources to meet all county needs; therefore, prioritization will be important.
- The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is the accepted management concept for responding to disasters.
- Organizations tasked in this document are aware of their emergency responsibilities and will fulfill these requirements in a disaster utilizing their capabilities including: staffing, equipment, supplies, and skills according to their own policies and procedures.
- The County will utilize all local resources before requesting state assistance; this includes public and private resources.

03 | Concept of Operations

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

In accordance with Ohio Revised Code Section 5502.26 Countywide Emergency Management Agency, the Miami County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) has been established under the Board of County Commissioners to oversee County emergency management activities. It is the responsibility of the County EMA to coordinate the on-going emergency management functions, utilizing all available resources, public and private, to address the impacts of a disaster. The Director of the County EMA is the designated lead for emergency management activities within the County and will support and coordinate emergency response efforts between departments/agencies during a disaster and maintain overall responsibility for updating, maintaining, and implementing the County EOP. The County Commissioners, County Chief Administrative Officer, and the County Sheriff also have the authority to activate the EOP during times of disaster.

3.1 Preparedness

Preparedness is any activity taken in advance of an emergency that facilitates the implementation of a coordinated response in the event an emergency occurs. This phase involves four primary activities:

- **Planning.** Planning allows for dialogue amongst all of the jurisdictions, disciplines, agencies, and department to influence the course of events by determining in advance the actions, policies and processes that will be followed and ensures that organizations can work collaboratively towards common goals.
- **Resource Identification and Acquisition.** This involves the identification of equipment/technology shortfalls and the procurement/acquisition of supplies to fill this need. This may include the development of Memorandums of Understanding (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 for specific capabilities. Agencies/organizations assigned responsibilities in the plan should attend and participate in training to understand their role/function in a disaster.
- **Exercises.** Assess and validate the speed, effectiveness and efficiency of capabilities, and test the adequacy of policies, plans, procedures, and protocols in a risk-free environment. Those agencies assigned responsibilities in the EOP should participate in exercises to test their capabilities.

3.2 Response

Response is any action taken immediately before, during, or directly after an emergency occurs to save lives, minimize damage to property, protect the environment, and enhance the effectiveness of recovery. Response begins when an emergency event is imminent or immediately after it occurs. Response can be broken downs into three periods:

Warning – period in which evaluation of all available information indicates a disaster is highly likely or imminent. The EOC may be activated if a valid and verified warning is issued. Tasks common to all emergency response agencies include:

- Evaluate most likely consequences and resource requirements based on the threat;
- Coordinate with EMA to disseminate emergency information to the public;
- Recall essential personnel and stage resources; and,
- Initiate life saving measures (e.g. evacuation or shelter-in-place).

Impact – period in which the disaster is occurring. Tasks include:

- Take protective measures to ensure safety of personnel and resources;
- Provide damage information to the MCCC (Dispatch), EMA or EOC (if activated); and,
- Initiate response activities.

Response – period immediately following the impact when all resources are committed to life, safety, property protection, and environmental protection. Tasks include:

- Determine scope of disaster;
- Conduct field operations to save lives and protect property; request mutual aid as necessary;
- Conduct preliminary damage assessment;
- Send a representative to the EOC to assist with situational assessment and public information;
- Analyze resource needs and request additional support;
- Initiate short-term recovery activities; and,
- Document all costs associated with the response including personnel, supplies, and equipment.

3.3 Recovery

Recovery activities return vital life-support systems to normal or improved levels. These activities are designed to restore vital services to the community and provide for basic needs to the public. The Community Lifelines provide a format to assess the progress of recovery. Some activities may run concurrent with response efforts.

Short-term activities include:

- Restore critical infrastructure systems to minimum operating standards;
- Conduct a detailed damage assessment;
- Analyze long-term restoration/recovery options;
- Document and report emergency expenses to support require for financial assistance;
- Disseminate information on federal and state assistance programs (if available); and,
- Demobilize the EOC and emergency responders.

Long-term recovery can sometimes take several weeks to several years. Long-term recovery activities include:

- Restore economic activity in the impacted communities;
- Repair and build community facilities and housing; and,
- Establish a Long Term Recovery Committee (LTRC) to address unmet needs of survivors.

3.4 Inter-jurisdictional Relationships

The Chief Executive Official of each jurisdiction is responsible for protecting lives and property in an emergency or disaster situation. The Incident Command/Unified Command function rests with the impacted local jurisdiction.

Local Coordination

- If the incident affects only one jurisdiction, emergency operations will take place under that jurisdiction's direction and control.
- If the incident affects two or more jurisdictions, emergency operations will take place under each jurisdiction's direction and control.
- Under NIMS, the EMA and/or EOC serves in support of the local Incident Command and coordinates resources. Resource requests should be processed through the EMA/EOC to ensure that limited resources are utilized in the most efficient manner. Additional resources

may be requested from the County, regional partners, faith-based and non-profit organizations, private sectors, and the Ohio EMA.

- Mutual Aid Agreements are in place for law enforcement and Fire/EMS providers in the County. County response partners may support the Incident Commander (IC), EMA and/or EOC by augmenting manpower, equipment, and resources for the impacted jurisdictions.
- The Chief Executive Officers of impacted jurisdictions (i.e. villages, cities, townships, and county) may exercise all necessary local emergency authority for response by issuing an Emergency/Disaster Declaration. See Tab 1 for a Sample Local Emergency Proclamation.
- The Emergency Proclamation should be submitted to the EMA or the EOC. The County Sheriff is authorized by ORC to make county-wide emergency declarations for severe snowstorms or civil unrest.
- If county resources become exhausted, the EMA Director or designee will draft a county-wide disaster declaration that will be submitted for authorization to the Board of Miami County Commissioners.

Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC)

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 5502.41 Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact, the Board of County Commissioners and the Chief Executives of all political subdivisions are automatically party to the IMAC. IMAC is a mutual aid agreement through which all political subdivisions can request and receive assistance from any other political subdivisions in the state, resolving many of the administrative and legal issues in advance of an incident. See Tab 4 for the IMAC Request and Offer Form.

State and Federal Coordination

- The County EMA is responsible for notifying Ohio EMA of the incident.
- The County EMA is responsible for collecting and submitting emergency proclamations/disaster declarations from the County and political subdivisions to Ohio EMA.
- If the incident exceeds local capabilities, Ohio EMA will evaluate the situation and make a recommendation to the Governor. The Governor will make the determination to issue a State Emergency Declaration, which authorizes State agencies to assist.
- 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. The request for Presidential Declaration is submitted to FEMA Region V and then on to the President of the United States.
- If a Presidential Declaration is authorized, 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 protocols and procedures.

04 | Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Board of County Commissioners (BCC)

The primary responsibilities of the BCC are to:

- Appoint the Emergency Management Agency Director;
- Approve the Base Plan of the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP);
- Establish standard policy for county emergency operation; and,
- Provide coordination of planning and emergency operations during a declared emergency.

4.2 Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Director

The Miami County EMA Director or designee, in coordination with the BCC, ensures that the County program for emergency management is in accordance with ORC Chapter 5502. The EMA Director or designee in coordination with executives in impacted jurisdictions is responsible for implementing the EOP.

The County uses NIMS and ICS structure to coordinate emergency resources from the EOC and support all responders and agencies.

The primary responsibilities of the EMA are to:

- Maintain the EOP and Annexes;
- Maintain the primary and alternate EOC;
- Coordinate information between local, state, and federal agencies;
- Establish an information management system using WebEOC and/or other tools;
- Identify/locate resources and maintain emergency resource database;
- Coordinate with private sector, non-profit and faith-based organizations for disaster relief resources;
- Coordinate public information and education;
- Coordinate damage assessment teams;
- Assist citizens, businesses, and governments through the assistance process;
- Provide training programs for the emergency management organization;
- Coordinate exercises of the emergency management system; and,
- Coordinate long-term recovery activities.

4.3 Local Assignment of Responsibilities

The following represents basic responsibilities but are not all inclusive. Law mandates some duties, while others are developed by departments and agencies to support continuity in emergency response efforts.

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 roster for mobilizing department personnel;
- Maintain an accurate inventory and sources of supply for required equipment and supplies;

- Develop mutual aid agreements;
- Familiarize all personnel with emergency responsibilities regularly;
- Participate in emergency training programs and exercises;
- Develop internal procedures to record disaster response expenditures;
- Safeguard vital records; and,
- Participate in incident briefings.

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 response plans and emergency account procedures;
- Direct and coordinate response activities that overlap departmental lines;
- Provide representatives to the EOC;
- Oversee public information regarding the emergency condition and recovery operations;
- Authorize special purchasing due to emergency conditions; and,
- Authorize the release of emergency public information statements

Animal Control

- Support emergency feeding, provision of medical care, and sheltering for impacted residents with domestic animals;
- Gather, house, and care for animals displaced by disasters; and,
- Integrate assistance of livestock farmers, pet support, and wildlife rescue organizations with operations of the Miami County Animal Shelter.

Coroner

- Establish a temporary morgue in mass fatality incidents;
- Determine when deceased are removed from a scene;
- Identify the deceased and determine the cause of death; and,
- Report casualty information to the EOC.

Emergency Medical Services

- Provide on-scene medical support and coordinate pre-hospital functions;
- Respond to emergency scene with personnel and equipment;
- Triage, treatment, transportation, and tracking of the injured;
- Establish and maintain field communications and coordination with other emergency response departments and local hospitals; and,
- Assist with the evacuation of non-ambulatory victims and those who require special medical attention.

Fire Service Agencies

- Fire suppression;
- Emergency medical services;
- Fire code enforcement;
- Heavy rescue operations;
- Hazardous material incident response;
- Search and rescue operations; and,
- Evacuation recommendations, notifying evacuation authorities, and assisting in dissemination of evacuation notification, in conjunction with local law enforcement.

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 EOC with resource management; and,
- Develop procedures for the procurement and delivery of essential resources and supplies during emergencies.

Hazardous Materials Response

- Hazardous material incident response;
- Chemical, Biological, Nuclear, Radiological and Explosive detection and monitoring;
- Evacuation recommendations, notifying evacuation authorities, and assisting in dissemination of evacuation notification;
- Decontamination of civilians, responders, and equipment; and,
- Coordinate hazardous material containment and clean-up.

Hospitals

- 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 survivors and public safety personnel; and,
- Request activation of the Mass Casualty Notification System when individual hospital resources are overwhelmed.

The Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association (GDAHA) is the central entity for coordinating and sharing information amongst the regional hospitals. The GDAHA uses EMResource web-portal to track hospital capability to include: emergency department capacity, bed availability, and decontamination capabilities. The GDAHA uses EMTrack web-portal to track patient location and status and to assist with patient reunification.

Human Services

This includes both public, private, non-profit, and faith-based human service organizations.

- Provide meals, water and respite areas in the impacted area for residents, first responders, and emergency workers during the immediate response to a disaster;
- Assist in the provision of food, shelter, food assistance benefits, and financial service to those impacted by the disaster;
- Identify populations with access and functional needs or developmental disabilities that may require special assistance and information before, during and after an emergency; and,
- Refer disaster survivors to the Long Term Recovery Committee or appropriate social service agency for long-term assistance.

Law Enforcement

- Maintain law and order;
- Crowd, traffic, and restricted area control;
- Coordinate evacuations;
- Identify local emergency evacuation routes from high hazard area;
- Security measures, including protection of vital facilities;
- Provide security for the EOC as needed;

- Assist in notification and warning of the general public;
- Assist with initial impact assessment; and,
- Coordinate security for the damaged areas, vital facilities, equipment, staging, and shelter operations.

Legal

This includes the County Prosecutor’s Office and the Jurisdictional Attorneys.

- Provide legal services to the BCC and responders for problems related to disaster and recovery operations; and,
- Interpret emergency laws and regulations.

Long Term Recovery Committee (LTRC)

- Provide case managers to facilitate individual and family recovery efforts;
- Counsel disaster survivors on the availability of resources for long-term recovery assistance;
- Coordinate the long-term donations and volunteer management to support the communities’ recovery; and,
- Provide mental health services and family assistance during disasters.

Mental Health Services:

- Provide crisis counseling in the field for first responders, emergency workers, and impacted residents;
- Provide mental health outreach and counseling services at Family Assistance Centers, Disaster Recovery Centers, etc.; and,
- Consider specialized psychological needs for those with access and functional needs and developmental disabilities.

Miami County Communication Center (Dispatch/Public Service Answering Point)

- Coordinate communications with the field operations during emergencies;
- Dispatch and track resources;
- Maintain 9-1-1 functions;
- Notify senior officials of emergency through the paging system; and,
- Provide public alert and warning functions.

Miami County Transit

- Provide mass transit vehicles and drivers for emergency evacuation; and,
- Provide mass transit vehicles and drivers to transport emergency workers and volunteers when necessary.

Miami County Public Health

- Identify and prevent health hazards;
- Provide emergency public health and public information;
- Assess health hazards from damage to water distribution and sewage collection systems;
- Conduct food and water inspection;
- Conduct sanitation and vector inspections of shelters;
- Provide environmental health regulation enforcement;
- Control of communicable diseases;
- Provide mass vaccination and mass prophylaxis dispensing;
- Establish quarantines and social distancing recommendations;

- Coordinate assistance from other jurisdictions, Ohio Department of Health, and other public and private response agencies;
- Coordinate environmental health activities for waste disposal, refuse, food, water control and sanitation;
- Coordinate rodent and insect control;
- Conduct epidemiological studies;
- Maintain vital statistics records; and,
- Support Chemical, Biological, Nuclear, and Radiological response.

Public Works

- Coordinate restoration of public facilities, roads, and bridges;
- Debris and snow clearance on roads and streets;
- Provide equipment, supplies, and personnel as needed;
- Support traffic control measures by providing signage, detours, and barricades; and,
- Safety inspections of roads and bridges.
- Each jurisdiction should develop a debris management concept that accounts for local resources and capabilities; address shortfalls through mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions and the Miami County Solid Waste District.

School Districts

- Provide shelter facilities in accordance with agreements with the American Red Cross;
- Provide access to school district resources when appropriate and available;
- Coordinate evacuation and transportation operations for students during emergency situations; and,
- Coordinate the reunification of students with parents and guardians.

Utilities (Public and Private – Power, Fuel, Telecommunications, Water, Wastewater)

- Priority restoration of service to critical infrastructure;
- Provision of emergency power as required;
- Damage assessment and estimation of recovery times;
- Provision of emergency generators or other equipment as necessary and available; and,
- Coordination with other providers to restore service to impacted communities.

4.4 State Assignment of Responsibilities

State agencies with mandated responsibilities for emergency response will follow their established plans and procedures in support of the local jurisdiction. Some of the state agencies with resources to support local responders are:

Ohio Department of Health (ODH)

The ODH's primary response functions are to prevent significant exposures to chemical or other toxic agents and disease, provide health services to the public, coordinate epidemiology and surveillance, perform laboratory testing, and coordinate follow-up. An ODH Field Coordinator may report to the EOC to coordinate field activities and information. ODH personnel may respond to the field and work with local health department personnel to perform monitoring and provide health services.

Ohio State Fire Marshal

The State Fire Marshall's primary response function is to assist in area control, incident description, and communications at the off-site incident command post. If the incident is not fire related, State Fire Marshall personnel may support other State agencies.

Ohio State Highway Patrol (OHSP)

The OHSP's primary response function is to provide support to other State and local law enforcement agencies. Generally, this support consists of traffic control and information gathering and dissemination. An OHSP Post Commander or designee may report to the EOC to coordinate field activities and information. OSHP personnel may respond to the off-site incident command post and provide area control.

Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT)

ODOT's primary response function is to provide support in the form of information, equipment, and area control related to highways, bridges, aviation, and mass transportation facilities. ODOT personnel may respond to the off-site incident command post and provide traffic assistance and information.

Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO)

PUCO can provide information relating to the status of regulated public utility services in an area affected by an incident. PUCO personnel can serve as the State liaison with appropriate Federal agencies (USDOT, NTSB, Federal Railroad Administration, and CHEMTREC). PUCO will liaison with other State agencies to provide for communications and assist, if possible, in the dispatch/transfer of strategic supplies into an incident area.

Ohio Emergency Management Agency (OEMA)

The Ohio EMA coordinates the activities of all state agencies for an emergency response within the state. As more becomes known about the incident the State EOC will be opened and emergency contact established with the affected jurisdictions. The State EOC will serve as a central communications and information site. Emergency Management Specialists may report to the County EOC to coordinate field activity and information. Federal resource will be requested through the OEMA.

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)

The Ohio EPA's primary response function is to work to abate water, land, and air pollution, protect and ensure safe water supplies and manage the disposal of solid and hazardous wastes or recovery of recyclable substances. OEPA officials respond to an incident if needed to monitor and sample air, soil and water. OEPA can assist with decontamination procedures, evidence collections, and assist clean-up contractors.

Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR)

The ODNR's primary response function is to protect the natural resources of the Sate including the forests, lakes, soils, wildlife, minerals, and water resources. This protection involves providing personnel and equipment for the emergency response, as needed. ODNR personnel may respond to the off-site incident command past and perform assessment and provide information and resources, including providing land and facilities for use as mass care shelters and mobile home sites during an incident.

Ohio National Guard

The Ohio National Guard, coordinated by the Adjutant General of Ohio, provides military support to civil authorities to protect life and property and preserve peace and order in times of emergency, at the direction of the Governor of Ohio.

4.5 Federal Response

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides Federal support services for emergency activities. In partnership with State and local governments, FEMA supports management efforts by providing national program policy and guidance, as well as technical and financial assistance. It is FEMA's responsibility to coordinate the response of other Federal agencies, which administer their own emergency programs. Requests from FEMA must be approved by the President of the United States before FEMA can provide assistance. Requests for Federal assistance must be channeled through the Ohio EMA.

05 | Direction, Control, and Coordination

DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

All emergencies begin and end locally. It is only after a jurisdiction identifies that the event will exceed their capability that mutual aid resources are requested. Once local emergency response resources are exhausted or the county does not possess the needed capability to address the incident, then state and federal 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 first response agencies, using the Incident Command System (ICS), are responsible for directing on-scene emergency management and maintaining command and control of on-scene incident operations. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will provide a central location for operational information sharing and resource coordination in support of on-scene efforts. The EOC will aid in establishing priorities among the incidents and associated resource allocations, resolving 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.

5.1 Incident Command

The impacted jurisdiction/s will establish an Incident Command System (ICS) or Unified Command (UC) structure to address the tactical response operations. The Incident Commander (IC) or designee will coordinate with the MCCC, EMA and/or EOC for additional support or resources.

5.2 Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The primary Miami County EOC is located in the Hobart Center for County Government at 510 W. Water St., Troy OH 45373. The alternate EOC is located in the Miami County Communication Center at 210 Marybill Dr., Troy OH 45373. The primary EOC includes:

- Assessment Room;
- Operational Coordination Room;
- MARCS Radios;
- Spillman Computer Aided Dispatch System workstation;
- Geographical Information System (GIS) workstation;
- Emergency backup power;
- Digital phones, audio conference system, wired and wireless network access;
- Cisco WebEx collaboration suite; and,
- Adjacent space in EMA offices for executive and/or public information team use.

5.3 Emergency Activation Levels

Emergencies that occur in the County may require the activation of the EOC, or may require monitoring by emergency management personnel. The Incident Commander or Unified Command will make a recommendation on the level of activation based on population at risk, resource availability, anticipated duration of operations, property threatened, and long-term consequences, etc.

Level 1: Monitoring

The incident is not likely to exceed the capabilities of local jurisdiction/s, but may require notifications, unique resources, or coordination of specific activities to support the response. A Level 1 emergency will normally not require activation of the EOC. EMA will coordinate with the MCCC and response organizations to assess the situation and determine if additional resources are needed.

Level 2: Partial Activation

The incident affects multiple jurisdictions, requires the response of multiple agencies, or is beyond the scope of available resources. An emergency declaration may be made by the chief elected official of the impacted jurisdiction in order to access state resources and enact emergency authorities.

Level 2 emergencies may require a partial activation of the EOC or deployment of mobile EMA resources. The decision to activate the EOC or transfer operational coordination to the alternate EOC is made by the EMA Director with approval from the BCC.

Level 3: Full Activation

The incident affects a sizable portion of the County's population and requires a coordinated response of all emergency resources. Level 3 emergencies require implementation of the EOP, activation of the County EOC, or alternate EOC, and may require a County Emergency Declaration to access State and Federal resources.

5.4 Incident Command – Emergency Operations Center Interface

The EOC's role is to support the Incident/Unified Command (IC/UC). Information will be shared between IC/UC and the EOC in order to maximize limited resources and reduce duplication. Public Information releases, requests for State and Federal support, and emergency declarations will be coordinated with the EOC, BCC, local elected officials, EMA and the IC/UC.

Requests for State and Federal assistance should be made through the County EOC. The County EOC will coordinate all requests through the Ohio EMA at phone: (614) 799-6500, email: EMAWatch@dps.ohio.gov, or through the State WebEOC System (<https://ohio.webeocasp.com/ohio>).

5.5 Continuity of Government

Each County Agency or Department and City, Village, and Township is responsible for:

- Designating lines of succession;
- Delegating authorities for the succession of key personnel;
- Making provisions for the preservation of records;
- Developing procedures for the relocation of essential services/functions; and,
- Developing a procedure to deploy essential personnel, equipment, and supplies in order to maintain essential services and functions with minimal interruption.

5.6 Mission-specific Annexes

The EOP includes Mission-specific annexes which focus on the cooperation among multiple organizations with differing functions to accomplish a specific mission. Mission-specific annexes detail the actions, resources, capabilities, and authorities that each organization will bring to the response. Each annex has one, or more, primary agencies and several support agencies. The Primary Agency provides the overall coordination of the activities and is responsible for the EOP annex.

Emergency Operations Center. Outlines the organization, functions, and procedures to coordinate emergency response activities and support Incident Commanders.

Public Information and Warning. Ensures accurate, coordinated, and timely information is communicated to affected populations, governments, legislators, and the media.

Mass Casualties and Mass Fatalities. Provide life-saving medical treatment and management services in response to situations with significant numbers of casualties and fatalities.

Damage Assessment. Provides a framework to assess damage to infrastructure, public property, and private property in the County. Damage assessment provide a basis for determining the types of assistance needed and the assignment of priorities to meet those needs.

Debris Management. Provides a framework to assess, collect, and dispose of disaster related waste.

Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services. Addresses the coordination of public, private, and non-profit organizations to shelter, feed, counsel, and provide social services and welfare activities to assist disaster survivors.

Cost Capture and Public Assistance. Provides guidance to ensure that incident related expenditures are documented in a manner consistent with potential financial assistance through state or federal public assistance programs.

Donations and Volunteer Management. Provides guidance on the organization, mobilization, and coordination of disaster donations and spontaneous and affiliated volunteers.

Recovery. Provides guidance on the short-term and long-term recovery process to include: the implementation of assistance programs, support to communities, individuals/families, and businesses, and the coordination of the Long-Term Recovery Committee.

5.7 Hazard-specific Annexes

The EOP includes Hazard-specific annexes which focus on the cooperation among multiple organizations with differing functions to respond to a unique hazard. Hazard-specific annexes detail the actions, resources, capabilities, and authorities that each organization will bring to the response. Each annex has one, or more, primary agencies and several support agencies. The Primary Agency provides the overall coordination of the activities and is responsible for the EOP annex.

These annexes address the mitigation, preparedness, and response actions to be taken for the following hazards:

Hazardous Materials Incidents;

Tornados; and,

Severe Winter Weather.

06 | Information Collection and Dissemination

INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

Information Sources

Statewide Terrorism Analysis & Crime Center (STACC)

The STACC facilitates the gathering, analysis and sharing of critical information in a timely and effective manner. It operates 24/7, providing first responders, private sector managers and other partners with quick, accurate, actionable intelligence and information.

844-55-STACC or STACC@dps.ohio.gov

Communication & Information Management System (CIMS)

CIMS is a password-protected, secured, web-based application utilized by public- and private-sector partners. Through information sharing, CIMS empowers partners to improve planning and decision making before, during and after critical incidents.

<https://services.dps.ohio.gov/CIMS/Public/Login.aspx>

Ohio Sentry

The Ohio EMA maintains Ohio Sentry as a web-based, publicly accessible collection of situational awareness information procured from various resources. This is an important source for Hazard Awareness monitoring tools and situational awareness geospatial data for Ohio's Community Lifelines.

<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/08e1a522ac634a9e98c863348aecce96/>

National Weather Service (NWS)

The NWS Wilmington Office provides weather support for Miami County and surrounding counties. Meteorologists are available 24 hours a day to provide real-time weather briefings and river forecast projections.

<https://www.weather.gov/iln/>

Miami Conservancy District (MCD)

The MCD is a regional body whose mission includes flood protection on the Great Miami River and tributaries. The MCD offers a variety of information to assist the region in understanding and managing natural water resources in the Miami River Valley.

<https://www.mcdwater.org/water-data-portal>

Ohio GO

The Ohio Department of Transportation provides traffic awareness and road conditions through the Ohio GO Webpage and an App. Ohio GO provides traffic updates, route information, and access to live traffic cameras.

<https://ohgo.com/>

Information Sharing

State Information Requirements

Miami County EMA will submit information to the Ohio EMA's Common Operating Picture when critical incidents occur. Miami County agencies and local jurisdictions are requested to inform Miami County EMA through the MCCC when any of the following criteria is identified.

Ohio EMA Watch Office - Phone: (614) 799-6500, Email: emawatch@dps.ohio.gov

Table 6.1: Ohio EMA Reportable Event List

Active aggressor incident has been confirmed
Local jurisdiction / County declares a state of emergency
Local jurisdiction / County EOC opens for incident response
Emergency Alert System becomes unavailable
Evacuations (mandated or voluntary) associated with reportable incident
Federally-provided medical resource request (SNS, Chempack)
Mass casualty event exceeds local response
Motorists are unable to make a timely exit from roadway
Radiological second screening is positive
Shelter is opened
State EOC support request is received
Tornado is confirmed
Water outage with an estimated restoration time of more than 24hrs
Water retention structure failure (actual or potential)
Airplane crash (commercial or military aircraft)
Acute care facility (Hospital, Trauma Center) has been impacted
Civil disturbance exceeding local response capability
Communications in area of interest (active incident) is lost
Electric outages affecting 5,000 customers for four hours
Electric outages affecting 100 customers for 24 hours
Fire Chief's Emergency Response Plan is activated
HAZMAT causing threat beyond Impacted Facility/Equipment
Nursing Home, group home, or residential care facility has been impacted
Search and Rescue event involving county EMA engagement
Structure collapse with life-safety impacts to residents/occupants
911/Dispatch Center operations is interrupted and no backup plan is operational

Information Collection

Incident Essential Elements of Information

Miami County EMA, or the EOC when activated, will document and communicate Incident Essential Elements of Information to Ohio EMA. Incident Commanders are requested to provide information for an incident as it becomes known, or as information changes.

See Tab 2 for the Incident Command Essential Elements of Information Form or follow this link to an online version of the form: <https://arcg.is/1Cm9uL0> .



Local Jurisdiction Situation Reports

Impacted Jurisdictions are requested to submit an Incident Status Report to the Miami County EMA, or the EOC when activated, within twenty-four hours after an incident occurs.

See Tab 3 for the Impacted Jurisdiction Incident Status Report or follow this link to an online version of the report: <https://arcg.is/0injej> .



Populations with Access and Functional Needs

It is important to maintain awareness of populations with special needs before an emergency occurs. These populations may include: the elderly, those with physical mobility limitations; those reliant upon medical devices or equipment; those with developmental disabilities; and hearing or sight impaired people, or non-English speakers. Agencies that support these populations should track the numbers and locations of these people and be prepared to communicate this information to first responders, incident commanders, and the Emergency Operations Center during a disaster.

07 | Communications

COMMUNICATIONS

The Miami County Communication Center (MCCC) will serve as the central point for all emergency communication activities in the county. The MCCC utilizes a computer aided dispatch (CAD) system to identify the appropriate agencies to be notified and electronically records all information relative to the incident.

The MCCC is primary 911 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for the entire Miami County political and geographical area. The MCCC is the consolidated dispatching center for ALL police, fire, and emergency medical agencies in Miami County excluding the Ohio State Highway Patrol, Piqua Post. The MCCC is located at 210 Marybill Drive, Troy, Ohio. The alternate PSAP is located in the Hobart Center for County Government at 510 West Water Street in Troy, Ohio.

Multi-Agency Radio Communications System. The MCCC and all public safety forces within Miami County utilize the State of Ohio Multi-Agency Radio Communications System (MARCS) for all primary communications. Many agencies in Miami County are equipped with MARCS radios in addition to the Miami County Communications Center and Emergency Management Agency. These include:

- Law Enforcement: Miami County Sheriff’s Office, all Police Departments, Miami County Park District Ranger, Ohio State Highway Patrol Piqua Post, Court Bailiffs, County Prosecutor, Probation Office, Parole, and Edison State Community College campus security;
- Fire, Emergency Medical Services, and Healthcare: all Fire and Emergency Medical Service providers, hospital emergency departments, county public health department, and County Hazardous Materials Response Team;
- Miami County School Districts: Bradford, Covington, Miami East, Piqua, St. Patrick Catholic, Tipp City, Troy, and Troy Christian; and,
- Public Works and Information Technology: County Engineer, County Sanitary Engineer, Ohio Department of Transportation, Covington Public Works, Piqua Engineer/Public Works/Water/Wastewater, Troy Public Works, Miami County IT, and Piqua IT.

It is recommended that agencies include the Miami County Multi-Agency Response System (55 MARS) Zone in their MARCS Radio template. This collection of talkgroups in a single MARCS Radio zone enables interoperability between a variety of agencies that might all be involved in a single incident.

Table 7.1 Miami County Multi-Agency Response System, Zone 55MARS

Talkgroup Number	Description	Alias	Talkgroup ID	Use
1	Miami County Fire and EMS	55FIREMS-1	80034051	Fire/EMS dispatch communications
2	Miami County Fire Operations	55FIRE-OPS1	80034057	Single unit response
3	Miami County Fire Operations	55FIRE-OPS2	80034058	Single unit response
4	Miami County EMS Operations	55EMS-OPS1	80034061	Single unit response
5	Miami County EMS Operations	55EMS-OPS2	80034062	Single unit response

6	Hazmat Operations	55MHT-OPS1	80034165	Team internal
7	Hazmat Operations	55MHT-OPS2	80034065	Team internal
8	Upper Valley Medical Center	55UVMC	80034001	Internal and inbound EMS
9	Kettering Health Troy	55KHNTROY	80034064	Internal and inbound EMS
10	Kettering Health Piqua	55KHPIQ	80034055	Internal and inbound EMS
11	Miami County EOC	55EOC	80034164	EOC activation
12	Miami County EMA	55EMA-1	80034162	Internal
13	Miami County Dispatch	55911	80034053	Non-LE/ Fire/ EMS direct contact to dispatch (e.g. schools)
14	Miami County Law Enforcement	55LE-1	80034026	Primary LE communications
15	Miami County Public Safety	55PUB-SFTY	80034035	Countywide channel for any public safety need
16	Miami County Fire and EMS Paging	MIAMIPG1	80034499	Station alerting and manual tone drops for dispatch

Table 7.2 Miami County TAC Channels

Alias	Talkgroup ID	Use
55TAC-52	80034101	Assigned by the Miami County Communication Center to Incident Commanders to enable communications between multiple agencies responding to a single incident
55TAC-53	80034102	
55TAC-54	80034047	
55TAC-55	80034048	
55TAC-56	80034039	
55TAC-57	80034040	
55TAC-58	80034126	
55TAC-59	80034127	

Table 7.3 Miami County Emergency Management MARCS Talkgroups

Description	Alias	Talkgroup ID	Use
Miami County EOC	55EOC	80034164	EOC activation
Miami County EMA	55EMA-1	80034162	Assigned by EMA as needed for specific operations (e.g. damage assessment)
Miami County EMA	55EMA-2	80034066	
Miami County EMA	55EMA-3	80034163	
South West Region EMA	EMACOSW	80059096	Regional interoperability

Table 7.4 Health and Medical MARCS Talkgroups

Description	Alias	Talkgroup ID	Use
Miami County Health Department	55MCH-HLTH	80034151	Internal
Health Departments Southwest Region	LHD-SW	80059520	Regional interoperability
Hospitals West Central Region	HOS-SWCEN	80059542	Regional interoperability
Kettering Health Troy	55KHNTROY	80034064	Internal and inbound EMS
Kettering Health Piqua	55KHNP IQ	80034055	Internal and inbound EMS
Upper Valley Medical Center	55UVMC	80034001	Internal and inbound EMS
Mass Casualty Incident Region 3	HSR3-MCI	80009092	Regional Mass Casualty Management

Redundant Emergency Radio Communications. Miami County EMA supports a volunteer group, Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES), that provides redundant emergency radio communications. Miami County EMA maintains RACES radio equipment at the EOC, and the primary and alternate PSAPs. The emergency departments at both Upper Valley Medical Center (UVMC) and Kettering Health Troy are equipped with antennas and radio connections for RACES use for redundant radio communications. Miami County EMA has three mobile antenna systems which can be requested to support redundant emergency radio communications at incident sites, fire stations, or command posts in impacted jurisdictions. All stations are capable of operating through numerous VHF and UHF repeaters located throughout the county utilizing FCC-authorized Amateur Radio frequencies.

Table 7.5 Miami County RACES Radio Channels

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Location
Primary	145.230- (100.0 PL)	Troy
Secondary I	147.210+ (67.0 PL)	Piqua
Secondary II	147.240+	Tipp City
Simplex A	145.560	
Simplex B	146.535	
Simplex C	146.565	
Simplex D	446.000	
Simplex E	448.900	

Miami County Emergency Notification System. The Miami County Communication Center manages the Miami County Emergency Notification System (MCENS) which allows 911 to quickly send a message to residents in a specific area informing them of an emergency situation that may require action on their part. The system is designed to send thousands of calls or messages simultaneously. The message informs residents of what emergency is occurring and what steps they need to take. All hardwired (land-line) telephones in Miami County are automatically listed to receive these alerts; however, there is no central registry of mobile (cell) telephones so individuals need to register them in order to receive alerts. This process also applies to weather alerts.

Miami County residents can sign up for notifications on mobile telephones through the Miami County Communication Center website at <https://miamicountyohio.gov/583/Emergency-Notification-Sign-Up>.

Emergency managers (at the county or local level) should contact the Supervisor on duty at the Miami County Communications Center at (937) 440-9911 to send a message through Miami County's Emergency Notification System.

Regional Hospital Notification System. The Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association manages the Regional Hospital Notification System (RHNS) to enable coordination between hospitals, emergency medical services, and emergency healthcare coordinators during Mass Casualty Incidents (MCI). The first agency or facility that becomes aware of an MCI may initiate the RHNS by calling (937) 333-8727 and speaking to the Regional Dispatch Center Supervisor.

Priority Telephone Access. The Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) and Wireless Priority Service (WPS) are National Security and Emergency Preparedness services provided by the Federal Government at no cost. GETS provides priority access and prioritized processing in landline networks, and WPS provides the same in all nationwide and several regional cellular networks. GETS and WPS are intended to be used in an emergency when the landline or wireless networks are congested and the probability of completing a normal call is reduced. Personnel involved in emergency management are encouraged to enroll in these services prior to an emergency.

08 | Administration, Finance, and Logistics

ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

8.1 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 operation should be stated in the Emergency Declaration.
- Include provisions for documenting all disaster related expenditures using accepted accounting procedures.
- Ensure that response agencies account for and protect their personnel, property, equipment, supplies, and vehicles.
- Submit requests for assistance to the EOC when local resources have been exhausted.

Documentation

Local jurisdictions should use systematic processes to document in detail the response to and recovery from a disaster. Record keeping must be in accordance with ORC 149 Documents, Reports, and Records.

Documentation of information is important for multiple reasons:

- Cost recovery – documentation of cost for reimbursement by insurance or the State and Federal government.
- Requests for aid – quantifies the impact of a disaster and facilitates reimbursement to agencies that provide assistance.
- 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 in compliance with the statutes.
- Operational efficiency – use of standardized emergency messages to ensure rapid communication.
- Critique – post-emergency evaluation of performance and revision of emergency plans.
- Training – record of emergency to use in training programs.

After-Action Report (AAR)

Impacted jurisdictions and response agencies should conduct after-action reviews (AARs) following a disaster to identify strengths and areas for improvement in the emergency management and response program. Lessons learned should be documented to inform updates to plans and procedures, and provide a focus for future training.

Following an exercise or emergency activation of the EOC, the EMA will facilitate an after-action review. EMA's roles and responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

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

The feedback contributes to the creation of a Corrective Action Plan (CAP). The CAP addresses the issues raised by local agencies and provides recommended improvements. Corrective actions are

assigned to the appropriate agencies for follow-up. The After-Action Report may prompt an update to the EOP.

8.2 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 should be made and request for assistance from surrounding jurisdictions and the state may be processed.

- A major disaster may require the expenditure of large sums of 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.

Funding under Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC). Reimbursement for mutual aid provided under the IMAC is not permitted for the first eight hours of assistance. Jurisdictions providing mutual aid should track their costs beyond eight hours using Part II of the IMAC Request and Offer Form (Tab 4).

Cost Tracking. Upon activation of the EOC, or when appropriate, the EMA will coordinate with the Auditor's Office to identify an event-specific Project Code in the Municipal Uniform Information System (MUNIS) to aid in tracking event-specific costs. Local jurisdictions are encouraged to do similar actions in their specific accounting systems. Refer to Cost Capture and Public Assistance Annex for additional detail on cost tracking.

8.3 Logistics

The EOC, in coordination with the local jurisdictions, will facilitate logistical support for emergency operations. All response agencies should implement established resource controls and determine resource availability; this would include source and quantity of available resources. Further, response agencies should keep the EOC advised of any anticipated shortfalls in required resources needed to support a given emergency or disaster operations.

Resource Management

Local jurisdictions and agencies should rely on existing sources for supplies and services to the greatest extent possible. Consider the use of all available resources from all levels of government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, where appropriate. Local first responders should exhaust all local resources through the Miami County Communications Center (MCCC) before turning to the EOC for resource management assistance. In the event that all local resources have been exhausted, including those obtained through mutual aid with surrounding jurisdictions, assistance should be requested through the Miami County EMA/EOC. Miami County agencies will maintain records of all resources utilized, such as personnel, equipment, and materials.

Resource Requests

The EMA/EOC will process requests for supplies and resources that are not available through routine channels. Miami County entities should use the IMAC Request and Offer Form (Tab 4) to request any resource or logistics requirement through the EMA/EOC.

EMA, in coordination with the MCCC, maintains a current database of locally available resources and their locations. The database includes public and private equipment and personnel with special technical skills pertinent to the needs of the local jurisdiction.

Miami County EMA continually strives to maintain awareness of available throughout the region and at the state level. Ohio EMA logistics branch has developed a GIS mapping application to highlight resources throughout the state, accessible at <https://ema.ohio.gov/prepare-respond/mutual-aid-resources/imac>.

Donation Management

Donation management may be coordinated by the EMA or delegated to a Voluntary Organization Active in Disasters (VOAD) with county EMA oversight. If implemented, personal goods (food, clothing, household items, etc.) that are donated by individuals and/or organizations will be inventoried, sorted, and stored under the direction of the Resource Management Coordinator/VOAD representative.

Volunteer Management

ORC Section 5502.281 (Volunteer database; registration; privacy provisions; liability) directs Ohio EMA to advise, assist, consult with, and cooperate with agencies and political subdivisions of this state to establish and maintain a statewide system for recruiting, registering, training, and deploying the types of volunteers reasonably necessary to respond to an emergency declared by the state or a political subdivision. SERVE OHIO “Get Connected” is the system supported by Ohio EMA to manage volunteers for service in emergency situations at <https://serveohio.galaxydigital.com/>. Miami County EMA will use the SERVE OHIO system to manage volunteers in emergency response situations. It is important to register volunteers in order to provide State Liability Protection coverage.

09 | Plan Development and Maintenance

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Miami County Emergency Operations Plan is a living document requiring continual improvement and development based upon increased understanding, policy development, and lessons learned from exercises, tests and actual emergencies affecting Miami County. It is a document “owned” by all departments of government and it is a product of the collective cooperation and assistance of those departments.

9.1 Coordination and Approval

Miami County EMA has the responsibility to work with local jurisdictions, non-governmental organizations, and the state to update, revise, and maintain the EOP and its Annexes. EMA will work with Primary and Supporting Agencies to review assigned roles, responsibilities, and relationship addressed in the EOP and Annexes. When all involved agencies have provided input to the update process and agreed to the final document, the EOP will be submitted to the BCC for approval. It is the responsibility of each City, Village, and Township to integrate changes into their existing plans and procedures accordingly.

9.2 Record of Change

When a change to an EOP element is made, 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 EMA.

9.3 Promulgation

The EOP Base Plan will be promulgated by the Board of Miami County Commissioners every four years. On an annual basis EMA will:

- Review the existing version of the EOP and update based on change in policy, resources, and capabilities;
- Replace EOP elements with versions that have been updated since the last promulgation;
- Determine other changes, other than full-scale updates, that need to be made to Plan elements;
- Engage the agencies in the promulgation process as needed; and,
- Distribute the updated Plan elements to local stakeholders.

9.4 Distribution

The EOP will be distributed as follows:

- Notification of the Promulgation of the EOP will be transmitted to the Cities, Villages, Townships, emergency response agencies, and non-governmental organizations that are listed as either Primary or Supporting Agencies in the Plan.
- The EOP Base Plan will be placed on the County EMA website:
<https://miamicountyohio.gov/761/Mitigation-EOP>
- Hard copies of the EOP will be in the EMA office and EOC.

10 | Authorities and References

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

Local, state, and federal authorities have unique duties and responsibilities before, during, and after emergencies. All levels of government must adhere to their respective resolutions, revised codes, and laws when an emergency management plan is activated.

The following is a non-exhaustive list of the most common Authorities and References that provide authorization and operational guidelines for the allocation and assignment of state resources in response to incidents. They include Executive Orders, Department or Agency Directives, Statutes, Rules, Plans and Procedures:

10.1 Federal

“The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act”, as amended, 42 U.S.C. Sections 5121, et seq.

National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies

Executive Order 12148, Formation of the Federal Emergency Management Agency

Executive Order 12656, Assignment of Federal Emergency Responsibilities

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents, 2003

Presidential Policy Directive/PPD-8, National Preparedness, March 2011

44 Code of Federal Regulations

Emergency Management and Assistance, 44 CFR Chapter 1 (10-01-02 ed.)

2 Code of Federal Regulations

Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986” 42 U.S.C., Chapter 116, 2011 ed.

National Response Framework, 2016

The National Incident Management System, 2017

10.2 State

Ohio Revised Code, Sections 5502.21 through 5502.51 and 5502.99, Emergency Management

Ohio Administrative Code, Chapter 4501:3

Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3750, State Emergency Response Commission

Ohio Revised Code Chapter 4937, Utility Radiological Safety Board

Ohio Administrative Code, Rules, Chapter 3750

Ohio Administrative Code, Rules, Chapter 4937

Ohio Revised Code Section 305.30 (Powers and duties of county commissioners).

Ohio Revised Code Section 311.07 (General powers and duties of county sheriffs).

Ohio Revised Code Section 313.06 (Duties of coroner and deputies).
Ohio Revised Code Section 315.08 (Powers and duties of county engineers).
Ohio Revised Code Section 329.02 (County director of job and family services powers and duties).
Ohio Revised Code Section 733.03 (General powers of mayors of cities).
Ohio Revised Code Section 733.23 (Executive power in villages).
Ohio Revised Code Section 737.11 (General duties of police and fire departments).
Ohio Revised Code Section 3701.13 (Powers and duties of state health departments).
Ohio Revised Code Section 3709.06 & .22 (Powers and duties of county health departments).
Ohio Revised Code Section 4923.11 (Rules of highway routing of hazardous materials, advisory panel).
Ohio Revised Code Section 5101.01-.02 (Powers and duties of job and family services).
State of Ohio Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment, 2018
State of Ohio Enhanced Mitigation Plan, 2019
Ohio Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan
Ohio Emergency Operations Plan, 2019

10.3 Local

Miami County Commissioner Resolution No. 16-05-713, Confirming the Formation of the Miami County Emergency Management Agency
Miami County Commissioner Resolution No. 17-08-1054, Emergency Management Functions within Miami County
Miami County Commissioner's Resolution No 23-07-798, Adoption of Miami County Mitigation Plan
Miami County Hazard Mitigation