

Coshocton County

General Information

2008

Prepared by

Emergency Management Agency

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INCIDENT MANAGEMENT BASIS OF AUTHORITY

The State of Ohio

The Governor - Ohio Constitution III section 5 - Executive power vested in governor

- The supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in the governor

Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry - ORC 1503.01 Chief of forestry

- The chief may adopt rules for the administration and protection of state forests
- The chief shall be responsible for the forests in this state - **ORC 1503.011**
- The chief may appoint forest - fire wardens - **ORC 1503.09**

ORC 1503.11 Duties of forest-fire wardens

- Wardens shall have control and directions of all persons and apparatus while engage in extinguishing forest fires, and may destroy fences, plow land, or set backfires to check any fire

Ohio Dept. of Health - ORC 3701.03 General duties of the director of health

- The director shall administer the laws relating to health and sanitation.
- The director shall require reports, provide administration, use facilities, and make an annual report to the governor on activities - **ORC 3701.04**

ORC 3707.01 Powers of board; abatement of nuisances

- The board of health shall abate and remove all nuisances
- The board may compel the owners, agents, assignees, occupants, or tenants of any lot, property, building, or structure to abate and remove any nuisance therein

Ohio Dept. of Commerce, Div. of Fire Marshal - ORC 3737.22 Duties of fire marshal; bureaus

- The fire marshal shall adopt and enforce the state fire code.
- The fire marshal shall create bureaus of arson, inspection, and fire prevention.

OAC 1301:7-1-03 enforcement; FM 102.7 Authority at fires and emergencies

- The fire chief or his authorized representative shall be in charge at the scene of a fire or other emergency involving the protection of life and/or property, and shall remain in charge until authority is relinquished.

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency - ORC 3745.01 Environmental protection agency created; powers and duties of director; laboratory facilities; records

- The agency shall administer the laws [pertaining to waste]

Ohio Dept. of Mental Health - ORC 5119.01 Powers and duties of director...

- The director of mental health is the chief executive and administrative officer of the department of mental health.
- The director may establish procedure for the governance of the department.
- Establish programs to further mental health

Ohio Dept. of Rehabilitation and Corrections - ORC 5120.01 Director is executive...

- The director of rehabilitation and correction is the executive head of the department.
- All duties conferred on ...the department...shall be under his control.

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ORC 5120.38 *Managing officer; duties*

- [Wardens have] entire executive charge of [their assigned] institution.

Ohio Dept. of Youth Services - ORC 5139.03 *Institution management*

- The department of youth services shall control and manage all state institutions or facilities established for [them]

Ohio Dept. of Transportation - ORC 5501.02 *Director of transportation rules*

- The director shall have control of all duties, powers, and functions of the department of transportation.
- The director shall have complete executive charge of the department over the divisions of administration, public transportation, aviation, water transportation, construction, planning and design, operations, filed districts - **ORC 5501.04**
- The director shall have general supervision of all road comprising the state highways - **ORC 5501.31**

Ohio Dept. of Public Safety - ORC 5502.01 *Public safety department, Emergency Medical Services - ORC 4765.03* *Executive director; medical director; employees*

- The department of public safety shall administer all the laws pertaining to licensing of drivers and motor vehicles
- The director of public safety shall appoint the executive director for the board of emergency medical services.

Ohio Emergency Management Agency - ORC 5502.21 *Definitions*

- Emergency management includes enforcement of defense regulations, evacuation of personnel, control of traffic and panic, control of communications, lighting and warning systems, and activities after the hazard as well.

Ohio State Highway Patrol - ORC 5503.02 *Duties and powers of the highway patrol*

- Enforce the laws of the state relating to...motor vehicles
- Regulate the movement of traffic on the roads and highways of the state.
- Arrest, without a warrant, any person...under the same circumstances and with the same power that any peace officer may make such an arrest.
- Enforce the criminal laws on all state properties and institutions.
- Enforce the criminal laws within the area threatened by riot, civil disorder, or insurrection [pursuant to an order by the governor]
- May never be used as peace officers in connection with any strike or labor dispute.
- No state official shall command, order, or direct any state highway patrol trooper to perform any duty or service that is not authorized by law.
- May render emergency assistance to any other peace officer [if threat of physical danger is present and assistance is requested]

Ohio National Guard - ORC 5919.01 *Composition and organization of Ohio...Guard*

- Shall conform to and be organized in accordance with [department of defense plans for] the National Guard.
- Governor is commander-in-chief

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County

Sheriff - ORC 311.07 *General powers and duties of the sheriff; cooperation with other agencies in emergency; organized crime task force membership*

- Preserve the public peace [and commit to jail those that breach it]
- May call upon the [resources of any adjoining county, municipal corporations, or township]...as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

County Commissioner - ORC 307 *Board of county commissioners - Powers, ORC 307.01* *public facilities; discretion of county commissioners...*

- Provide equipment, stationary, and postage for proper conduct of county offices.
- Appropriate the money [for the court of common pleas]
- Further powers are described in the rest of **Ch. 307**

County Emergency Management Agency - ORC 5502.26 *Countywide emergency management agency*

- A countywide emergency management agency organized under this section shall establish a program for emergency management that...includes, without limitation, development of an emergency operations plan.
- The director/coordinator of emergency management for a countywide agency organized under this section shall be responsible for coordinating, organizing, administering, and operating emergency management in accordance with the agency's program established under this section, and subject to the direction and control of the executive committee.

City (under the municipal corporation design, not necessarily charter cities)

Mayor (city) - ORC 733.03 *General powers of mayors in cities . . .*

- Chief conservator of peace within a city

Director of Public Safety (city) - ORC 737.02 *General duties; records; contracts*

- Executive head of police and fire departments.
- Chief administrative authority of charity, correction, and building departments.
- All powers and duties connected with and incident to the appointment, regulation, and government of such departments.

Chief of Police (city) - ORC 737.06 *Chief of police*

- Exclusive control of the stationing and transfer of all patrolmen, auxiliary police officers, and other officers and employees in the police department, and police auxiliary unit, under such general rules as the director of public safety describes.

Chief of the Fire Department (city) - ORC 737.09 *Chief of the fire department*

- Exclusive control of the stationing and transfer of all firemen and other officers and employees in the department, under such general rules as the director of public safety describes.

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City (village) (under the municipal corporation design)

Mayor (village) - ORC 733.24 *Mayor of village...*

- Chief conservator of peace
- Control of the village marshal - **ORC 737.19**; control of the village fire officer - **ORC 737.22**

Marshal (village police) - ORC 737.19 *Powers and duties of marshal; control...*

- Exclusive authority over the stationing and transfer of all deputies, officers, and employees within the police department of the village, under such general rules as the mayor describes.
- Suppress...breaches of the peace.

Fire Chief (village) - ORC 737.22 *Appointment of village fire chief, fire prevention...*

- The mayor shall appoint a fire chief or a fire prevention officer.

Townships

Township Trustees - ORC 505 *Trustees*

- May appoint township administrator, establish fire protection, and establish police protection.

Township Administrator - ORC 505.032 *Duties of administrator*

- Supervise and direct the activities of the division of township government.

Township Fire Protection - ORC 505.37 *Fire protection powers and duties...*

- The head of the fire department is the fire chief - **ORC 505.38**

Township Police Protection - ORC 505.48 *Township Police district...*

- The head of the police department is the chief - **ORC 505.49**

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WHO'S IN CHARGE

No single person is in charge of all the specific duties performed in response to an emergency situation. For each disaster, there will be many individual agencies performing their functions under the direction of their specific policies and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and under the guidance of their pre-determined operational/departmental head.

The Director of the Coshocton County Emergency Management Agency will be in charge of **coordinating** between the various agencies.

ELECTED OFFICIALS, however, such as the Coshocton County Commissioners, the Mayor of the City of Coshocton, village mayors, and township trustees, are ultimately responsible for protecting lives and property in an emergency or disaster situation within their jurisdiction. These officials are responsible because:

- 1) They can authorize emergency expenditures to help eliminate or reduce the degree of long-term risk to human life and property from any type of hazard.
- 2) They have the authority to make an emergency declaration (to request state assistance), through the Coshocton County EMA Director and the State OEMA; and
- 3) They are responsible for all phases of disaster relief - the policy making, the restoration activities, and the continuing efforts to help the community return to normalcy.

The job of the Coshocton County Commissioners, a Mayor, or a Township Trustee is policy making, not operational. For example, they do not tell the fire chief(s) how to put out the fire; but rather assist by authorizing procurement of additional needed resources.

ON SCENE COMMAND AT FIRE OR RESCUE

The highest ranking officer of the fire department to arrive on-scene shall be in charge of the fire and rescue field operation unless and until relieved of duty by a higher ranking fire official.

When more than one public safety agency (i.e., law enforcement, fire) responds to the fire or rescue scene, the fire chief shall be the **on scene officer in charge** for the duration of the response effort, or until he delegates this command to another officer. For primary and support roles in emergencies, refer to the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), Basic Plan 1.4.

ON SCENE COMMAND AT A HOSTILE INCIDENT

(Example: Where weapons are involved)

The first law enforcement agency/officer to arrive on scene shall be **in charge of the incident** in the field operations unless or until relieved of duty by a superior officer. The personnel of other responding agencies should consult with the officer in charge before proceeding into the hostile area. This is to safeguard the lives of responders.

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WHO CAN ORDER AN EVACUATION?

Coshocton County Sheriff or Law Enforcement Official for the jurisdiction
Fire Department Chief or designated officer (for their jurisdictions)

EVACUATION UN-INCORPORATED AREAS OF COSHOCTON COUNTY

Law Enforcement of jurisdiction or Coshocton County Sheriff
Fire Chief for that township

Attorney General Opinion #64-15532 and #87-099.

EVACUATION ENFORCEMENT

Immediate Danger - Example: A tornado has struck a sub-division and there are gas leaks present; charged power lines, and/or unsafe structures. Flooding, where people are isolated in an area that emergency personnel may not be able to get to in an emergency, or creates an unsafe procedure for the citizen or the emergency responders to assist.

In an immediate danger situation, the sheriff's department and fire personnel may force unwilling persons to evacuate. (Reference: Ohio Attorney General Opinion #87-099). EMS and REACT personnel may assist under the direction of the sheriff or fire officer in charge.

Escalating Danger - Example: A truck carrying hazardous materials overturns on a highway near a sub-division. Although there has been no release, the potential exists for a release of a toxic cloud. In an escalating situation, the sheriff or fire personnel may enforce unwilling persons to evacuate. (Reference: Ohio Attorney General Opinion #87-099).

In either danger situation, notification of all persons in the evacuation area will be made before taking the time to go back and forcibly removing those who are unwilling to evacuate voluntarily.

If the sheriff, fire, REACT or EMS personnel do not choose to forcibly evacuate an unwilling adult (believed to be of sound mind), they should document the refusal to evacuate by listing the name, address, date and time of refusal, telephone number and **their next of kin** for notification.

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PUBLIC OFFICIALS IN TIME OF EMERGENCY / DISASTER

A disaster is a stern test for public officials of Coshocton County, i.e., County Commissioners, Mayors, or Township Trustees. As public officials, they will bear direct and ultimate responsibility for how well Coshocton County survives when disaster occurs or threatens.

We live with a wide range of potential hazards - bombing, floods, tornadoes, fires, hazardous materials incident, civil disruptions, and even earthquakes.

Second, the same public that places little priority on emergency management before a disaster expects and demands effective leadership during a disaster.

Third, effective emergency management places extra-ordinary demands on officials during a disaster. This is particularly true in the first hours after an emergency. Decisions made early in a disaster by public officials usually have far reaching consequences. Yet it is during this time that the fewest resources are available to assist with your decision making.

Together, these factors place officials at risk: politically, professionally, legally and financially. During any major emergency or disaster, the ultimate responsibility is for the well-being of the community and ultimate responsibility for the action of subordinates.

To assist in emergencies or disasters, the following pages will provide information on how to assess the problem and what steps should be taken.

SAFE AND SECURE

Before leaving your home, make certain that your own family is safe and that your home is secure. Experience has shown that public officials function better if they take a few moments to see that they have made adequate provisions for the security of their families.

ELECTED PUBLIC OFFICIALS REMEMBER, YOUR ROLE IS POLICY-MAKING

Operational matters need to be left to your response commanders so you are free to work with the other policy makers in establishing broad policies the community needs to function effectively during an emergency.

CONTACT COUNTY PROSECUTOR OR YOUR LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE

The nature of the incident that takes place will determine the necessity for contacting legal authorities. If legal advice is necessary; the earlier, the better.

REVIEW LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND AUTHORITIES

- Emergency Declarations
- Curfews (if needed)
- Price Controls (in case of incident where certain needed items such as lumber, contractual services, bottled water, etc. escalate). This can be stopped by action of the Chief Elected Officials by resolution. (Check with County Prosecutor on proper action and wording).

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WHAT INFORMATION IS NEEDED WHEN THE INCIDENT IS FIRST REPORTED TO YOU

Notified by: For legal reasons, it is important to document who first called you about the disaster situation.

Type of Emergency: Bombings, civil disturbances, fires, floods, tornadoes, hazardous materials releases, etc.

Magnitude: Try to pin down the reported scope/size, its status (whether it is expected to increase or decrease and how rapidly).

Best/Worst Case: Estimate whether 'at best' we can handle the situation with our own available resources or whether 'at worst' we require outside assistance.

Injuries/Death: Obtain information on injuries or deaths.

Property Damage: You are looking for consequences, such as environmental damage, economic factors, and other concerns that may indicate a need for "Declaring an Emergency" or seeking outside assistance.

Resources Required: Ascertain if there is, or may soon be, a shortage of any necessary resource.

Begin Personal Log: Keep a log of all key information, factors weighed, and decisions reached from the time you are notified of the disaster.

COUNTY DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

Who Can Declare? At least two (2) County Commissioners must declare an emergency. The Commissioners may declare for the county if one or more townships, village, or a combination is affected. Within the physical limits (jurisdiction) of the City of Coshocton, or one of the villages, the Mayor may make the declaration. The Emergency Management Agency Director will forward that Declaration on to the proper authorities.

Purpose of a County Declaration - A County Declaration must be made before a State Declaration can be requested for the county, and such a request to the State can only be made when all resources and capabilities are fully committed and in the process of being exhausted, with little relief in sight, or;

Any incident, whether natural or man-made, of such a magnitude that local responders and equipment are not sufficient to handle the incident, or;

Where there is widespread damage or threat has occurred and health and safety hazards exist that are beyond the capabilities of County Government to affect recovery without the assistance of State resources and assistance.

Another reason to declare locally is for liability purposes if someone should become injured or killed during the emergency, be it responder or citizen.

STATE DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

Any incident, whether natural or man-made, of such magnitude that state response personnel and/or equipment is needed to supplement county government's RESPONSE to health and safety

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hazards existing as a result of the incident. Problems are usually RESPONSE oriented. You could theoretically have an emergency, yet not a disaster.

STATE DECLARATION OF DISASTER

Any situation, whether natural or man-made, where widespread DAMAGE has occurred AND health and safety HAZARDS exist that are beyond the capabilities of county government to effect recovery without state assistance.

Problems are not only response related; damages to public and/or private structures and facilities are extensive. The RECOVERY phase could be long-term.

PURPOSE of a STATE DECLARATION

This declaration primarily serves ONE purpose, to authorize State emergency response personnel and equipment onto county government property to supplement county government forces in their disaster response. It is a requirement that county government only make such a request to the Government when its resources and capabilities are fully committed and in the process of being exhausted, with little relief in sight. The primary responders who generally respond to directly assist local government under these conditions are:

- 1) The Adjutant General's Department (Ohio National Guard)
- 2) The Ohio Department of Transportation
- 3) The Ohio Department of Public Safety (Ohio State Highway Patrol)

The primary forms of assistance available from these departments to assist county government's emergency terms are (depending on their own capabilities):

- 1) Extra Security Measures
- 2) Debris Removal from Public Property
- 3) Assistance with Protective Measures (installation of barricades, assistance in developing detours, etc.)
- 4) Riot Control
- 5) Search and Rescue
- 6) Assistance with Orderly Evacuations

Other than existing social service programs already in place, a State Declaration does NOT activate any state-funded relief program to provide moneys to the stricken private sector in any community. As stated previously, the State Declaration will only provide supplemental response in their efforts to eliminate health and safety hazards to the stricken community.

Media has often made statements in the past that State and Federal funding is forthcoming to stricken victims when a State Declaration has been issued. This is unfortunate, as it only serves to confuse and create false hope with an already traumatic public.

A State Declaration NEVER assures a Federal Disaster Relief funding is forthcoming. It is, rather, the first step in requesting Federal aid, should the situation warrant it. You should be aware that the Federal government requires a State Declaration of Emergency or Disaster be made and State forces already committed at the county disaster site BEFORE the state can even issue formal request for Federal Declaration of Emergency or Disaster.

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By the time your county government official may be considering requesting assistance from the State in the form of a State Declaration, all affected jurisdictions should already have been declared themselves to be under a State of Emergency or Disaster by formal resolution.

ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH COSHOCTON COUNTY EMA DIRECTOR

The Coshocton County Emergency Management Director shall maintain contact with the public officials to bring them up-to-date and status of the emergency to the best extent possible due to the situation. He/She will bring you up-to-date on what steps have been taken and progress made.

ASSESSMENT MEETING

Of utmost importance is to clearly establish early in the incident the following things:

1. Who's in charge?
2. Where?
3. Of what?
4. Has there been proper vesting of authority?
5. Is the continuity of government assured?
6. Available support from utilities, state agencies, private organizations, etc.
7. What options are available to you to deal with the shortfalls?
8. What financial issues are surfacing?
9. What conditions/parameters should be followed in contacting outside public status if the EOC is activated?
10. Should the EOC be activated?
11. Should an alternate EOC be activated?
12. Other

ISSUE EMERGENCY DECLARATIONS AS NEEDED

Declarations of Emergency should be coordinated through the Coshocton County Emergency Management Director only. Coshocton County has no alternate EMA official. It would be necessary for the County Commissioners to contact the Ohio EMA and advise them of situation, noting EMA Director is on vacation, etc.

REMIND PERSONNEL TO KEEP COMPLETE LOGS OF ACTIONS AND FINANCIAL RECORDS OF ANY EXPENDITURES

It is extremely important to document all activities during the disaster. Record actions that were taken; information received; and any deviation from policy together with the rationale for the decision.

BEGIN LIAISON WITH OTHER OFFICIALS

A prime responsibility for public officials is to coordinate with other public officials. Cooperation from public officials is of paramount importance to assure that the needs and safety of the responders and the general public is a priority.

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EMERGENCY or DISASTER PROCLAMATION

Whereas, Coshocton County, Ohio has been, or is immediately threatened by a natural / man-made / technological hazard, and:

(GIVE INFORMATION HERE AS TO THE TYPE OF EMERGENCY, THE DATE, THE TIME AND SITUATION)

Now, therefore, we, the _____ (example: Coshocton County Commissioners, City or Village Mayor, or Township Trustee) declare that a state of emergency exists in the county and that we hereby invoke to declare those portions of the Ohio Revised Code that 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 authority for protection of the lives and property of the people of _____ (example: Coshocton County / City of Coshocton / Village of _____ Township of _____) and the restoration of local government with a minimum of interruption.

Reference is hereby made to all appropriate laws, statutes, ordinances and resolutions, and particularly to Section 5502 of the Ohio Revised Code.

All public offices and employees of Coshocton 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 emergency management/disaster services forces in executing emergency operations plans, and to obey and comply with the lawful directions of properly identified officers.

All operating forces will direct their communications and requests for assistance and operations to the Coshocton County EMA / EOC location, 724 S. 7th Street, Coshocton, Ohio 43812.

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

(Example: Coshocton Board of County Commissioners. At least two (2) commissioners must sign)

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VOLUNTEER OATH REQUIREMENTS

NOTE: During times of emergency or disaster when additional volunteers are needed to help support the Emergency Management activities, these volunteers will need to take an oath in order to cover them under Worker's Compensation should they be hurt in performing their duties under the direction of the Emergency Management System. This oath can be given by the Coshocton Emergency Management Director, or a County Elected Official.

THE OATH

“ _____”, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Ohio, against all enemies, foreign and domestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same: that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties upon which I am about to enter.”

“And I do further swear (or affirm) that I do not advocate, nor am I a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States, or that as I am engaged in emergency management employment or emergency management activities, I will not advocate nor become a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the United States or of this State by force or violence.”

Oath Given By

Date

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General Sequence of Events When Disaster Occurs

This section provides a chronological listing of actions that may take place before, during, and after an emergency or disaster. The number of these actions actually performed will depend on the magnitude of the emergency / disaster declaration. Obviously, some of these steps may be omitted or conducted concurrently.

1. As soon as an incident occurs, local government(s) activates its Emergency Operations Plan, and begins assessing the effects and amount of damage.
2. The local government, through the County Emergency Management Director, notifies the Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA) by the fastest means possible. An initial assessment of damages should be provided.
3. If the situation warrants, Ohio EMA sends a representative to the disaster area to provide technical assistance to the local government officials.
4. If state assistance is required, the local government notifies Ohio EMA of the specific assistance required.
5. Within thirty-six (36) hours the local government submits the Damage and Needs Assessment form, with public and individual damages, to Ohio EMA. Updates should follow at regular intervals.
6. If the situation warrants, the Governor declares a State of Emergency, and may activate the State Emergency Operations Center.
7. As specific assistance requests are received from local governments, state agencies may respond with available resources to assist in response, recovery, and mitigation efforts.
8. Upon request from Ohio EMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) sends representatives to the area to conduct a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA). The PDA is conducted to assess the need for federal disaster assistance.
9. FEMA and state damage assessment teams are briefed at the state EOC and dispatched to the disaster area to meet with the local damage assessment personnel. Local teams should provide maps and other materials indicating damages, to include type, amount and location.
10. FEMA/State assessment teams, with local participation, complete the PDA, summarize the results, and provide information to federal, state, and local authorities.
11. Ohio EMA and FEMA evaluate the assessment data and determine if a Presidential declaration is warranted.
12. If a Presidential declaration is not warranted, other appropriate federal and state assistance programs are reviewed for possible available assistance. (For example, the criteria for a SBA declaration may have been met.)
13. If the Presidential declaration is warranted, Ohio EMA prepares the Governor's request to the President, which includes supporting damages and commitment information.
14. The Governor's request is submitted to the President through the FEMA Regional office. FEMA submits the request, with recommendations, to the President.
15. If the declaration is denied, the Governor may appeal the decision within thirty (30) days.
16. If the declaration is approved, the President appoints the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to coordinate federal assistance, and the Governor designates a State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to coordinate state and local assistance.

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Local Actions

The local city and county government officials are responsible for making recovery from a disaster work. In the process of working this task through, there are four (4) basic steps:

1. A fairly accurate damage assessment must be made to determine the extent of the disaster damage;
2. An analysis of the damage must be performed to determine the kind and quantity of assistance needed;
3. A request for assistance must be prepared and submitted appropriately to the Governor through Ohio EMA;
4. The recovery effort must be directed and guided in the best interest of the community and the people who live and work in that community.

Federal and State Actions

The Governor's request for a major disaster declaration, along with the recommendation from the FEMA Regional Director, is reviewed by the President, and a determination is made as to whether the disaster has caused sufficient damage to require federal aid. If so, the President declares the situation a major disaster and releases federal resources to assist the community(s) in their recovery efforts.

As a result of this declaration under P.L. 93-288, as amended by P.L. 100-107, all Federal disaster assistance becomes available including the Small Business Administration (SBA), Farmer's Home Administration (FmHA), and those programs providing public and private assistance as required.

Once the declaration is made, FEMA coordinates the arrival of numerous Federal agencies into the disaster area. FEMA may establish a Disaster Field Office (DFO) to oversee and support the entire operation, and in cooperation with state and local governments, DAC's/DSC's may be established in the Disaster areas to administer the Individual Assistance Program.

Federal, state, and local agencies, with the ability to provide assistance, participate in the DAC's/DSC's. The American Red Cross, and other volunteer relief agencies, are on the scene administering emergency short-term assistance with such items as food, clothing, bedding, shelter, first aid, and so on.

The entire effort is conducted in an atmosphere of cooperative joint action by the Federal, state, and local governments and voluntary organizations. The theme is one of helping those who have been affected by the disaster.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

STATE OF OHIO PROCEDURES FOR REQUESTING STATE DISASTER ASSISTANCE

ALL AVAILABLE LOCAL RESOURCES MUST BE COMMITTED
PRIOR TO A REQUEST FOR STATE ASSISTANCE

1. ADVISE COUNTY EMA DIRECTOR

EMA OFFICE PHONE: 740-622-1984
EMA OFFICE FAX: 740-623-6510

2. ISSUE LOCAL DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

3. PROVIDE TO OHIO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OEMA Phone: 614-889-7150
OEMA Fax: 614-889-7183

A. FOR NATURAL OR MAN-MADE DISASTERS

Name and title of individual making request
Description of disaster
Statement of actions taken
Specific help needed
Estimate of number persons affected
Estimate of damage to public / private property
Other pertinent information relevant

B. FOR 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 why force is inadequate

C. CONFIRM THE REQUEST BY FAX or LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTOMATED DATA SYSTEM (LEADS)

From: Coshocton County Commissioners
To: Ohio Emergency Management Agency
2855 West Dublin Granville Road
Columbus, Ohio 43235-2206
Phone: 614-889-7150
FAX: 614-889-7183

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

Procedure for Requesting State / Federal Assistance

STATE OFFICIALS EXPLAIN DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PROCESS

COLUMBUS, OHIO June 29, 2006

The response and recovery process occurs in multiple stages. The timeframe for the completion of each stage is dependent upon a number of factors.

Stage One: Incident Occurs: Natural or man-made disasters such as floods, tornadoes, mudslides, earthquakes, or utility outages.

Stage Two: Local and State Response: Search and Rescue missions occur, evacuations occur and shelters opened.
County governments issue declarations of emergency.
County and state officials conduct preliminary damage assessments.
County may request state agency assistance with response efforts.
Governor may issue proclamations of emergency for a county.

Stage Three: The governor may request the Federal Emergency Management Agency to send damage assessment teams into the state.
Teams of local, state and federal officials assess damages in impacted counties.

Stage Four: Based upon preliminary damage assessments, governor may request, through the regional office of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, a Federal Declaration.

Stage Five: FEMA receives the declaration and sends its recommendation to the president. If approved, the president declares a major disaster declaration for Ohio.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

Governor's Request Letter

When the incident is beyond the recovery capabilities of the local jurisdiction or the state, the Governor may request the President to declare a major disaster. **Only the Governor** may request a major disaster declaration. The request must be submitted to the President through the FEMA Regional Director to ensure prompt action and acknowledgment. The Governor's request must be submitted within thirty (30) days of the incident in order to be considered. The request must contain certain certifications:

1. Confirmation the Governor has taken appropriate action under State law and has implemented the State emergency plan;
2. Provide an estimate of the amount and severity of damages and losses, stating the impact on the public and private sector;
3. Describe the extent and nature of State and local resources that have been or will be used to alleviate conditions of the disaster, and stating specifically those activities for which no federal funding will be requested;
4. Preliminary estimates of the types and amount of supplementary federal disaster assistance needed; and,
5. Certification by the Governor that State and local government obligations and expenditures for the disaster (the state portion must be significant) constitute the expenditure of a reasonable amount of funds to alleviate the damage, loss, hardship or suffering resulting from the disaster.

The information required in the Governor's letter illustrates the need for a good damage assessment on the local level. Information collected during the joint preliminary needs assessment is utilized in the Governor's request.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

State Assistance to Local Governments

When local governments require additional resources or assistance following a disaster or emergency, the state may provide assistance. This assistance could include, but not be limited to the following:

- **Technical assistance** from state agencies. Representatives from various agencies/departments either provide the information requested or establish liaison with the proper officials who can provide assistance.
- **Limited assistance during an evacuation** can be provided. The responsibility lies with the head of the local government, but limited transportation, convoy routes clearance, and mass feeding are available upon request to the Governor.
- The Ohio Department of Transportation and the Ohio National Guard may be requested to assist with **debris clearance** to insure the emergency flow of traffic or for the safety of the population.
- A limited capability exists to provide **emergency power**. It is provided for the operation of public safety facilities and is not intended to restore power for residential or business use.
- Assistance is available for testing the purity of water, although most County Health or Sanitation Departments have this capability. There are also resources to pipe water into a community, although this water would not be sufficiently potable for residential use in drinking and food preservation.
- The National Guard and Ohio Highway Patrol are utilized to assist local governments with **security and traffic control** to prevent looting or handle traffic control following a disaster.
- When damage assessment is beyond the capabilities of local government, state personnel may be made available to assist as members of **damage survey teams** to estimate the cost of repair or rebuild public facilities.

Note: Local governments should utilize all available local resources, personnel, and equipment before requesting assistance from the state.

In the event Federal assistance is denied or not available to local governments following a disaster, assistance may be provided through the Ohio Public Works Commission or the State Emergency Purposes Fund. Certain restrictions apply and aid must be requested through the Ohio Public Works Commission or Ohio EMA, with supporting documentation and damage assessment data provided. Information concerning this type of assistance may be obtained from your Emergency Management Director, or by contacting Ohio EMA, Disaster Recovery Branch, at (614) 889-7176.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

Federal Damage Assessment Process

Preliminary Damage Assessment Process:

- Initiated by the Governor requesting a joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA). Dependent upon several factors, the Governor has the option of requesting either the Small Business Administration (SBA) only or a joint assessment with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and SBA. The Ohio EMA and local contacts would be represented on either team.
- Note: The Governor's request for a FEMA survey must indicate if the survey is for the Individual Assistance Program (IA-people- problems), Public Assistance Program (PA-infrastructure damages and expenses) or both.
- SBA is automatically included with FEMA when FEMA is requested to survey. SBA would only be available for IA damages.
- Should SBA initiate a survey at the Governor's request and FEMA is requested afterwards, SBA will suspend any activities that were on-going until there is a decision from the FEMA survey.
- Factors that contribute to determining whether to request FEMA and/or SBA only would include:
 1. Number of counties impacted;
 2. Income level of affected individuals and families;
 3. Type of disaster incident that would define the type of probable insurance coverage.
 4. Types of available voluntary agency resources, i.e., American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Community Action Programs, etc.;
 5. The extent of mutual aid provided to lessen the threat to the Public Health and safety;
 6. Any other unique disaster-related issues.
- FEMA PDA criteria: and guidance:
 1. 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) section 206.36 states the basis for the request shall indicate the incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments and necessary to supplement the efforts of the State, local governments, disaster relief organizations and compensation by insurance.
 2. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief Act, as amended, Section 320 states, "no geographic area shall be precluded from receiving assistance under this Act solely by virtue of an arithmetic formula or sliding scale based on income or population.
 3. PA would be assessed based on categories that would be eligible if there was a declaration, not strictly on what was damaged.
 4. FEMA PDA would only estimate the cost to remove debris that posed a threat to life, health, and public safety or immediate threats.

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Example: A Nature Preserve had an estimate of \$10 million in tree damage, loss, and anticipated replacement cost. The FEMA estimate from the PDA would only consider the debris in the waterways and trails. If the cost of debris removal in the Preserve were estimated to be \$300,000, then the PDA figures for that location would be \$300,000 not \$10 million.

PA and IA must factor insurance coverage into the final total estimate of damage surveyed.

Example: Following a tornado 665 homes and apartments were surveyed and approximately 95% had insurance coverage. The estimated number of individuals with uninsured losses would be approximately 33.

Note: FEMA does not estimate the dollar value or losses for IA related issues.

Law prohibits FEMA from applying an arithmetic formula to determine eligibility based on income or population.

- SBA criteria:
 1. Similar to FEMA basic criteria regarding severity of the event and need for supplemental assistance. SBA also mandates a gubernatorial declaration prior to processing a request for assistance.
 2. The minimum declaration criteria stated in 13 CFR section 123.22 is, "in any county or political subdivision of a State, at least 25 homes, or a combination of at least 25 homes, businesses, or other eligible institutions have each sustained forty (40) percent or more of their fair replacement value or pre-disaster market value, whichever is lower."

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CONSIDERATIONS FOR HEAVY DAMAGE IN DENSELY POPULATED AREAS

When densely populated areas sustain heavy property damage, (for example in a large subdivision or village where a tornado has touched down), it may become necessary to secure the area in order to mitigate the situation.

RESPONSE PHASE

1. Due to the amount of damage sustained, there may be gas leaks, charged power lines downed, debris blocking roadways, and unsafe structures. For these reasons, this area must be evacuated and secured.
2. Controlling access to the area will be done by Coshocton County Sheriff's Department personnel or their designated personnel by using an identification system.
 - a. A staging area away from the incident location will be designated for responders coming from outside Coshocton County. Responders will be assigned tasks and directed to the appropriate location. A Staging Coordinator will be assigned by the Incident Commander.
 - b. Organizations or individuals wishing to volunteer assistance in the emergency will also be sent to the large staging area away from the incident location. The Coshocton County Emergency Management Agency in concert with the Coshocton County Sheriff's Department and Fire Departments will assign those who volunteer to assist to the appropriate assigned tasks.
 - c. Residents will be allowed restricted access (with identification) to this area only after utilities have been stabilized, fire suppression and search and rescue missions have been completed, roadways cleared of debris, and the appropriate officials have finished posting notices of condemned structures.
 - d. News media personnel will be allowed escorted access (with an assigned Public Information Officer (PIO) and with proper identification after conditions are considered safe.

RECOVERY PHASE

1. Debris Removal
 - a. Government agencies should only remove debris from public right of way and public property (such as streets and drainage channels). If debris in a private area threatens the public interest (for example: private area drainage ditch is blocked with debris and the water is backing onto the roadway), then government agencies may remove the debris.
 - b. Debris on private property should be removed by a private contractor paid by the property owner/property owner's insurance company.
 - c. The government officials for the jurisdiction affected, in conjunction with the Coshocton County EMA, will authorize an appropriate location to receive debris. Historically, in Ohio, debris has been handled a couple different ways, because local landfills cannot handle such a huge quantity of debris. They are:
 - a. Burn at a public or authorized private property
 - b. Use as fill in low lying area of public or private property.

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2. ALL DONATED GOODS will be handled by the Red Cross or Salvation Army (in cooperation with the EMA office) and will be received at the Red Cross or Salvation Army facility or their designated collection point for sorting and distribution.
3. CURFEWS may be necessary. The elected officials for the affected jurisdiction will be responsible for determining the need and imposing these curfews and work in conjunction with the Coshocton County Sheriff's Department in the enforcement of these curfews.
4. PRICE CONTROLS may need to be imposed to assure that price gouging does not occur on necessary items. For example: individuals selling bottled water to disaster victims at a higher cost than current market value or other contractual services who would stand to gain from the disaster.
5. A list of LICENSED CONTRACTORS will be furnished to homeowners as soon as possible. Coshocton County's building codes are enforced by the State of Ohio.
6. Street signs and street addresses need to be erected/replaced as soon as possible. This is important so that new materials can be delivered to the appropriate street address.
7. DAMAGE ASSESSMENT - There are two (2) main considerations when conducting the damage assessment.
 - a. Each damaged property needs to be assessed as to the specific severity of the damage.
 - b. Determine of whether the property is insured or uninsured.

THERE ARE TWO (2) TYPES of DAMAGE ASSESSMENT: PRIVATE and PUBLIC

The criteria needed to be considered for a disaster declaration is as follows:

Initial criteria is combination of at least 25 homes and/or businesses in any county or political sub-division having sustained uninsured losses. This does not mean necessarily that 25 separate homes and commercial buildings must have suffered structural damage. This means that 25 separate disaster victims (individuals and families) have suffered qualifying uninsured losses.

1. HOMES - If 25 tenants of one apartment building, which may be owned by one person, each suffers losses of their personal property (furniture, household appliances, etc.), the qualifying declaration loss criteria have been met.
2. BUSINESSES - If 25 separate businesses are tenants of one building, and each business suffers uninsured losses of personal property (furniture, fixtures, machinery, equipment, etc., inventory), the qualifying declaration loss criteria have been met.

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DAMAGE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA TO BE MET

For all structures you will need the following specific identification:

1. Address of the structure
2. Owner's name of structure
3. Tenants name of structure, if applicable
4. Determination of whether the property is insured or uninsured
5. Name of insurance company/agent
6. Category of Damage: There are four (4) categories to be used in making a damage assessment:
 - (1) DESTROYED - Totally uninhabitable, beyond repair. If a local ordinance prohibits the issuance of a permit for repairs to a structure damaged beyond a certain degree, that structure should be included in the DESTROYED category.
 - (2) MAJOR DAMAGE - Item/building is damaged to the extent that it is no longer usable and may be returned to service only with extensive repairs. NOTE: Water above the floor of a mobile home generally causes major damage and may need to be added to the destroyed category, however, the occupants may choose to fix and move back in. Water that goes into the flooring will also cause damage to walls with the soaking of water up into the drywall and installation of the home.
 - (3) MINOR DAMAGE - Item/building is damaged and may be used under limited conditions, and may be restored to service with minor repairs.
 - (4) AFFECTED HABITABLE - (residences only): Some damage to structure and suspected damage to contents. Structure is usable without repairs.

When assessing the damage to agriculture property, consider service buildings, machinery and equipment, crops and livestock that were destroyed, or received major or minor damage or injury.

Reference the *Handbook for Emergency Forms*, for copies of the 2.1 Business Damage Assessment Form and 2.2 Ohio EMA Damage and needs Assessment Forms.

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FEDERAL DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY / DISASTER

Any emergency that requires Federal emergency assistance to supplemental state and county efforts to save lives and protect property, public health and safety, or to avert or lessen the threat of disaster:

The Governor is the ONLY individual who can request such declarations be made by the President. The Governor would request, through Ohio EMA, that the President declare an emergency or disaster to exist in those affected counties in order to obtain direct Federal assistance and/or Federal funding required for recovery.

The county must FIRST be declared to be under a State of Emergency by the Governor before a Presidential Declaration can be requested by the Governor, additionally, state forces must be fully committed, along with county government forces, to the county's emergency response effort at the time of the Presidential request.

It should be understood that a Federal Declaration of Emergency is NOT something available for JUST THE ASKING on the part of the Governor. The Federal request is a highly regulated procedure, as per Public Law 93-288, The Disaster Relief Act of 1974. The basis for such a request on the part of the Governor to the President is the Damage Assessment that has been obtained.

STATE CONTROLLING BOARD REQUESTS

To qualify for State Controlling Board moneys, officials of affected political subdivisions must have declared an Emergency / Disaster to exist, and executed and signed a formal resolution. The County Commissioners may issue a formal resolution for local governments, i.e., townships. Emergencies/disasters should be declared and executed as soon as possible after the incident has occurred. A copy of the declaration will be sent to the Ohio Emergency Management Agency immediately. Declarations executed a week after the incident will not be accepted.

To qualify for this money, a Damage Assessment must have been conducted and submitted through the County EMA to the Ohio EMA within 96 hours (4-days) of the incident. The assessment must show the amount and the type of governmental infrastructure damages and costs sustained. Although the assessment will be an estimate of damages, and it may be hard to obtain in that short time period, the damage should be estimated as best and close as possible and indicate the categories of damage.

In the event of a snow storm/blizzard emergency, the county must be included in the Snow Emergency Declaration by the Governor. This does not apply to other natural disasters.

A letter of intent must be submitted no later than 30 days from the date of incident. If the incident is a county-wide emergency, jurisdictions, (i.e., townships, city, villages;) may elect to be included under the county letter of intent issued by the County Commissioners. In this case, separate letters of intent are not needed.

Within six (6) months of the date of incident (within 2 months for a snow emergency), the political sub-division must provide the following:

- 1) A narrative statement that describes the event, period of incidence, local resources utilized, state assistance requested and received, and other events that may have occurred over the past year, and other information relative to the incident.

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- 2) Budgetary plans that identify the jurisdiction budget, the impact the emergency/disaster had on the budget, and the ability to continue expenditure.
- 3) The "Fact Sheet" must be completed and returned to Ohio EMA.
- 4) An IRS W-9 Form must be forwarded to OEMA as soon as possible. A State Warrant cannot be issued without this information.
- 5) Costs incurred must be itemized into three (3) categories; labor, equipment and materials. Record keeping should begin at the time of the incident to ensure proper documentation is available to justify the request. NOTE: The application for each political sub-division must be a minimum of \$1,000. Totals less than that amount will not be accepted. There must be one hour of labor for each hour equipment is operated.

REIMBURSEMENT LIMITS: If the incident has not qualified for federal assistance through FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency), the State Controlling Board will limit funding to 75 percent (50 percent for snow emergencies) of eligible costs.

NOTE: Forms are available at the Coshocton County EMA office at the County Services Building, 724 S. 7th Street, Coshocton, Ohio 43812.

Labor Costs: Overtime only or Call-In time for response personnel (i.e., sheriff, fire, EMS, EMA, public works, utilities, etc.)

Equipment Costs: Cost of operating equipment used in response.

- 1) Plow equipment total hours (snow related)
- 2) Sheriff/Police escort (total vehicle hours)
- 3) Rented equipment to remove snow if borne by political sub-division
- 4) Emergency towing of snow removal equipment only

For each hour a piece of equipment is operated, an hour of labor must be identified. List all labor hours (regular and overtime) associated with equipment usage, even though regular time will not be reimbursed.

Materials costs: Cost of materials and supplies used in the response (from stock, or purchased during the emergency). For snow emergency, reimbursement for cost of materials used during the eligibility period to ensure safety of travel, (salt, cinders, grit, etc.) will be based on reasonable use (i.e., approximately two (2) tons of particular material, per vehicle, per hour.)

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FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED with a FEDERAL DECLARED MAJOR EVENT

This is generally granted to the affected State when Federal Preliminary Damage Assessment Teams have verified through random site inspections that not only have all resources at the State and County level have been exhausted in the response effort, but that widespread damages and mass human suffering exist in the disaster area to such an extent that RECOVERY will be long-term and beyond the capabilities and resources of State and County Government.

The following Federal Programs will be made available to your community, only if, in the determination of the President, they will meet the recovery needs of that county. For example: if the damages to the private sector far outweigh the damages to public property, and upon review of the County and State governments annual budgets, the capability to bear those public costs is evident, the President might not authorize Public Assistance Grants to State and County Governments and eligible non-profit organizations in your area, yet would authorize activation of the Individual Assistance Programs as may be required.

- A. Public Assistance Grants
- B. Small Business Administration Disaster Loans
- C. Temporary Housing Program (Minimal Home Repair Program)
- D. Individual and Family Grant Program
- E. Crisis Counseling for Disaster Victims
- F. Disaster Unemployment Assistance
- G. Internal Revenue Service Assistance
- H. Grant Assistance to Public Schools
- I. Social Security Assistance
- J. Veteran's Assistance

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

SHERIFF'S SNOW EMERGENCY CHECKLIST

Ohio Attorney General's Opinion # 86-023 recently expanded the sheriff's authority to include state roads and municipal streets to the previous ruling of county and township roads when circumstances temporarily warrant closure of these roadways due to snow emergencies. This authority falls within a sheriff's duty to "preserve the public peace."

The sheriff may take steps reasonably necessary to protect and preserve safety of the traveling public on roadways in his jurisdiction. The Attorney General opinion says that there should be no distinction between the different types of roads within each county, so long as the circumstances warrant the closure.

The Buckeye States Sheriff's Association has the Snow Emergencies broken down into three (3) levels. They are:

LEVEL 1 Roadways are hazardous with blowing and drifting snow. Roads are icy. Drive very cautiously.

LEVEL 2 Roadways are hazardous with blowing and drifting snow. Only those who feel it is necessary to drive should be on the roadways. Contact your employer to see if you should report to work.

LEVEL 3 All roadways are closed to non-emergency personnel. No one should be out during these conditions unless it is absolutely necessary to travel. All employees should contact their employer to see if they should report to work. Those traveling on the roadways may be subject to arrest.

NOTE: The above levels are used at the jurisdictional sheriff's discretion.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

THUNDERSTORMS / LIGHTNING SAFETY TIPS

The following safety tips can protect you during a thunderstorm:

- If you can hear thunder, you are close enough to the storm to be struck by lightning. Go to safe shelter immediately, such as a sturdy building or car. Do not take shelter in small sheds, under isolated trees, or in convertible automobiles.
- Telephone lines and metal pipes can conduct electricity. Unplug appliances not necessary for obtaining weather information. Avoid using electrical appliances. Use phones **ONLY** in an emergency.
- Turn off air conditioners. Power surges from lightning can overload the compressors.
- Do not take a bath or shower. Water is an electrical conductor.

If caught outdoors and no shelter is nearby:

- If lightning is occurring and a shelter is not available, get inside a hard top automobile and keep the windows up.
- If no automobile is available, find a low spot away from trees, fences, and poles. Be alert to the possibility of flash flooding.
- If you are in the woods, take shelter under short trees or bushes.
- If you feel your skin tingle or your hair stand on end, squat low to the ground on the balls of your feet. Place your hands on your knees with your head between them. Make yourself the smallest target possible and minimize your contact with the ground.
- If you are boating or swimming, get to land and find shelter immediately.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

FLOODS, FLASH FLOODS, and ICE JAMS

Flooding is the most common, most costly natural calamity known. They are an unavoidable fact of life along streams and rivers. Floods occur when streams overflow their banks and spill onto the flood plain. Loss of life and property can result where people have built homes and structures in the flood prone areas. Several large floods have occurred in Ohio going back to the “**BIG 1913 FLOOD**” and bringing us to the present time.

WHAT IS BEING DONE ABOUT FLOOD PROBLEMS?

You can't prevent them, so you in an effort to reverse the trend of rising flood related problems, local, state, and federal agencies have undertaken various programs such as:

1. Constructing dams, dikes, and levees to reduce flooding.
2. Forecasting floods so that people can be evacuated in a most timely fashion.
3. Mapping land areas subject to future flooding.
4. Establishing regulations limiting unwise flood plain construction.

These programs have the common goal of reducing flood damages through the wise use of flood plains. Flood Plain Management Concepts lists the first step in planning a flood plain management program is to determine the size of the flood against which we wish to be protected. From that, it is determined the amount of land area that would be inundate by such a flood. The 100-year flood has become the accepted standard. It is a statistically determined event that has a none percent chance of occurring in any given year or, on the average, one in a 100-year period. This does not mean that if there is such a flood this year it will not happen again for another 100 years. There have been instances where floods of this size have occurred within 10 years of each other.

FLOOD PLAIN REGULATIONS - Coshocton County is a flood plain county. That's where the community flood plain regulations are designed to guide flood plain development to lessen the damaging effects of floods. Flood plain regulations may include zoning, building codes, and subdivision regulations. For most effective management, a combination of three techniques needs to be used.

For regulatory purposes, the flood plain is further divided into areas in which development controls vary depending upon flood risk. The floodway includes the channel and those parts of the adjoining flood plain that are required to convey the 100-year flood. The floodway is the area where the fastest downstream flow takes place. Since this area must carry floodwaters, no construction or land filling should be permitted.

The floodway fringe is that area in the flood plain not required for carrying floodwaters. Construction and development in the floodway fringe will not interfere with the flow of floodwaters and such activities may be undertaken if properly protected to or above the 100-year flood level. Building codes and subdivision regulations provide an efficient means of regulation construction in the floodway fringe.

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FLOODING, FLASH FLOOD, and ICE JAM CHECKLIST

Listen to WTNS radio FM 99.3 and AM 1560. National Weather Service continuously broadcasts updates, weather warnings, and forecasts that can be received by NOAA Weather Radios sold in many stores. It is recommended that the radio be both battery/AC with a tone-alert feature that automatically alerts you when a watch or warning is issued.

When a flash flood WATCH is issued - be alert to signs of flash flooding and be ready to evacuate on a moment's notice. If your home is threatened, move furniture and valuables to higher floors if needed, and continue to monitor your radio for changing conditions and USE COMMON SENSE.

If you use sandbags or other protection to help safeguard your property, do not stack sandbags against the outside walls of your house or structure you are trying to protect. Place the sandbags away from walls, to prevent flood waters from reaching the structure.

When a flash flood WARNING is issued, or the moment you realize that a flash flood is imminent, act quickly to save yourself. You may have only seconds.

Go to higher ground - climb to safety. Avoid already flooded and high velocity flow areas. Do not cross flowing streams.

If driving, be aware that the road bed may not be intact under flood waters. Turn around and go another way. NEVER drive through flooded roadways!

Try to leave early enough so that you avoid being marooned by flooded roads and washed out bridges.

Tell someone else you are leaving; your neighbor, or call a relative if phones are working, etc.

Be especially cautious at night when it is harder to recognize flood dangers.

Do not camp or park your vehicle along streams and washes, particularly during threatening conditions.

If advised to evacuate by emergency responders, do so immediately. If you have a little time, turn off utilities at main switches or valves. Disconnect electrical appliances, but do not touch any electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.

Children should never be allowed to play around high water, storm drains, viaducts, etc.

Under no circumstances should you try to swim or dive into water. Currents are deadly.

Be aware that shortcuts may be blocked off so don't try to find them on your own.

Keep your battery radio/car radio, etc. on to stay informed by public officials as to current conditions or where to obtain shelter and assistance if needed.

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ICE JAMS

Ice jam situations rarely cause a major concern. They are a common factor with winter weather and the freezing and thawing out, then freezing again.

However, ice jams have been known to be a problem for Coshocton County. While incidents differ, it is difficult to address an ice jam specifically since where the ice jam is located and the type of weather we're having at the time of the jam, largely reflect on the response needed to deal with the situation.

There are four basic ways of dealing with an ice jam:

1. Leave it alone.
2. Leave it alone, but monitor it by changing conditions.
3. Use equipment to move ice, bust ice, or dig out around ice.
4. Blast ice.

NOTE: ORC 1533.58 INSTREAM BLASTING (ODNR Division of Wildlife)

No person shall use explosives in the waters of the state unless it is for engineering purposes and with the written permission of the Chief of the Division of Wildlife.

To blast ice, please know that it can cause fish kill, damage river structure, and bridge structure, and should require a permit from Ohio Department of Natural Resources through the Division of Water or the Wildlife Preserve. Blasting of ice is only effective when conditions are right for the ice and the water, and should only be done by trained blasting contractors.

LOG JAMS

Debris deposition and sedimentation during flood events add to property damage and clean up costs. Logs and other drift swept along in flood waters can collapse buildings and cause structural failure of bridges and culverts. Debris lodged in bridge and culvert openings cause flood damage that would otherwise not occur. Logjams existing in the channel prior to flood events also create backwaters that prolong the duration of the standing water problems during smaller, more frequent flood events.

Log jam removal is a very complex issue. Contact the Coshocton County Soil and Water Conservation Service in the County Services Building, 724 S. 7th Street for more information regarding removal of log jams.

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FLOOD INSURANCE

Flooding is one of the perils not covered by a standard homeowner's policy. It is simply impossible for the private insurance sector to spread the potentially huge flood loss payments over large enough numbers of policyholders. To overcome this, the U. S. Congress, in 1968, created the National Flood Insurance Program to provide affordable flood insurance through a federal subsidy. However, Congress specified that such insurance can only be sold in communities that enact local flood plain regulations. In joining the program, a community must provide the federal government with evidence that such regulations have been adopted. COSHOCTON COUNTY, CITY OF COSHOCTON, AND THE VILLAGE OF WARSAW ARE AMONG THE LIST OF OHIO COUNTIES AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS THAT HAVE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAINS WITH REFERENCE TO THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM. THIS PROGRAM IS VOLUNTARY. (This list was taken from an updated October 7, 1996 listing from Ohio Department of Natural Resources - Division of Water.)

For each local floodplain a manager must be identified. His primary responsibility is the administration and enforcement of community flood damage prevention regulations. These managers need to review proposed activities to ensure that the development is protected from the expected flood risk, and to determine that a development will not increase the flood hazard to others. The following is a checklist of his/her roles/responsibilities.

- Conduct inspections of development to ensure compliance.
- Take enforcement actions to resolve noncompliance development.
- Interact in appeals and variance process to advise applicants and provide technical information to review board.
- Maintain records of development compliance as required by NFIP.
- Maintain current floodplain maps and flood data.
- Coordinate map appeals and revisions.
- Disseminate floodplain management information.
- Identify opportunities for reducing flood damage potential.

ROLE OF COSHOCTON COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Coshocton County EMA office is responsible for the coordination of local-level emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation within the jurisdiction and acts as liaison of Ohio EMA when state assistance is required during emergencies. The director has familiarity with the risk and hazards within Coshocton County. During the disaster preparedness and recovery, opportunities to reduce future potential for flood damage can be identified and implemented.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

GOOD SAMARITAN LAW FOR HAZMAT INCIDENTS

On March 10, 1986, the Governor of the State of Ohio signed a law that gives civil liability to persons who give aid or advice in a hazardous materials emergency. The aid or advice must be requested by one of the following government officials.

- A. Fire Chief of the jurisdiction where the incident occurred.
- B. Coshocton County Sheriff
- C. Law Enforcement of the jurisdiction where incident occurred.
- D. Coshocton County Emergency Management Director.
- E. Coshocton County Commissioners, Mayor of City or Village, Township Trustees
- F. Some select State Officials

The person given the aid or advice must not expect any remuneration for himself/herself or their company from the government official, authority or agency that requested the aid or advice. The person or persons given the aid or advice must be specially qualified by training or experience to give the aid or advice in that particular instance.

The person giving the aid or advice must not engage in any willful, wanton or reckless misconduct or grossly negligent misconduct in giving the aid or advice. Neither the person giving the aid or advice nor the public or private employer of the persons giving the aid or advice was responsible for causing the release or threat of release, nor would otherwise be liable for damages caused by the release.

Once the request for aid or advice has been received by the person who has been requested to give the aid or advice, he/she must immediately call the **Emergency Response Center at the Ohio EPA at (800) 282-9378** and give them the following information.

- a. Your name
- b. The name of your company
- c. The name and title of the person who requested the aid or advice
- d. The location of the incident
- e. The type of material involved in the incident

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

HAZMAT INCIDENTS – WHO PAYS FOR THE CLEAN UP?

If a hazardous materials incident occurs on private property, the owner of the property will be responsible for calling a clean-up contractor, paying the costs of the clean-up contractor, chemical analysis costs and the cost of supplies used by the HAZMAT team. If the owner of the private property cannot afford the cost of clean up or refuses responsibility, the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred can authorize emergency clean up and payment for costs as there is a threat to public health or the environment. Reimbursement for costs in such instances may then be pursued through legal means.

If a hazardous materials incident occurs on the highway or right-of-way maintained by the State of Ohio, or hazardous materials are released from a storm drainage ditch along the state right-of-way, the State of Ohio will assume responsibility for the costs of the incident. If the responsible party cannot be found, and all efforts to find the source of the spill have been exhausted, the charges for laboratory analysis, and costs incurred by the Coshocton County HAZMAT team, including the expense of calling a private contractor for clean-up, may be reimbursed through a separate fund with EPA for clean up or may need to be locally absorbed.

If a hazardous materials incident occurs on a village street, city street, township road or right-of-way, or hazardous materials are released from a storm sewer and/or sewage system, the jurisdiction will assume responsibility for the costs of the incident, (if the responsible enterprise cannot be found), including calling a private contractor for clean-up and paying the costs.

Most chemical users, haulers, etc. have insurance. For Coshocton County's past history of collection of expenses have been 100 percent. It is the responsibility of the spiller or source of the spill to pursue the reimbursement to the Coshocton County HAZMAT through the Local Emergency Planning Committee's account for expenses. Guidelines for Coshocton County for charging is the actual expenses for equipment or materials used or destroyed, overtime of paid personnel who are working extra-ordinary hours, \$100 for response vehicle, and 20 percent administrative charge for the entire bill. This money is put into a separate line item and used to support the area HAZMAT team. All billing is done by the EMA Director who is the financial person in charge of the LEPC grant funds. The services of the County Prosecutor are available if needed and bills cannot be collected.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY CHECKLIST I

If radiological hazard is suspected, position personnel, vehicles, and Incident Command Post a safe distance upwind of the site. (150-200 feet if possible)

Perform lifesaving or rescue functions if applicable.

Immediately notify these agencies:

- Coshocton County Sheriff's Department (911)
- Coshocton County HAZMAT Team (622-2411 at Sheriff's Department or City Fire at 622-2555)
- Coshocton County EMA (622-1984)
- Ohio EMA (614-889-7150) local director will do if possible.
- Ohio EPA (800-282-9378)
- Coshocton Hospital (622-6411)

Obtain information concerning the cargo from placards, labels, shipping documents.

Place shipping papers in a clear plastic bag that you can see through well enough to read the necessary information. This is to protect anyone handling the shipping papers from possible contamination.

Consult DOT Emergency Response Guidebook.

All persons near the scene (at any time) of the incident need to be taken to an isolated area out of the hot zone and checked for contamination. Any contaminated persons should be transported to Coshocton Hospital for decontamination as soon as possible. Assign one of the emergency response personnel to assure that no one leaves the isolated area until they have been checked for contamination. (This is to prevent the spread of contamination to other areas). Obtain names of all people involved.

Emergency responders should utilize full protective gear including SCBA.

Survey meters and dosimeters should be used to determine exposure rates of an area and total exposures to the individual.

Emergency responders should not exceed:

- 5 REM of exposure for non-lifesaving duties.
- 10 REM for protection of valuable property.
- 25 REM for lifesaving or protection of large population.

Establish an exclusion zone to isolate the area from non-emergency response personnel.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY CHECKLIST II

All contaminated articles (turn out gear, tools, etc.) should be bagged and tagged and will remain in the controlled area for proper disposition.

Prohibit eating, drinking, and smoking in the immediate area. (This is to prevent internal contamination).

EXTERNAL RADIATION PROTECTIVE MEASURES

There are three (3) things to put between you and the source of radiation: Time, Distance, and Shielding.

TIME: Limit the length of time you are exposed.

DISTANCE: Maintain a safe distance or limit close contact between you and source.

SHIELDING: Place an absorbing material between you and the source (example: fire truck).

Remain calm. Do not be overly concerned with the presence of radioactive material or allow it to disrupt usual emergency response activities. **REMEMBER:** It is improbable that emergency personnel will receive any radiation injury during these operations if proper precautions mentioned above are followed.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT

Assess and treat life-threatening injuries immediately. The need for immediate medical attention of victims takes priority over the radiological aspects for the incident. Treatment priorities include: airway, breathing, circulation, spinal & other injuries.

Remove patient to secondary treatment area away from areas of exposure and contamination as soon as possible.

The decontamination of victims or responders at the incident site consists of removal of clothing only. Any further decontamination may spread contaminants.

Victims should be transported from the scene by personnel who have remained out of the controlled area.

Move the ambulance cot to the clean side of the control line and unfold a clean sheet or blanket over it.

Place the victim on the covered cot and package the victim by folding the sheet or blanket over and securing the ends in an appropriate manner. Do not remove the victim from the backboard if one was used.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

RADIATION - EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT

The ambulance being used to transport victims from a contaminated scene should be prepared with plastic sheeting covering the floor and walls of the vehicle in order to prevent contamination of the vehicle. For example: Contamination could be transferred to the vehicle by contaminated dirt on the shoes of personnel removing victims to control area, then getting on the shoes of other personnel and being tracked into the vehicle.

Transport the victims to the hospital emergency department. The hospital should be given additional appropriate information, and the ambulance crew should ask for any special instructions the hospital may have on where to take the contaminated people, etc.

Follow the hospital's radiological protocol upon arrival.

The ambulance and crew should not return to regular service until the crew, vehicle, and equipment have undergone monitoring and decontamination if necessary.

Personnel should not eat, drink, or smoke, etc., at the accident site, in the ambulance or at the hospital until they have undergone monitoring and decontamination if necessary.

DIFFERENT FORMS OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

SOLID - It is highly unlikely that a victim would become contaminated as long as responders utilize time, distance, and shielding when dealing with a radioactive source. They will keep exposure low. It's highly unlikely that a victim could transfer contamination to others.

POWDER - In powder form, a victim may be contaminated by inhalation and/or by direct physical contact that leaves contamination on skin and clothes. Responders can become contaminated by direct contact with these victims and the surrounding scene, since they could actually touch or inhale the powder. Wind is a factor and can be carried further distances and be a potential threat to those people farther away. If raining, the powder could be transported by water runoff to the environment.

PROTECTIVE MEASURE FOR POWDER would be to reduce danger by covering with a tarp or place dirt over and around material.

LIQUID - Swallowing or coming in direct contact with liquid radiation can contaminate a responder or with any absorbent materials that have been contaminated with the liquid. If the liquid evaporates, a residue will be left behind that can also pose a contamination hazard. If it is raining, the liquid can be carried by water run-off to environment.

PROTECTIVE MEASURE FOR LIQUID - Responders need to use diking material to contain it. If it is raining, a tarp can be placed over the liquid to assist in containing the liquid as well.

GASEOUS - Anyone coming into contact with the gas can become contaminated: (a) internally by inhalation, or (b) by absorbent into skin if the person walks through a vapor. When wind is present, the gases can travel long distances in a gaseous plume.

PROTECTIVE MEASURE FOR GASEOUS - Stop at its source.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

DECONTAMINATION

Any contaminated responder needs to shower at the hospital in its designated shower, (using lukewarm water and mild soap). Catch and contain the contaminated water.

All other personnel involved at the site of the incident and not found to be contaminated should shower immediately following the incident using mild soap and lukewarm water. Showering is done as a precaution.

TYPES OF RADIATION

ALPHA is not able to penetrate human skin. It can be harmful to humans if the materials are inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through open wounds. Instruments cannot detect Alpha radiation through even a tiny layer of water, blood, dust, paper, or other material, because Alpha is not penetrating. It travels in inches (a very short distance in air), and is not able to penetrate turnout gear, clothing, or a cover on a probe.

BETA may travel in feet (several yards in air and is moderately penetrating). It can penetrate the human skin to the germinal layer, where new skin cells are produced. If Beta emitting contaminants are allowed to remain on the skin for a long period of time, they may cause skin injury (burns/blisters). It can be harmful if deposited internally. Turnout gear provides some protection.

GAMMA is able to travel hundreds of feet in the air and may penetrate the human body. It readily penetrates most materials. X-rays are like Gamma rays. They, too, are penetrating radiation. Radioactive materials that emit GAMMA radiation and X-rays constitute both an external and internal hazard to humans. Dense materials are needed for shielding from GAMMA and turnout gear provides little shielding from penetrating radiation, but will prevent contamination of the skin by these materials.

HOW DOES EXPOSURE AFFECT PEOPLE?

Small doses affect the blood-forming organs and tissues causing reduction in platelets, red blood cells, and white blood cells (which fight infection). Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite and feeling ill. Larger doses also destroy the cells lining the stomach and intestines resulting in nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea within a few days of exposure. Dehydration may result and lead to death. Blood transfusions can help. For very high doses, brain tissue damage will result with nausea, vomiting, tremors, convulsions, and death usually occurs within 48 hours.

In addition, there may be burning and scarring of the skin or lungs, a tendency to develop cataracts, and a tendency to develop cancer.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

Homeland Security Alert

The President has agreed to: elevate / downgrade
The National Homeland Security System to:

GREEN (Low Condition)

Low risk of terrorist attacks. The following Protective Measures may be applied:

- * Refining and exercising preplanned Protective Measures;
- * Ensuring personnel receive training on HSAS, department, or agency-specified Protective Measures;
- * Regularly assessing facilities for vulnerabilities and taking measures to reduce them.

BLUE (Guarded Condition)

General risk of terrorist attack. In addition to the previously outlined Protective Measures, the following may apply:

- * Checking communications with designated emergency response or command locations
- * Reviewing and updating emergency response procedures; and
- * Providing the public with necessary information.

YELLOW (Elevated Condition)

Significant risk of terrorist attack. In addition to the previously outlined Protective Measures, the following may apply:

- * Increasing surveillance of critical locations;
- * Coordinating emergency plans with nearby jurisdictions;
- * Assessing further refinement of Protective Measures within the context of the current threat information;
- * Implementing, as appropriate contingency and emergency response plans.

ORANGE (High Condition)

High risk of terrorist attack. In addition to the previously outlined Protective Measures, the following may apply:

- * Coordinating necessary security efforts with armed forces or law enforcement agencies
- * Taking additional precaution at public events;
- * Preparing to work at an alternate site or with a dispersed workforce; and
- * Restricting access to essential personnel only.

RED (Severe Condition)

The severe risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the previously outlined Protective Measures, the following may apply:

- * Assigning emergency response personnel and pre-positioning specially trained teams
- * Monitoring, redirecting or constraining transportation systems
- * Closing public and government facilities; and
- * Increasing or redirecting personnel to address critical emergency needs.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

FAMILY PREPAREDNESS

Three Day Survival Pack

Prepare, in advance, a 33-gallon plastic trash barrel to store emergency supplies for yourself and members of your household. The barrel should have a tight fitting or latching lid to keep insects or household pets from disturbing your supplies.

Store the barrel in your garage or (better yet) in a backyard storage shed. Make sure your supplies will be accessible in an emergency. Store the barrel in such a manner that it will not easily tip over and spill or damage the contents.

Store your emergency supplies in the barrel, in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of your household for at least 72 hours. Store items, as follows, in the barrel.

Bottom of the Barrel

Bedding Plastic sheets/tarp Sleeping bag Blankets	Eating Equipment Can opener Dish pan, Disposable dishes and utensils
Clothing One change/person	Infant Needs If applicable
Personal Supplies Good book Pencil/paper Toiletries Towel	Equipment Axe Shovel Bucket Plastic bag liners
Fuel and Light Candles Matches Sterno (canned heat)	Other Eye dropper Liquid chlorine bleach Water purification tablets
Money	

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

Middle of the Barrel

<p>Food Three-day supply of food requiring no refrigeration. Date all food items and rotate stock as required to maintain freshness. Write out a menu for each day.</p>	<p>Water 1 gallon per person per day. Store water separately in sealed containers</p>
<p>Example:</p> <p>Bottle of multi-vitamins Canned fruit juice Canned tuna or pork and beans (1/2 lb./person) Dried fruit (1/2 lb./person) Graham crackers (1/2 lb./person) Nonfat dry milk (1/2 lb./person) Peanut butter (1/2 lb./person)</p> <p>This supplies daily 2100 calories and essential nutrients.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p>If there are 4 people in your household, you should have 12 gallons, which is 4 gallons per day for 3 days (72 hours).</p>

Top of the Barrel

Flashlight
Pocket/Utility knife
<p>First Aid Kit, including:</p> <p>Drugs Antibiotic Ointment, Aspirin Tablets (5 grain), Kaopectate Bandages, Ace bandage, plastic strips, large triangular, Butterfly bandages Adhesive tape, 2" wide roll, Cotton-tipped swabs Gauze pads (4" x 4"), Sterile absorbent cotton Sterile gauze bandages, 2" & 4" wide rolls Misc. First Aid handbook Petroleum jelly, Rubbing alcohol, Tissues Tweezers, Thermometer, Scissors</p>
Radio, Spare Batteries
Medication -prescribed or recommended by your doctor

The size of your family may require that more than one barrel be used to store your three-day survival pack. Campers' supplies are a good choice for many of the required items, because of their compact and durable design.

Remember to check your stock regularly and replace out-of-date items.
 If you have a tent, store it near your three-day survival pack. If your house is severely damaged during the earthquake, your tent may be your only shelter.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

HOW TO PURIFY WATER FOR DRINKING

If water is polluted with dirt or sediment, strain it into a container through paper towels, paper coffee filters, or several layers of clean cloth to remove any sediment or floating matter. Disinfect the strained water with a 5.25% sodium hypochlorite solution (liquid household chlorine bleach) OR with tincture of iodine. DO NOT use the granular form of household bleach, it is POISONOUS! To disinfect water, use the following formula:

Amount of water	Amount of chlorine bleach to add:		Amount of tincture of iodine 2% to add:	
	Clear water	Cloudy water	Clear water	Cloudy water
1 quart	2 drops	4 drops	3 drops	6 drops
1 gallon	8 drops	16 drops	12 drops	24 drops
5 gallons	½ teaspoon	1 teaspoon	¾ teaspoon	1½ teaspoons

NOTE: If liquid chlorine bleach is older than one year, the amount used should be doubled, as it loses strength over time.

Purchase an eye dropper to add bleach or iodine to the water. Use the eye dropper for this purpose ONLY.

Mix well by stirring or shaking the water in a container. Let stand for 30 minutes before using. A slight chlorine odor should be detectable in the water. If not, repeat the dosage and let stand for an additional 15 minutes before using.

If the water can be boiled, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend that it be boiled for at least 1 minute. This should remove any harmful bacterial contamination. Check with your local Health Department for local recommendations.

Water purification tablets are available in drug stores and sporting goods stores and are recommended for your first aid kit. Follow the directions on the package to purify water. Water purification tablets have a shelf life of 2 years and lose their effectiveness if they get damp before use.

Purify only enough water at one time to last for 48 hours. This will minimize the chances of re-contamination.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

MASS TRAUMA PREPAREDNESS and RESPONSE CHECKLIST

When traumatic events occur, they affect many people. Mass trauma is the term used to describe the injuries, death, disability, and emotional stress caused by a catastrophic event, such as a large-scale natural disaster or a terrorist attack. When mass trauma occurs, The Center of Disease Control (CDC) can assist with guidance for state and local health departments in responding.

A traumatic event is where some stressful event has occurred or a series of events have occurred that are marked by a sense of horror, helplessness, serious injury, or the threat of serious injury or death. Traumatic events affect survivors, rescue workers, and the friends and relatives of victims who have been involved in the incident or event. It may have an impact on people who have seen the event either firsthand or on television.

COMMON RESPONSES

A person's response to a traumatic event may vary. Responses include feelings of fear, grief and depression. Physical and behavioral responses include nausea, dizziness, and changes in appetite and sleep pattern, as well as withdrawal from daily activities. Responses to trauma can last for weeks to months before people start to feel normal again. Failure to feel better after one month of the event may be an indication that the person is suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is an intense physical and emotional response to thoughts and reminders of the event that may last for many weeks or months after the traumatic event. The symptoms of PTSD fall into three broad types: re-living, avoidance and increased arousal.

Symptoms of re-living include flashbacks, nightmares, and extreme emotional and physical reactions to reminders of the event. Emotional reactions can include feeling guilty, extreme fear of harm, and numbing of emotions. Physical reactions can include uncontrollable shaking, chills or heart palpitations, and tension headaches.

Symptoms of avoidance include staying away from activities, places, thoughts, or feelings related to the trauma or feeling detached or estranged from others.

Symptoms of increased arousal include being overly alert or easily startled, difficulty sleeping, irritability or outbursts of anger, and lack of concentration.

Other symptoms of PTSD could include: panic attacks, depression, suicidal thoughts and feelings, drug abuse, feelings of being estranged and isolated, and not being able to perform daily tasks.

Mental health counseling may be necessary.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

Hazards and Preparedness

This section contains information that is valuable to the public for preparedness and informational purposes.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Use this table to identify the items that would be needed for specific emergencies.
Then organize and store the emergency items for use.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	Shelter Isolation Checklist	Car Checklist	Evacuation Checklist	First Aid Checklist	Winter Checklist
Loss of Service	X		X	X	X
No electrical power					
No water, Heat, Phone					
Snow Storm	X	X		X	X
Bad roads					
High Water	X		X	X	
Tornado	X			X	
Hazardous Material	X		X	X	
Chemical spill					
Gas release					

Additional References:

Coshocton County Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Education
U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security
Weather Safety

www.coshoctonema.com
www.tallytown.com/educate.html
www.ready.gov
www.weathersafety.ohio.gov

February 2008

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

1. SHELTER IN PLACE / ISOLATION CHECKLIST

This checklist would enable a family to protect themselves by remaining in their home for several hours to four (4) days until outside conditions are safe. Typical examples are tornadoes and hazardous chemical releases or road conditions when impassable due to ice, snow or high water.

Equipment / Tools

- NOAA weather radio hand-operated or extra batteries
- Cell phone & charger
- Flashlight & batteries
- Fire extinguisher (5 lb., A-B-C type)
- Shut off wrench for gas & water lines
- Plastic sheeting & duct tape, nails
- Tool kit, pliers, hammer, axe, shovel, broom, crowbar, pocket knife
- Whistle

Food

- Date stamp, rotate
- Water, potable 1 gallon / per day / per person
- Food stuffs requiring no cooking or refrigeration, canned, freeze dry
- Snacks (high energy): granola, trail mix, peanut butter, crackers, vitamins
- Fruit juices, soft drinks

Money

- Cash, change, credit cards

Clothing

- For each person
- Extra change of clothing, warm coat, rain gear, depending upon the season
- Sturdy shoes, hat
- Sleeping bag or blanket

Supplies

- Paper towels & large trash bags
- Food utensils, cups, disposable
- Can opener, manual
- Matches in water proof container
- Dust mask or t-shirt for breathing

First Aid

- See the First Aid Kit Checklist
- Medications, prescription & nonprescription

Sanitation

- Toilet paper, towelettes
- Hand soap, liquid detergent
- Plastic garbage bags, ties
- Plastic bucket with tight lid
- Disinfectant or chlorine bleach

Special Supplies

- Infants: Food, formula, diapers, bottles, pacifiers
- Feminine supplies
- Elderly: Dentures, medications, contact lenses, extra eye glasses

Pet Supplies

- Food, water, medications and litter

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

PROCEDURES WHEN ORDERED TO SHELTER IN PLACE FOR A CHEMICAL EMERGENCY

Be aware that some gases are heavier than air and sink to low areas, therefore, avoid taking shelter in a basement. Listen to local radio / television for instructions.

- Close exterior doors and windows, all interior doors, including fire doors.
- Use a rolled, wet towel to block under exterior doors.
- Seal any drafts around exterior doors and windows with duct tape.
- Shut off fans that force air out or into the building.
- Shut off air conditioners or furnaces (set ventilation system on 100 percent recirculation, where possible)

- Block all vents
 - Vent in kitchen ceiling
 - Vent in bathroom ceiling
 - Fireplace dampers
 - Dryer vents
 - Stove vents

- Listen to the radio and/or television for further information.
- Designate a location where friends / family members can gather or call for information.
- If the chemical is potentially explosive, close all drapes, curtains, and shades, and then stay away from windows to prevent injury from breaking glass.

It is imperative that all electrical power and appliances be shut off.
Make sure there are no pilot lights or sparking from a light switch being turned on or off.
(Could ignite the chemical gas.)

- Move all people to the center of the building to provide shielding from the source of contaminations. Remain in protected interior of the building where toxic vapors are less likely to penetrate.
- If you suspect gas or vapors are in the building, take shallow breaths through a cloth, or piece of clothing.
- Assure that any food or water has not been contaminated before consumption.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

2. CAR KIT CHECKLIST

This checklist can be used when residents are driving in cold temperatures and could become stranded.

- Maintain at least a half tank of gasoline
- Battery jumper cables
- Fire extinguisher (5 lb., A-B-C type)
- Shovel
- Cell phone with a vehicle battery charger
- Emergency flares
- Whistle

- Blankets or sleeping bags
- Flashlights and batteries (date batteries)
- Dry high-energy snacks (store in air tight plastic bags)
- Bottled water or juices
- Foods, nonperishable, granola bars, trail mix (store in air tight plastic bags)
- Extra hats, gloves and jackets
- Bright cloth or scarf to signal for assistance

- First Aid Kit (See the First Aid Checklist)

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

3. EVACUATION CHECKLIST

This checklist can be used when it is necessary to leave a residence and go to another location for temporary shelter that provides basic living conditions.

Traveling Supplies

- See Car Kit Checklist

Equipment

- NOAA weather radio hand-operated or extra batteries
- Cell phone, batteries and charger
- Flashlight and batteries
- Whistle

First Aid, Medications and Hygiene

- Car First Aid Kit
- Personal prescriptions for three (3) days
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Soap and towels

Clothing

- Extra change of clothing, warm coat, hat, gloves
- Warm clothes (If appropriate)
- Sturdy shoes
- Rain gear (If appropriate)

Food

- Water, potable 1 gallon / per day / per person, fruit juices, soft drinks
- Snacks (High Energy): granola, trail mix, peanut butter, crackers

Important Papers and Documents Keep records in plastic resealable bags.

- Cash and credit cards
- Driver's license, will, bank account numbers
- Phone numbers for family and friends who need to be notified of relocation
- Passports, social security cards, immunization records
- Insurance policies, contracts, deeds, stock and bonds
- Credit card account numbers and companies
- Family records (birth, marriage, death certificates)

Store these materials in a convenient location known to all family members.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

4. FIRST AID CHECKLIST

This checklist can be used to assemble a basic first aid kit.

Prepare a first aid kit for your home and a smaller one for each car.

- First Aid Manual

- Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes
- Assorted sizes of safety pins
- Cleansing agent/soap
- Latex gloves (2 pairs)
- Sunscreen
- Tweezers
- Moistened towelettes
- Thermometer
- 2-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6)
- 4-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6)
- Triangular bandages (3)
- 2-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls)
- 3-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls)
- Scissors
- Tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricant
- Needle
- Medicine Dropper
- Antiseptic
- Tongue blades (2)

- Non-prescription drugs
- Aspirin or non aspirin pain reliever
- Anti-diarrhea medication
- Antacid (for stomach)
- Laxative
- Activated charcoal (used when advised by Poison Control)

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

5. WINTER HOME CHECKLIST

- Develop the home's disaster preparedness plan.
- Prepare your home for winter cold temperatures and high winds.
- Define where to meet and a plan for a severe snow storm or blizzard.
- Define a plan for a power outage, light, heat, water.

How to dress

Wear loose-fitting, light-weight, warm clothing in several layers. Trapped air insulates.

Clothing layers can be removed to avoid perspiration and subsequent chilling.

Outer garments should be tightly woven, water repellent, and hooded.

Wear a hat. Half of the body heat loss can be lost from the head.

Mittens are better than gloves.

Cover the mouth to protect lungs from extreme cold.

- Clear gutters
- Repair roofs
- Cut away tree branches that could fall in a blizzard or ice storm
- Install storm windows
- Cover windows with plastic
- Caulk windows
- Seal door jams with weather stripping
- Insulate pipes
- Assure ample fuel supply
- Close off unneeded parts of the house
- Prepare an alternative heating source (fireplace, extra wood, kerosene heater)
- Locate main water valve
- Locate main power switch

- Equip car with items from the "**2. Car Checklist**"

- Meet with your neighbors and offer contact phone numbers for an emergency.
Check on elderly and shut in neighbors and be sure they have adequate heating.
Offer to bring in supplies when roads are icy.

- Assure animals and livestock have unimpeded access to shelter, food and water

- During a winter storm Warning or Watch, stay inside, stay informed
- Keep alert for changing conditions and danger

For more winter safety tips, visit the Winter Safety Awareness campaign on the Ohio EMA web site at: www.ema.ohio.gov/Weather.htm

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

NATURAL HAZARDS

FLOODS

Concerns

One of the main concerns of flooding is the effect that it may have on vulnerable facilities of critical infrastructure. Prior to the construction of the Mohawk and Wills Creek Dams by the Corps of Engineers, flooding along the main waterways was common. The city of Coshocton lies at the juncture of the Walhonding and Tuscarawas Rivers. In 1913, major flooding affected parts of Coshocton. After the construction of the dams in 1936, high water was controlled and major flooding eliminated.

Capabilities

The county's emergency response agencies are fairly well equipped for flooding conditions with mutual aid companies readily accessible.

Training

There are several fire departments with emergency response watercrafts in the county. It is the responsibility of each fire company to train and to stay proficient in order to be able to respond to flooding conditions.

Procedures

All response agencies shall follow and conform to their respective Standard Operating Guidelines.

The following emergency response procedures encompass natural, technological, man-made and additional hazards applicable to our region, some of which may contain unique planning requirements.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), through its Weather Service's River Forecast Centers and River District Offices, issues flood forecasts and warnings when rainfall is enough to cause rivers to overflow their banks and when melting snow may combine with rainfall to produce similar effects.

Flood warnings are forecasts of impending floods and are distributed to the public by radio and television through local government emergency forces. The warning message tells the expected severity of flooding (minor, moderate, or major), the affected river, and when and where flooding will begin. Careful preparations and prompt response will reduce property loss and ensure personal safety.

Flash flood warnings are the most urgent type of flood warning issued and are transmitted to the public by radio, and television established by local government to meet local needs.

See Prepare Section 2.1.1 of the ***Emergency Operations Plan*** for details on dam failure and stream flooding. Coshocton County Emergency Management will remain in contact with officials and/or departments during an incident or suspected incident.

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Should property and residents be threatened, EMA in cooperation and coordination with local fire and police personnel, will:

Drive through the threatened area and advise residents of the situation.

Make door-to-door contact with residents.

Keep local radio station(s) informed of threatened areas and ask that the information be broadcast.

Local Government Instruction

Area radio and television stations usually broadcast the latest flood information and warnings. However, local government's chief executive or their emergency public information representative will prepare more specific advice and instructions over **WTNS 99.3 FM** and **1560 AM Radio** and cable TV.

Suggested Flood Safety Instructions for Citizens

Before the flood:

Find out how high your property is above or below possible flood levels so when predicted flood levels are broadcast, you will know if you can expect to be flooded. This information may be obtained from your Coshocton County Engineer's Office.

See the ***Preparedness Checklist*** in this document for a list of food and supply items to have available.

Keep materials like sandbags, plywood, plastic sheeting, and lumber handy for emergency waterproofing.

Flood warning:

If forced or advised to leave the home, move immediately to a safe area before access is cut off by flood water.

Store drinking water in closed, clean containers, (1 gallon per person per day). Water service may be interrupted.

If flooding is likely, and time permits, move essential items and furniture to upper floors of the house.

Cut off all electrical circuits at the fuse panel or disconnect switch. If this is not possible, turn off or disconnect all electrical appliances. Shut off the water service and gas valves in the home.

During the flood:

Avoid areas subject to sudden flooding.

Do not attempt to drive over a flooded road. You can be stranded or washed away by as little as two (2) inches of moving water.

If your vehicle stalls, abandon it immediately and seek higher ground. Many people drown while trying to rescue their car.

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After the flood:

Test drinking water for potability. Wells should be tested by the Coshocton County Health Department before drinking.

Do not visit disaster area. Your presence can hamper rescue and other emergency operations.

Do not handle live electrical equipment in wet areas; electrical equipment should be checked and dried before returning to service.

Use flashlights, not lanterns or torches, to examine buildings; flammables may be inside.

Report broken utility lines to police, fire or other appropriate authorities.

Keep your radio tuned to **WTNS 99.3 FM, 1560 AM**, or TV stations for incident information for:

Status information

Where to go to obtain necessary medical care in your area

Where to go for emergency assistance such as housing, clothing, food, etc.

What steps the authorities want you to take

Health Issues after Flooding

Cleanup

Residents in flooded areas should take the necessary steps to help protect themselves and their families from both short-term and long-term effects of flooding.

Anyone who receives a puncture wound or any wound contaminated with sewage, soil or saliva during cleanup should check with their physician to see if a tetanus booster is necessary, based on the person's vaccine history, the date of the last dose received and the type of injury.

Mold

Mold is likely to be a problem in flooded homes and has the potential to affect the health of all family members. All water must be removed and leaks fixed before cleaning.

- Clean hard surfaces with a bleach and water solution.
- Make sure to ventilate the area when using chlorine bleach.
- Wear a filter mask and gloves to avoid contact with the mold.
- Let the bleach and water sit for 15 minutes and then dry the area thoroughly.
- Porous materials, such as carpeting, wallboard, insulation, wallpaper and furniture, which are wet and can not be cleaned or dried quickly, should be discarded since they can be a mold source.

Simple ways to dry and clean your house:

- If the humidity outside is lower than indoors, and if the weather permits, open all doors and windows.
- Use fans to move the air and dry your home. Do not use central air conditioning or the furnace blower if the ducts were under water. They will blow dirty air that might contain contaminants.
- Use dehumidifiers and window air conditioners, especially in closed-up areas.
- Open closets and cabinet doors to let air circulate.
- Call a contractor who specializes in drying flooded buildings.

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Food Safety

Eating food exposed to flood waters may cause serious illness or death. Throw away all food containers that are bulging, leaking or dented, even if no sign of a leak is obvious. Bacteria can pass through openings too small for liquids, so if you have any doubts, throw it away.

Ohio Department of Health also recommends throwing away home-canned goods if the tops have been exposed to flooding. Food in paper containers, cloth or cardboard packaging that has been exposed to the water should also be discarded, along with soft drinks and ketchup bottles that use capped containers.

Commercially canned goods (those purchased at grocery stores) may be saved if they are disinfected prior to opening. Label the can with a waterproof marker, remove the paper label and wash the can thoroughly in hot, soapy water. Rinse well; after washing and rinsing can, disinfect it by soaking it for five minutes in a chlorine solution using one tablespoon of bleach (labeled 5.25 percent sodium hypochlorite) for each gallon of cool water.

Water Safety

If you are concerned about the safety of your tap water, boil it vigorously for at least three minutes. If you cannot boil it, add five drops of bleach to each gallon. Mix thoroughly and let stand for 30 minutes. Use this method with water that is clear in appearance.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

TORNADOES

Concerns

A main concern for emergencies related to tornadoes is accessibility to remote areas of the county to check for injured or missing victims.

Capabilities

The county's emergency responders are capable of dealing with tornado emergencies. Coshocton has a countywide system of sirens and media notices that will give residents an early warning of a tornado. See Respond Section 3.1 of the Emergency Operations Plan for a list of county siren locations.

Training

There are several training opportunities throughout the year to train personnel for severe storm situations. Individuals are required to take a storm spotters course before they can be part of the team. All emergency agencies throughout the county assist with the task of early detection and warning for the county.

Procedures

Each agency has established procedures to deal with an impending tornado or search, rescue and recovery after one has touched down. Each agency will follow their respective standard operating guidelines.

The tornado is a violent local storm with whirling winds of tremendous speed. It appears as a revolving, funnel-shaped cloud that extends toward the ground from the base of the thundercloud. It varies from gray to black in color. The tornado spins like a top and may sound like the roaring of an airplane or locomotive. These small short-lived storms are the most violent of all atmospheric phenomena, and over a small area, the most destructive.

Coshocton County's population base is of the most concern and includes Coshocton, outlying villages, and schools. It is the philosophy of the county EMA that early warning is the best defense against threatening weather. The local EMA in cooperation with local emergency responders has an active storm spotters program that affords citizens early warning of impending storms.

Suggested Tornado Safety Instructions for Citizens

TORNADO WATCH: Means that an atmospheric condition exists and tornadoes may develop.

TORNADO WARNING: Means a tornado has actually been sighted or indicated on radar.

Warnings

The National Weather Service issues severe weather warnings to the public over radio and TV stations. Sirens will also be used to notify county residents of a tornado warning.

Actions

Knowing what to do when a tornado is approaching may mean the difference between life and death. If you see any revolving, funnel-shaped clouds on a cloudy day, report them by telephone immediately to the local police department, sheriff's office, or National Weather Service office. Do not use the phone to get information and advice; depend on radio or TV as indicated above.

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Before the Tornado

A TORNADO WATCH is announced:

Keep the radio or television on and listen for the latest Weather Service warnings and advisories. If power fails, use a portable battery radio or the car radio.

Keep watching the sky, especially to the south and southwest.

A Tornado is Announced

Homes

Seek protection in an underground shelter or cave or substantial steel- framed or reinforced concrete building. If none is available, take refuge in other places as indicated below.

- If the home has no basement, take cover under heavy furniture on the ground floor in the central part of the house, or in a small room on the ground floor that is away from outside walls and windows. The bathroom may also be a safe location since the fixtures are firmly connected and can protect you from flying debris. (As a last resort, go outside to a nearby ditch, excavation, culvert or ravine.)
- Do not remain in a trailer, recreational vehicle or mobile home if a tornado is approaching. Take cover elsewhere.
- If you are outside in open country, drive away from the tornado's path at a right angle. If there isn't time to do this, or if you are walking, take cover, and lie flat in the nearest depression, such as a ditch, culvert, excavation, or ravine.

Schools

Follow school procedures and the way drills were exercised.

If the school building is of good steel reinforced construction, stay inside away from the windows and remain near an inside wall on the lowest floor possible.

Avoid auditoriums and gymnasiums with large, unsupported roof spans.

In rural schools that do not have reinforced construction, move school children and teachers to areas providing the best available protection within the building if storm shelters are not available.

Factories and Industrial Plants

Turn power equipment off.

Workers should be directed to sections offering the best possible protection, in accordance with advance plans.

Shopping Centers

Go to a designated shelter area (NOT to your parked car).

Office Buildings

Go to an interior hallway on the lowest floor or to a designated shelter area. Stay away from windows.

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After the Tornado

Use extreme caution in entering or working in buildings that may have been damaged or weakened by the disaster as they may collapse without warning. There may be gas leaks or electrical short circuits.

Don't take lanterns, torches or lighted cigarettes into buildings that have been damaged by a natural disaster, since there may be leaking gas lines or flammable material present.

Stay away from fallen or damaged electric wires. They may still be dangerous.

Check for leaking gas pipes in the home. Do this by smell. Don't use matches or candles. If you smell gas, do this:

1. Open all windows and doors, if there is time.
2. Turn off the main gas valve at the meter if it is outside the building.
3. Leave the home immediately.
4. Notify the gas company or the police or fire department.
5. Don't re-enter the house until told it is safe to do so.

If any of your electrical appliances are wet, first turn off the main power switch in your house, then unplug the wet appliance, dry it out, reconnect it, and, finally, turn on the main power switch. (Caution: Don't do any of these things while you are wet or standing in water.) If fuses or breakers blow when the electric power is restored, turn off the main power switch immediately and inspect for short circuits in your home wiring, appliances and equipment.

Check your food and water supplies before using them.

Foods that require refrigeration may be spoiled if electric power has been off for some time.

Stay away from disaster areas. Sightseeing could interfere with first aid or rescue work and may be dangerous as well.

Don't drive unless necessary. When necessary, drive with caution.

Watch for hazards to yourself and others and report them to local police or fire departments.

Report broken sewer or water mains to the Water Department.

Keep tuned to **WTNS 99.3 FM, or 1560 AM Radio**, and TV stations for instructions from local government on:

1. Where to go to obtain necessary medical care in your area.
2. Where to go for necessary emergency assistance for housing, clothing, food, etc.
3. Ways to help yourself and your community recover from the emergency.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

WINTER STORMS

Concerns

Winter storms can be more devastating and costly than summer storms due to their impact on commerce moving throughout the county. Winter storms usually require much more cleanup and resources, thus creating overtime for the county and lost income for commerce.

Capabilities

Snow removal is the responsibility of township, village, county, state, and city crews. Coshocton County is considered a moderate snowfall area and in a normal winter season, would experience two to three considerable snowfall incidents each year.

Training

Winter storms require more diverse driver training. Driving in extreme conditions using snow removal equipment would be a high priority training task.

Procedures

The National Weather Service is responsible for the timely issuance of weather warnings to the public, including the approach of winter storms. The county's emergency agencies have procedures during a winter event to add staff and concentrate equipment in staging areas. The overall strategy is to maintain emergency services to residents throughout the county.

Definitions

Ice Storm:

Freezing rain or drizzle. Moisture falls in liquid form but freezes upon impact. The term "heavy" is used to indicate an ice coating sufficiently heavy to cause significant damage to trees, overhead wires, and similar objects.

Heavy Snow:

Warnings are issued to the public when a fall of four inches or more is expected in a 12-hour period or a fall of six inches or more is expected in a 24-hour period. Some variations on these rules may be used in different parts of the county. Where four-inch snowfalls are common, the emphasis on heavy snow is generally associated with six or more inches of snow.

Snow Flurries:

Snow falling for short durations of time at intermittent periods. Flurries may reduce visibilities to an eighth of a mile or less.

Snow Squalls:

Brief, intense falls of snow comparable to summer rain showers. They are accompanied by gusty surface winds.

Blowing Snow:

Snow lifted from the surface by the wind and blown about to a degree that horizontal visibility is greatly restricted.

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Drifting Snow:

Warnings to indicate that strong winds will blow falling or loose snow on the ground into significant drifts.

Blizzards:

Conditions characterized by low temperatures and strong winds bearing large amounts of snow. Most of the snow accompanying a blizzard is in the form of fine, powdery particles of snow that are whipped such that at times visibility is only a few yards.

Blizzard Warnings:

Warnings are issued when winds with speeds of at least 35 mph are accompanied by considerable falling or blowing snow and temperatures of 20 degrees F or lower are expected to prevail for an extended period of time.

Severe Blizzard:

Warnings are issued when blizzards of extreme proportions are expected and indicate wind with speeds of at least 45 mph plus a great density of falling or blowing snow and a temperature of 10 degrees F or lower.

Cold-Wave:

Warnings indicate an expected rapid fall in temperature to low temperatures within a 24-hour period that will require substantially increased protection to agricultural, industrial, commercial, and social activities. The temperature falls and minimum temperatures required to justify cold wave warnings vary with the changing of the seasons and geographic location. Regardless of the month or the section of the country, a cold wave warning is a red flag alert to the public that during a forthcoming forecast period, a change to very cold weather will require serious protective measures.

Hazardous Driving (Travelers' Advisory):

Warnings are issued to indicate that falling, blowing or drifting snow, freezing rain or drizzle, sleet or strong winds will make driving difficult.

Stockmen's Warnings:

Stockman's warnings are for ranchers and farmers with livestock which will require protection when there is an accumulation of snow or ice, a rapid drop in temperature, or strong wind.

Wind Chill Factor:

Warnings when strong winds combined with low temperatures cause a very rapid cooling of exposed surfaces. Unprotected portions of the body, such as the face or hands, can chill rapidly and should be protected as much as possible from the cold wind. A very strong wind combined with a temperature slightly below freezing can have the same chilling effect as a temperature nearly 50 degrees F lower in a calm atmosphere. In certain areas, the Weather Service issues this information as the "wind chill index."

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Wind-Chill Index

The following descriptive scale compares a 20 degree F temperature with different wind speeds.

Wind at 20 Degree Temperature

10 mph	2 Degrees F	Very Cold
20 mph	-9 Degrees F	Bitter Cold
35 mph	-20 Degrees F	Extreme Cold

Suggested Winter Safety Instructions for Citizens

Before the Winter Storm

Keep informed of a winter storm by listening to the latest National Weather Service warnings and bulletins on radio and television.

Check battery powered equipment before the storm arrives. A portable radio or television may be your only contact with the world outside the winter storm.

Check emergency cooking facilities and flash-lights.

Make necessary trips for supplies before the storm develops or not at all. Arrange for emergency heat supply in case of power failure. Be sure camp stoves and lanterns are filled.

Check your supply of heating fuel. Fuel carriers may not be able to move if a winter storm buries your area in snow.

Check your food and stock an extra supply. Your supplies should include food that requires no cooking or refrigeration in case of power failure.

Prevent fire hazard due to overheated coal or oil-burning stoves, fire-places, heaters or furnaces.

Stay indoors during winter storms and cold snaps unless you are in peak physical condition. If you must go out, avoid over-exertion.

Be careful when shoveling snow. Pace yourself. Do a little at a time. It is extremely hard work for anyone in less than prime physical condition, and can bring on a heart attack, a major cause of death during and after winter storms.

Clothing

Dress to fit the season. Wear loose-fitting, lightweight, warm clothing in several layers. Layers can be removed to prevent perspiring and subsequent chill.

Outer garments should be tightly woven, water repellent, and hooded. The hood should protect much of your face and cover your mouth to ensure warm breathing to protect your lungs from the extremely cold air. Layers of protective clothing are more effective and efficient than single layers of thick clothing. Mittens, fitting snugly at the wrists, are better protection than fingered gloves.

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Winter Automobile Safety

The automobile can be your best friend--or worst enemy depending on your preparations. Winterize the car before the storm season begins. Everything on the checklist shown below should be checked before winter storms strike your area:

Ignition system	Lubrication	Defroster
Battery	Tight Exhaust system	Snow tires
Lights	Heater	Chains
Cooling system	Brakes	Antifreeze
Fuel system	Wiper blades	Winter-grade oil

Prepare a winter storm car kit, especially if cross country travel is anticipated. The kit should contain:

Blankets or sleeping bags	Fire extinguisher
Matches and candles	Two (2) tow chains
Empty 3-pound coffee can with plastic cover	Booster cables
Extra clothing	Windshield scraper
High-calorie, non-perishable food	Flashlight or signal light
Compass and road maps	Sack of sand
Knife, first aid kit	Shovel and axe

Winter travel by automobile is serious business. Keep these points in mind, especially for severe storms:

- If the storm exceeds or even tests your limitations, seek refuge immediately.
- Plan your travel and select primary and alternate routes.
- Check latest weather information on your radio.
- Try not to travel alone; two or three persons are preferable.
- Travel in convoy with other vehicles, if possible.
- Always fill gasoline tank before entering open country, even for a short distance.

Trapped by a Blizzard in a Vehicle

Stay in your vehicle. Do not attempt to walk out of a blizzard. Disorientation comes quickly in blowing and drifting snow. Being lost in open country during a blizzard is almost certain death.

Avoid overexertion and exposure. Exertion from pushing a car, shoveling heavy drifts, and performing other difficult chores during the strong winds, blinding snow, and bitter cold of a blizzard may cause a heart attack--even for persons in apparently good physical condition.

Keep fresh air in your car. Freezing wet snow and wind-driven snow can completely seal the passenger compartment.

Beware of the gentle killers like carbon monoxide and oxygen starvation. Run the motor and heater sparingly, and only with the downwind window open for ventilation.

Exercise by clapping hands and moving arms and legs vigorously from time to time and do not stay in one position for long.

Turn on dome light at night, to make the vehicle visible to work crews.

Keep watch. Do not permit all occupants of car to sleep at once.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

Livestock

Blizzards take a toll on livestock. For both humane and economic reasons, stockmen should take necessary precautions in advance of severe winter storms.

Move livestock, especially young livestock, into sheltered areas (called "shelter belts") that are properly oriented and laid out. These provide better protection for range cattle than shed-type shelters, which may cause cattle to overcrowd, with consequent overheating and respiratory disorders.

Haul extra feed to feeding areas before the storm arrives. Storm duration is the largest determinant of livestock losses. If the storm lasts more than 48 hours, emergency feed methods are required. Range cattle are hardy and can survive extreme winter weather providing they have some non-confining type of shelter from the wind and are able to feed at frequent intervals.

Autopsies of cattle killed by winter storms have shown the cause of death to be dehydration, not cold or suffocation. Because cattle cannot lick enough snow to satisfy their thirst, stockmen are advised to use heaters in water tanks to provide livestock with water and feed after prolonged exposure to winter storms conditions.

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Other Natural Hazards

The following natural hazards have been examined and have shown historically that an occurrence is unlikely. Procedures will be developed when such events occur by the EOC staff.

Earthquakes Unlikely occurrence

Drought Unlikely occurrence

Hurricanes Impact from heavy rain is in the procedure for Flooding

Wild fires Unlikely occurrence

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

General

The hazardous materials analysis has been completed in compliance with SERC standards. Documentation of hazardous materials for the county is addressed in a stand alone entitled ***Hazardous Materials Response Plan***. Although a separate document, it is integrated into the county-wide plan and coordinates the planning and training effort with the ***Emergency Operations Plan***.

Concerns

The main concern with hazmat incidents are the effects to life, safety and the impact on the environment along with economic instability. Depending upon the type of material released, a small amount of extremely hazardous material could impact a large amount of people. Also, the long term effect that a release may have economically on the community could be disastrous.

Capabilities

All emergency responders have had operational level training for a hazmat incident. The county HazMat Trailer is stored at the Coshocton Fire House and has equipment to dam, dike and divert the release of hazardous materials. There is a regional hazmat response team with a 60-90 minute ETA with additional equipment and manpower.

Training

All fire department and EMA personnel are trained to a minimum operational level and law enforcement are trained to a minimum level of awareness. Other training opportunities are provided to local emergency responders through the Ohio Fire Academy and other educational facilities at no cost.

Procedures

When a release of an extremely hazardous substance or oil occurs, the spiller is required by **ORC 3750.06 of the Ohio Revised Code**, to contact the following within thirty (30) minutes after discovering the release, as practical:

The jurisdictional fire department,
The LEPC's Emergency Coordinator (The County 911 system),
Ohio EPA 7x24 hour, 1-800-282-9378 or 614-224-0946, and the
National Response Center (NRC), 7x24 hour, 1-800-424-8802

If not, the Incident Commander should assist the spiller in making these notifications.

Be prepared to relay as much of the following information as is known or can be estimated at the time of reporting (Remember, this is an initial report and estimates can be corrected in your follow-up emergency notice report):

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1. Name and phone number of the person to contact for further information;
2. Location and source(s) of the release or discharge;
3. Chemical name or identity of any substance(s) involved in the release or discharge; or
4. Is the substance an extremely hazardous substance;
5. Estimate of the quantity (gallons or pounds) discharged into the environment;
6. Time and duration of the release or discharge;
7. The environmental medium or media into which the substance was released or discharged;
8. Potential health effects associated with the release or discharge of the substance; and
9. Report precautions taken, including evacuation, remediation, or other proposed response actions.

The above information is required under ORC Section 3750.06(C) and Rule 3750-25-25(A) (1) of the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC).

For additional response directions, see ***Hazardous Materials Plan***.

It is better for a spiller to report at once rather than later just because it may not be enough to be reportable. Not reporting is against the law. Over reporting can be corrected later without legal consequences.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

BIOLOGICAL

Concerns

Disaster situations could develop from the numerous manufacturing and chemical plants situated along the highways and railroads, such as a hazardous materials accident, accidental chemical release, or a transportation accident. There is also the threat of war related incidents, civil disorder, and terrorist activities using nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons of mass destruction.

Capabilities

It is the responsibility of the Health Department to sustain the health of Coshocton County residents during any disaster, natural or manmade, as well as to assist the Coshocton County Emergency Management Agency in implementation of the County Emergency Response Plan. When the emergency exceeds the local response capability, assistance will be requested from the State Government. The Federal Government will also provide assistance when deemed necessary.

TRAINING

Staff Training:

The Health Department Emergency Response Plan is part of the new employee orientation-training program.

The Emergency Response Coordinator is responsible for the Health Department Emergency Response Training Program. There will be at least two emergency response-training events scheduled each year, the first in April and the second in October. All staff members are expected to participate to the fullest extent.

Professional staff will take full advantage of the training resources available from the County and State Emergency Management Agencies, and the Ohio Department of Health.

Every staff member will be required to read the Emergency Response Plan annually and sign to that effect. The Health Department training coordinator will maintain a record.

Conduct Drills and Exercises:

The Health Department will participate in all countywide and statewide emergency response exercises and in all Federal Emergency Management Agency evaluated drills. In addition, the Health Department will participate in the hazardous waste drills in conjunction with hospital disaster response drills.

Conduct Annual Update of the Plan:

The Emergency Response Coordinator will be responsible for updating and revising as necessary, the Coshocton County Health Department Emergency Response Plan and the Standard Operating Guides.

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Procedures

A combined response will be used during public health and/or other community emergencies. The Coshocton County Health Department will be the lead health department for any countywide public health emergency. The Coshocton City Health Department will coordinate and work under the County Health Department's direction on those occasions.

The plan will address issues including, but not limited to, communicable disease outbreaks, biological and neurological agents and other hazardous material emergencies. The plans will also address the Health Department's intention to utilize local, regional, state, and federal agencies, as needed, for assistance when dealing with a public emergency. All Health Department Emergency Response Plans are built with the Incident Command System (ICS) as an integral element, which will be revised to include Unified Command System (UCS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS).

The city and county health department emergency plans are coordinated and integrated with Coshocton County's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) under section 3.11 – "Public and Mental Health". The Coshocton County Health Department has been identified as the lead agency concerning public health issues in the county. Coshocton County and City Health Departments have a Standard Operating Guide (SOG) in place to deal with all facets of public health issues.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

MAN MADE HAZARDS

TERRORISM

Concerns

When dealing with any potential terrorist attack, past experience has taught that the first necessary task is to secure the area and ascertain the nature and severity of the threat. Particularly in the past few years, several instances have been reported where a secondary device has been targeted at emergency responders, or offenders have perpetrated an armed secondary assault in an attempt to harm or kill rescuers and disrupt emergency operations.

In most cases, both a primary and secondary secured perimeter must be established. A thorough search of these perimeters must be a priority at the onset of the incident. In the event of a biological or chemical release, a large downwind area may also need to be rapidly secured and evacuated in order to minimize civilian casualties.

The second most pressing problem involving Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), and a terrorist release of a chemical or biological agent is that of identification. As is the case in most common industrial hazardous-materials accidents, the first priority in the management of the incident involves ascertaining the identity and physical properties of the substance that has been released. It is only after the product identity can be ascertained that an effective outer perimeter can be established, neutralization plans formulated, decontamination procedures entertained, emergency medical treatment plans made, and environmental preservation precautions taken.

Of most serious consideration by emergency planners, is the fact that most civilian emergency service agencies, including specialized hazardous materials teams, currently do not possess the effective testing equipment to help identify sophisticated chemical or biological warfare agents that might be used in a potential terrorist attack. While they may be able to quantify those agents that have civilian counter-parts, i.e., organophosphate pesticides for which they have no testing reagents or detection meters.

Capabilities

Law enforcement must take the lead when dealing with terrorists. Proactive counter terrorist measures will discourage terror attacks and thus reduces the need for response. Whether it is counter terrorism or response to terror attacks, it is now a fact of life, and we need to prepare ourselves with the best tools available to appropriately respond to the need at hand. Items related to terrorist groups, capabilities, and targets are located in the Homeland Security Assessment, which is considered a secure document and not available to the public.

Training

All emergency responders obtain the appropriate training pertaining to their area of need for terror incidents.

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Procedures

The purpose of this Response Protocol is to provide general guidelines to first responding personnel to a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incident in Coshocton County and adjacent communities. The Response Protocol provides general response criteria for first responders from receipt of the initial call through recovery and restoration. This protocol will provide first responders with local resources and professionals to help identify and mitigate WMD incidents.

Terminology:

Terrorism: A premeditated criminal act intended to cause mass public death, injury or destruction of property within the borders of the United States.

WMD: Weapons of Mass Destruction. Often referred to as CBERN

Chemical: Super toxic chemicals for the purpose of poisoning victims. Generally a liquid but normally disseminated as an aerosol or gas. Chemicals will immediately produce a victim. They may be an incapacitating or toxic agent. Toxic agents are classified by how they affect people and include choking agents (severely stress respiratory system tissue), blood agents (interfere with the ability of blood to transport oxygen), blister agents (cause severe burns to eyes, skin and tissues of the respiratory tract), and nerve agents (disrupt nerve impulse transmissions). Chemical agents include Sarin (nerve gas), mustard gas (blistering agent), chlorine (choking agent), and hydrogen cyanide (blood agent).

Biological: Living germs, bacteria or viruses that may cause disease and death in humans. Agents can enter the body through inhalation, ingestion, through a break in the skin, or through body openings or orifices. Inhalation through the lungs is usually the targeted portal of entry. Multiple victims may unknowingly be affected over a period of 24 hours to 10 days. Includes anthrax, cholera, smallpox, ricin and the plague.

Explosive: A device when detonated is intended to cause blast injuries or may be used to distribute chemical or biological agents. The blast may cause pressure injuries, fragmentation injuries, or thermal injuries.

Radiological: There are two types of radiological hazards. The most common of these is material used in industry and that material is released for malicious purposes. The other is the dispersion of radiological materials by means of an explosion, i.e., dirty bomb.

Nuclear: The hazard may be in the form of a nuclear bomb, but it is more likely to be in the form of a conventional bomb used to disperse readily available radioactive materials.

General Response Criteria:

There are two (2) types of Domestic Terrorism acts:

1. Threats or warnings (hoaxes)
2. Actual occurrences

Some of the following Response Criteria will apply to a threat or hoax. This document, however, will only address actual Domestic Terrorism incidents.

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Incidents involving nuclear, biological, chemical or explosive hazards may be either the result of an accidental nature or a premeditated criminal act. The fire department response to control these types of incidents, whether accidental or intentional, is similar, but there are some important differences. When dealing with a WMD incident, consideration must include:

- A super toxic material
- Mass casualties
- Mass fatalities
- Need to provide for mass decontamination
- Preservation of a crime scene and evidence
- Need to interact with local, state, and federal agencies
- Mass hysteria
- Secondary devices designed to kill responders may be present

Incident Phases:

Response to an incident generally can be broken down into four fairly distinct, yet overlapping phases.

Notification Phase

< ----- >

Incident recognized, Incident reported, Threat issued

Response Phase

< ----- >

Hazard Assessment, Scene control begins

Recovery Phase

< ----- >

Last ambulatory victim removed

Restoration Phase

< ----- >

Contamination survey completed

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I. Notification Phase:

The first responder may not, at first, know that the response is to a potential WMD. The first opportunity to determine the type of call will be with the call taker (dispatcher). If the call taker has prior training to determine that a WMD incident has occurred, he/she may then be able to provide the first responder with information that a WMD is involved. If the dispatcher recognizes that the incident involves WMD, and this information is relayed to responding units, the first responders will be able to better provide for the safety of the arriving personnel.

Call Taking:

If the Dispatch Center (Sheriff's Office, 911) receives a report giving any of the following cues, the dispatcher must consider that a NBC (Nuclear, Biological, Chemical) attack may have occurred.

- People dying for no apparent reason
- Mass casualties
- Downwind casualty pattern
- A low order explosion
- Dead animals or birds
- Dead, discolored vegetation
- Unexplained liquid spills
- Unusual odors
- Visible emissions; smoke, mist or cloud
- Unexplained symptoms
- A pre-warning given

Dispatching: In order to prevent a panic by citizens who may monitor radio transmissions, communities should work out a discreet system of notification to public safety officials who may be dispatched as first responders. Consider a standard alert to the responders with instructions to call the Emergency Operations Center (E.O.C.) by telephone (740-622-1984) for further information.

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II. Response Phase:

Hazard Assessment Process

Size-up:

Size up the incident and assess the hazard; hoax or actual nuclear, biological, chemical, or bomb incident.

In addition the Size-Up should include:

Weather (big influence on dispersal pattern of aerosols)

Wind

Temperature

Description of terrain

CBERN attack Indicators:

Bomb Attack:

Signs: Mass casualties, blast debris, blast injuries, burn injuries, statement of victims

Symptoms: Trauma and burn injuries, lacerations, amputation

Nuclear Attack:

Signs: Dissemination device, low order explosion, blast injury from a dissemination device

Symptoms: Radiological symptoms will not appear for days or years.

Biological Attack:

Signs: Unusual number of sick or dying, dissemination device, low order explosion (only package or container blows up), visible emission; cloud or mist. Unexplained liquid spills, unusual liquid droplets.

Symptoms: Most biological agents do not exhibit symptoms until several hours or days after exposure.

Chemical Attack:

Primary Signs:

People dying for no apparent reason

Mass casualties

Casualty pattern (downwind or in enclosed area)

Dissemination device

May find device or view device exploding. A low-order explosion with no apparent damage or surrounded by a cloud.

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Explosion

Air
Ground
Structure
Underground
Warning given or credit taken

Secondary Signs:

Dead animals or birds
Dead, discolored vegetation
Things out of place, unexplained liquid spills, unusual liquid droplets

Unusual odors:

Sweet Rotten eggs
Fruity Forest
Irritating Pepper
Flower New mown hay
Garlic/horseradish Almond/Peach
Changes in odor

Visible emission:

Smoke
Mist
Cloud

Symptoms of Victims:

Many chemical agents do not exhibit symptoms until several hours or days after exposure.

Unexplained Symptoms:

Dizziness Convulsions
Runny nose Unconsciousness
Choking Frothing at mouth
Cough Immediate pain or irritation to skin
Tightness in chest Burning eyes
Blurred vision Drooling
Fever Muscle twitching
Difficulty breathing Welts/Blisters on skin
Reddening of skin or lips Diarrhea
Nausea and vomiting

Notify Coshocton County officials as stated below:

Local law enforcement
Local fire departments
Emergency Management Agency
Coshocton County Health Department
Elected officials

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Keep in mind:

Personnel from the response team may be required to confirm that the incident is only a hoax.

The first responder should apply the appropriate steps of the Hazard Assessment.

Process and Scene Control Guidelines until a hoax is confirmed.

The first responder must be prepared to utilize all assets available for an actual incident.

Scene Control Guidelines

Implement Chain of Command System involves the following:

Local Fire/EMS

Sheriff

FBI

HazMat team from surrounding counties

EMA

Health departments

Position your equipment upwind, uphill, and upstream from the incident site, if possible.

Establish a perimeter. Isolate the area. Establish Hot, Warm, and Cold zones.

Protect yourself (safety of personnel). Bunker gear with SCBA is not equivalent to either OSHA Level A or Level B protection, and may only provide minimal protection against chemical agents.

Rescue victims. Must be done by personnel with HazMat training. The first responder should never come in contact with the victims and risk contamination.

Corral casualties and exposure victims. Using an amplified voice, direct walking victims to a holding area to await decontamination. Non-ambulatory victims must wait for personnel who have proper PPE to provide care and relocate them to the decontamination area.

Neutralize spill/release by HazMat team.

Set up Decon stations by HazMat team.

The local Fire Departments and EMS will assist HazMat with Decontamination. Do not attempt to decontaminate your equipment. Leave in the Hot Zone for later disposition.

Triage and assist in providing EMS care to victims after they have been decontaminated.

The local EMS will consult with local hospitals that must prepare to receive mass casualties.

Transport patients to appropriate hospitals.

Initiate defensive contamination control operations for incidents with limited victims in order to limit the spread of contamination. This includes diking water runoff. For mass

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decontamination incidents, control of runoff water cannot be achieved for the amounts of water necessary to decontaminate large numbers of victims. (Public Works)

Be alert to the presence of secondary devices and perpetrators in the area. The perpetrators may be the first victims. Establish protocol to deal with this possibility. (Consider an automatic pull back upon discovery of a second device).

Personal security of on scene personnel and victims must be a consideration. Is an ambush attack of the incident site, decon site, staging location a possibility? Consult with local law enforcement for scene security.

Preserve evidence, realizing that when you neutralize the source of the hazard, you may be destroying evidence that could be used later in apprehending and prosecuting the perpetrators.

Release public service announcements to warn people away from area, where to locate uninjured and uncontaminated victims, etc. Work to minimize "panic reaction" among those that might potentially be exposed to the agent involved. Early statements by technical experts and political leaders will help defuse public feelings of confusion and fear.

Local fire department will designate the final cleanup responsibility.

Determining Who Will Be In Charge

There must be only one command post in unified command.

Unified command must agree on the appointment of the chief.

The chief will be given the authority to implement the incident action plan developed by the unified command.

III. Recovery Phase:

Within the limitations of available PPE, continue to support decontamination of victims, personnel and equipment.

Follow up with medical assessments after the incident to ensure first responders don't exhibit symptoms of the agent exposure.

IV. Restoration Phase:

Members of the Coshocton County Emergency Management Agency, along with the appropriate Federal Agencies, will provide leadership and guidance in the restoration phase.

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Chemical Agents, Type Symptoms and Hazards

Symbol/Common Name	CAS Number	Possible Agent Type	Symptoms	Physical Characteristics	Hazard
GA (Tabun) GB (Sarin) GD (Soman) VX	77-81-6 107-44-8 96-64-0 50782-69-9	Nerve	Pinpointing of the pupils, Dimness of vision, Runny nose/salivation, Tightness of chest, Difficulty breathing, Twitching or paralysis, Tachycardia, Vomiting, Loss of consciousness, Convulsions, Incontinence Death	Colorless to lightly colored liquid at normal temperature. G-agents slightly less volatile than water. V-agents about as volatile as motor oil.	Respiratory effective within seconds to minutes. Skin dose effective in minutes to hours. Extremely toxic lethal agents.
H HD HN (all commonly called "mustard")	505-60-2 505-60-2 538-07-08	Vesicant (Blister Agent)	Reddening of skin, Blisters, Eye pain and reddening, Eye damage, Coughing, Airway irritation and damage	Oily light yellow to brown liquids with a strong odor of garlic. Fishy Odor H and HD freeze at 57 degrees F. All are volatile at room temperature.	Eye effects may appear in a few hours, respiratory effects and blisters in 2-24 hours. Can be lethal in large doses.
L (Lewisite)	541-25-3	Vesicant	Immediate pain or irritation of skin. Other symptoms similar to the H-Agents.	Oily colorless liquid with the odor of geraniums. More volatile than H.	Immediate pain. Other symptoms in about 12 hours. Can be lethal in large doses.
CX (phosgene oxime)	35274-08-9	Vesicant	Immediate burning, Weal-like skin lesions, Eye and airway irritation and damage	A solid below 95 degrees F, but vapor can result.	Immediate pain. Other symptoms shortly thereafter. Can be lethal in large doses.
AC (Hydrogen Cyanide) OK (Cyanogen chloride)	74-90-8 506-77-44	Blood	Cherry red skin or lips, Rapid breathing, Dizziness, Nausea, vomiting, Headache, Convulsions, Death	Rapid evaporating liquids	Can cause death in 6-8 minutes

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Civil Unrest

See the Coshocton County Sheriff's Civil Disturbance Plan.

School Crisis Plan

A school room location system has been installed in all county public schools. The system is called *Save Our Students* (S.O.S.). The system uses permanently installed room signs that have been electronically stored on an image of each floor of the school building. This enables emergency rescue personnel to know before arrival the best approach to the building and room. Hard copy and CD version of the floor plans for each school building are available in the EMA office and can be made readily available to coordinators in the EOC

See respective jurisdictional schools for their School Crisis Plan.

PIPELINES

DESCRIPTION

Pipelines from several different companies cross Coshocton County for many miles, delivering petroleum and related products, such as natural gas, propane, home heating oil, and diesel fuel. These pipelines run across the county and intrastate.

Maps for specific pipeline locations, and contact information are in the **Controlled Distribution** notebook on file in the EMA Office.

SITUATION

Pipelines are the safest and most economical system of transportation for natural gas, oil, and distillate products. Computer-assisted control centers are capable of detecting and interpreting pressure or flow changes in a pipeline. Periodic ground patrols also inspect pipeline environment with highly trained maintenance personnel and are located at strategic points along the pipeline.

Since pipelines are buried underground, line markers are used to show their approximate location at numerous points along their routes. These markers list the commodity transported, the name of the operator, and a telephone number where the operator's representative can be reached at all times. These markers are helpful but do not provide pipe depth or identify the number of buried pipes.

It is vital that people, who operate drilling equipment, are aware that pipelines are in the area. In 1971, public utilities created the Ohio Utilities Protection Service, (OUPS), recommending that anyone "call before you dig" to be sure a pipeline is not damaged. OUPS contact information is distributed to contractors and heavy equipment rental businesses.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

In the event of a pipeline leak, sight, sound and smell may be helpful in detecting it.

Ways to Recognize a Pipeline Leak:

SIGHT: Most liquid pipeline leaks can be detected visually. A liquid petroleum or product leak might appear as an accumulation of the material on the ground over the pipeline or in the form of a mist. A spot of dead or discolored vegetation in an otherwise green pipeline right-of-way may indicate a leak. If

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a leaked commodity has ignited, flames in the vicinity would be the most obvious sign of a pipeline emergency.

SOUND: A gas pipeline leak may be identified by a hissing or roaring sound, the loudness depends upon the size of the leak.

SMELL: One of the first indications of a leak may be the odor of the escaping liquid petroleum or products. Most of the commodities carried in pipelines have a characteristic odor. Therefore, any strange or unusual odor in the area of pipelines might indicate a leak.

RESPONSE TO A LEAK

The first concern should be for personal safety and the safety of those around the leak. Avoid creating sparks or sources of heat, which could cause the liquids, or vapor arising from them, to ignite and burn. The PUCO and the oil and gas companies try to educate the public as to pipeline emergencies and what to do and not to do.

For the person finding the leak:

1. Leave the leak area immediately
2. Withdraw to safety, immediately call sheriff's office, dial 911, or jurisdictional fire department:
 - A. Give your name
 - B. Describe leak and location
3. Avoid driving into vapor clouds
4. Avoid creating sparks or sources of heat, which could ignite liquids or vapors.
Do not light a match, start an engine, or switch an electric switch on or off.

Public safety should always be the primary concern. Traffic control, evacuations, control of ignition sources and concern for potential fire and ignition are samples of primary concern.

Bypass routing is typically identified by local officials or REACT personnel are used to reroute traffic. Evacuations should follow the Department of Transportation, Emergency Response Guidebook. A typical evacuation area should be one- half mile in all directions for flammable liquids.

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Agriterrorism

Agriterrorism is the malicious use of plant or animal pathogens to cause devastating disease in the agricultural sector. It may also take the form of hoaxes and threats intended to create public fear of such events.

Biological weapons are not just a threat to human health. A terrorist armed with animal or plant pathogens also threatens the livestock, poultry, and crops and affects agriculture economics. A single individual or small group could bring all U.S. beef or a wheat export to a halt and underscores the need for increased defense against this threat.

Why Agriterrorism May Be an Attractive Tool for Terrorists

FACTOR	DESCRIPTION
Lower physical risk	Disseminating a plant or livestock disease pathogen presents less physical risk to the perpetrator than releasing human disease pathogens or lethal chemicals.
Smaller chance of outrage and backlash	Agriterrorism is not likely to create the same kind of backlash as using a method of terrorism that kills people.
Similarity to natural outbreaks	Livestock and crops can be attacked in a way that the disease outbreak mimics a natural disease occurrence, complicating epidemiological investigation and reducing risk of detection.
Lower technical barriers	<p>Agriterrorism can be carried out easily, using comparatively low-tech means. The cost and the technical/scientific skills and education required to collect, produce, and deliver biological agents against animal agriculture are modest.</p> <p>Pathogens could be isolated from infected animals or diseased crops, and small quantities could easily be carried across a customs checkpoint or unregulated border area, or sent through the mail. Then, infection with some pathogens would be simple. (For example, a terrible epidemic could be caused by dropping Newcastle disease-contaminated bird droppings into a feeding trough, or placing tongue scrapings from foot-and-mouth disease-infected animals into the ventilation system of a large hog operation.)</p>

Comparative Threat

Animals. Anti-livestock pathogens are of the greatest concern because they can be introduced simply and would spread quickly.

Crop. Some experts believe that pathogens designed to attack existing crops would be less effective weapons because they spread slowly and unreliably and are highly influenced by weather. In addition, they have already been exposed to various pathogens, which may have increased their resistance. (There are, however, a few foreign strains against which current crops have no resistance. Some strains are highly resistant to fungicides.)

Seed. The infection of seed may be more likely because much of the seed used in U.S. agriculture is produced overseas, and only a small portion of imported seed is actually tested.

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ANIMAL DISEASES

The Office International des Epizooties (OIE)⁵ is an intergovernmental organization with 155 member countries. The World Trade Organization (WTO) recognizes the OIE as the international body responsible for setting animal health standards on which international trade restrictions are based and calls for the use of standards, guidelines, and recommendations developed under the auspices of the OIE. The OIE maintains two lists of diseases:

List A: Transmissible diseases that have the potential for very serious and rapid spread, irrespective of national borders, which are of serious socio-economic or public health consequence and that are of major importance in the international trade of animals and animal products.

List B: Transmissible diseases that are considered to be of socioeconomic and/or public health importance and that are significant for international trade of animals and animal products.

LIST A DISEASES	SELECTED LIST B DISEASES	
African horse sickness	Multiple Species:	Cattle:
African swine fever		
Bluetongue Classical swine fever	Anthrax Aujeszki's disease	Bovine anaplasmosis Bovine babesiosis
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	Echinococcosis Hydatidosis a Heariwater	Bovine brucellosis Bovine cysticercosis
Foot-and-mouth disease	Leptospirosis	Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
Highly pathogenic avian influenza	New World screwworm Cochliomyia hominivorax)	Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)
Lumpy skin disease	Old World screwworm (Chrysomya bezziana)	Bovine tuberculosis
Newcastle disease	Paratuberculosis	Dermatophilosis
Peste des petits ruminants	Q Fever	Enzootic bovine leukosis
Rift Valley fever Rinderpest	Rabies	Haemorrhagic septicaemia
Sheep pox and goat pox Swine vesicular disease	Avian: Avian infectious bronchitis Avian infectious laryngotracheitis a Avian mycoplasmosis (M. Avian	Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis infectious pustular vulvovaginitis Malignant catarrhal fever
Vesicular stomatitis	chlamydiosis gallisepticum) a Avian tuberculosis Duck virus hepatitis a Duck virus enteritis a Fowl cholera Fowl pox Fowl typhoid Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease) Marek's disease a Pullorum disease	Theileriosis Trichomonosis a Trypanosomosis (tsetse-borne) Swi: a Atrophic rhinitis of swine Enterovirus encephalomyelitis Porcine brucellosis Porcine cysticercosis Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome Transmissible gastroenteritis a Trichinellosis

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Disease Transmission Among Animals

Animal diseases can be spread in three primary ways:

Airborne transmission. Some diseases (e.g., foot-and-mouth (FAM) disease, avian influenza, Newcastle disease) can travel in aerosol form very long distances in the *air*. (In 1981, FAM broke out in France and traveled 175 miles to Great Britain in 3 days.) Airborne diseases are extremely difficult to contain and thus would present an enormous challenge to emergency responders in the event of an outbreak. These diseases can also be transmitted by direct contact.

Direct contact. Some diseases (e.g., FAM, rinderpest, vesicular stomatitis, hog cholera, African swine fever) can be spread by direct contact among animals, contact with contaminated objects such as feed and water troughs, milking machines and other equipment, and people's clothes and shoes. This makes biosecurity measures—keeping animal facilities clean and restricting human and vehicle traffic around animals—absolutely critical

Vectors. Some diseases (e.g., vesicular stomatitis, lumpy skin disease, Rift Valley fever, bluetongue, African swine fever) can be spread by other organisms such as mosquitoes and ticks. In these cases, disease control depends on insect control.

Transmission of Animal Diseases to Humans

Some animal viruses are zoonotics. That is, they can be transferred to another species (e.g., humans). Zoonotics usually do not affect humans in the same way they do animals. For example, FAM, vesicular stomatitis, and Newcastle disease can be transmitted to humans, but the resulting illness is mild and not considered dangerous to human health.

However, a few pathogens have been known to seriously harm humans. For example, people have died from avian influenza, and 74 cases of new variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (a fatal neurological disorder) have been linked to ingestion of BSE-infected beef products,

Although the threat of Agriterrorism is primarily an economic concern, the emergence of new zoonotics, such as the recent Nipah virus in Malaysia and West Nile virus in New York City, raises serious human health considerations as well.

Animal Diseases of Greatest Concern

The animal diseases of greatest concern to the United States are Foreign Animal Diseases (FADs)—diseases not normally found in this country. These diseases have the potential to spread quickly because U.S. animals have not built up resistance to them.

An outbreak of one of the List A diseases could severely damage the US. Agricultural market because it would be internationally recognized as grounds for export embargo.

Viruses present the greatest agriterrorism threat to livestock. The entire List A animal diseases are viruses, except contagious bovine pleuropneumonia which is caused by mycoplasma. (For more information on viruses and mycoplasmas, refer to Biological Agents in Appendix A.)

The following table summarizes information about List A diseases that primarily affect cattle, swine, and poultry. BSE (“mad cow disease”), included in the table, is not a List A disease but is of current interest. Other List A diseases includes peste des petits ruminants and sheep/goat pox, which affect primarily sheep and goats, and African horse fever, which affects primarily, horses.

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Animal Diseases of Greatest Concern

List A Diseases Affecting Primarily Cattle, Swine, or Poultry

DISEASE	PRIMARY MODES OF TRANSMISSION	PRIMARY ANIMALS AFFECTED	VACCINE AVAILABLE	LOCATION	AFFECT HUMANS?
Foot-and mouth disease	Airborne aerosols; direct or indirect contact (via human clothing, equipment, vehicles, or through milk or partially cooked meat)	Cloven- hoofed animals (esp. cattle and swine)	Y	Asia, Africa, Middle East, South America	Occasionally, after prolonged exposure, humans can develop mild symptoms
Vesicular stomatitis	Direct contact (i.e., shared feed and water troughs, milking machines); insect vectors	Cattle Swine Horses	Y	U.S., Mexico, Canada, Caribbean, Central and So. America	During epidemics humans can get a version resembling flu
Swine vesicular disease	Ingestion of infected meat	Swine	N	Hong Kong, Japan, Europe	Occasional cases of flu-like illness
Rinderpest ("cattle plague")	Direct contact with any animal secretions, airborne droplets	Cattle Sheep Goats	Y	Africa, Middle East, Asia	N
Contagious bovine pleuro- pneumonia	Inhalation of droplets of infected animal secretions	Cattle	Y	Asia, Central Africa, Spain, Portugal	N
Lumpy skin disease	Insect vectors	Cattle	Y	Africa	N
Rift Valley fever	Insect vectors, esp. mosquitoes, direct contact with blood or tissue	Sheep Cattle	Y	Africa	Humans very susceptible, disease is sometimes fatal (human vaccine available)
Bluetongue	Insect vectors	Sheep Cattle	Y	U.S., Africa, Europe	N
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy ("mad cow disease")	Ingestion of foods containing infected meat and bone meal	Cattle	N	Primarily Great Britain; some cases in W. Europe	Suspected precursor to new variant of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (fatal)
African swine fever	Insect vectors (ticks), ingestion of infected meat; direct contact, airborne aerosols within buildings	Swine	N	Africa, Iberian Peninsula, Sardinia	N

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List A Diseases Affecting Primarily Cattle, Swine, or Poultry

DISEASE	PRIMARY MODES OF TRANSMISSION	PRIMARY ANIMALS AFFECTED	VACCINE AVAILABLE?	LOCATION	AFFECT HUMANS?
Classical swine fever ("hog cholera")	Direct contact with animal secretions; indirect contact via shoes, clothing, equipment	Swine	Y	Africa, Asia, So and Central America, parts of Europe	N
Highly pathogenic avian influenza ("fowl plague")	Direct contact; airborne aerosols	Chickens Turkeys	Y	Worldwide	Usually rare, but 1997 Hong Kong epidemic killed 6 with influenza-like illness
Newcastle disease	Direct contact with animal secretions—feces; contaminated feed, water, equipment, human clothing, etc.	Poultry Wild birds	Y	Worldwide	Occasionally causes transitory conjunctivitis after extensive exposure
Avian Flu H5N1	Air borne Flu like	Poultry Wild birds	N	Asia, Middle East	Virus Mutates into form fetal to humans

Crop Diseases

Crop diseases are caused by fungi, viruses, and bacteria. These plant pathogens are transmitted by wind, water, or vectors. The introduction of a pathogen does not necessarily result in widespread infection because it depends on environmental factors (e.g., temperature, humidity, rainfall, sunlight). There are three primary transmission modes of crop diseases:

Airborne (Fungal Diseases) Fungi produce dry spores that are dispersed on the wind and can travel great distances. After a fungus has infected an area, it is very difficult to eliminate all of the spores. Although fungicides are helpful, fungi can persist in other hosts, allowing the disease to continue infecting plants for a long time.

Vectors (Viruses and Bacteria) Insects such as aphids are often virus carriers. When an aphid feeds on a leaf, it pierces cell walls and transmits the virus. Although viruses can be extremely damaging to crops, their ability to spread is limited by insect movement. Crop viruses are currently untreatable. Virus control depends on insect control and the use of virus-resistant crop strains. Insects can also transmit bacteria.

Waterborne (Bacteria) Bacteria require moisture for transmission. Although they cannot be transmitted on the wind, they can travel via wind-driven rain. Splashing rainwater can spread bacteria among individual plants, and irrigation runoff can spread bacteria over entire fields. Although bacteria can cause serious plant diseases, they generally cannot spread over vast area.

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Federal Response

The USDA has the major responsibility for protecting the nation's food supply from agriterrorism. Other agencies that share in this responsibility include the:

National Security Council.

Department of Justice.

Department of Health and Human Services, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The USDA increased its budget for counterterrorism in 2001 by \$39.8 million; it has also requested funding to upgrade its research facility at Plum Island, NY, to Biosafety Level 4 - capable of and dedicated to the study of plant and animal pathogens.

The United States has banned imports of many animal products, live ruminants, and swine from FAM disease-affected countries. Because of the years increase in FAM flare-ups around the world, the USDA has assigned additional inspectors and dog teams at airports to check incoming flights and passengers.

The U.S. agricultural economy has in place networks and plans to respond once an attack is detected. Surveillance of crop and animal disease in the United States is extraordinarily sophisticated. Even if a terrorist group managed to deliver a biological agent effectively against a target, the effects of the attack would likely be severely limited by the U.S. response.

Disease Surveillance and Detection

In covert attacks, how quickly a suspicious event is detected and reported will determine how timely and effective the response is. In turn, the timeliness and effectiveness of response will define the ability to reduce illness and death.

Need for surveillance.

Surveillance is the first line of defense against a disease outbreak. U.S. agriculture relies on ground surveillance (plant pathologist and field veterinarians) for disease reporting. The greater the number of human monitors, and the better trained they are to recognize diseases, the better the chance that serious diseases will not become widespread outbreaks. Disease outbreaks in wildlife should also be monitored because they can serve as early warning signs of agricultural outbreaks.

Need for quick diagnosis.

A fast diagnosis is critical in the case of a disease such as FAM, which can spread hundreds of miles during the time lag between when the disease is noticed and when a national lab confirms it. Currently, there are no rapid screening tests for FADs.

State labs do not routinely check for FADs because these diseases are so rare, and in some cases, they do not have the resources to diagnose particular FADs. These samples have to be sent to a national lab. As a result, it could take several days for a FAD to be diagnosed.

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PROTECTING AGAINST ANIMAL DISEASES

Biosecurity is an important means of preventing the introduction of disease to farms, feedlots, and other livestock and poultry facilities. Biosecurity should include:

- Keep vehicles and people (e.g., non-business visitors) away from livestock and poultry buildings to prevent introducing or transmitting diseases.
- Move new animals from the rest of the herd for several days to let potential symptoms appear. (Currently most cattle diseases are introduced through the purchase of infected animals.)

The Animal Agriculture Alliance suggests that farmers take the following measures to protect against terrorism.

STEPS TO PROTECT YOUR FARM FROM TERRORISM

Talk seriously with your local police, fire and emergency departments.

Get to know them and let them know that you are making security a priority at your facility and will report any suspicious activities.

Make sure the appropriate public authorities have copies of maps of your facilities that indicate service shut-off locations, security areas and any other areas of sensitivity or vulnerability.

Evaluate every request for information about your operation.

Never agree to an unusual request unless you have verified its validity. Whenever possible, require requests for sensitive information or tours to be in writing. Obtain as much information as possible—name, telephone number, address, reason for request, what the person will be doing with the information, who else has been contacted, etc. If anyone hesitates to cooperate with these requests, do not reveal information about or provide access to your operation.

CONTROL, CONTAINMENT, AND ERADICATION MEASURES

When an outbreak is detected, the disease must be controlled, contained, and eradicated. Typical measures include:

- Quarantine of infected animal populations
- Contact tracing to identify potential exposures
- Herd depopulation (killing infected and exposed animals)
- Disposal of infected carcasses and products by incineration or burial
- Decontamination of equipment
- Movement control (of animals, people, equipment, and products)
- Vaccination of uninfected animal populations

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Vaccination of Livestock and Poultry

Vaccines exist for most of the List A diseases, but they are not generally used except to control an emerging outbreak. When a disease is eradicated from a country, the procedure of vaccinating animals is discontinued.

Currently the only List A disease for which the USDA has a vaccine available is FAM. If there were a FAD outbreak, infected and exposed animals would have to be quarantined. Others in surrounding areas would have to be vaccinated immediately to prevent further spread of the disease. A vaccine shortage could allow a small outbreak to become an epidemic.

Vaccine Facts

Vaccines can keep animals from acquiring diseases, but in most cases they do not keep animals from being carriers (e.g., a cow vaccinated against FMD can carry the disease in her throat tissues for more than 2 years after exposure).

A vaccinated animal cannot be distinguished from an infected one because tests are based on presence of antibodies for the disease (that are produced by both vaccines and exposure). If a FAD outbreak occurred, both infected and vaccinated animals would have to be destroyed to eradicate the pathogen completely.

PROTECTING AGAINST PLANT DISEASES

Biosecurity measures are unrealistic for crops. It would be virtually impossible to restrict people from getting close enough to crops to release or transmit a pathogen. The primary protections against crop diseases include:

Use of disease-resistant strains. Crops can be made resistant to many diseases through genetic selection and mass production of resistant hybrids. Virus-resistant plant varieties reduce the need for insect control as a means of stopping virus transmission.

Pesticides. Herbicides can be used to eliminate weeds. Insecticides can be used to control insect pests that may be vectors for diseases. Fungicides are used to control plant diseases.

Crop diversity. Huge areas planted with a single variety are very vulnerable to a new matching strain of a pathogen or insect pest. Therefore, rotating crops and planting a diverse range of plant varieties can help to counter disease and pest risk. These methods do undermine the economy-of-scale benefits of monoculture. However, the more farmers themselves do to guard against diseases and pests, the lower the chance of an outbreak, whether natural, deliberate, local or catastrophic.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

USDA Disease Response Procedures

USDA procedures for dealing with disease outbreaks among plants and animals begin at the local level and expand to include national labs and administration if the situation is sufficiently serious.

If the USDA knew that a disease outbreak was not natural but deliberate, emergency response personnel would have to treat the area as a crime scene, working closely with the FBI. (However, it is unlikely the USDA would know this at the time because the outbreak would only become apparent several days or even weeks after someone released the pathogen.) Even if the USDA knew that an outbreak was deliberate, they would still have to contain it. Thus, the USDA's ability to handle a bioterrorist attack on agriculture hinges on its ability to handle natural outbreaks of disease.

The USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is responsible for handling disease outbreaks among plants or animals with animal disease outbreaks handled by Veterinary Services (VS), and plant disease outbreaks handled by Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ).

An overview of the emergency procedures for the two types of outbreaks follows.

Emergency Procedure for Animal Disease Outbreaks

Within 36 hours of a serious disease outbreak, a national USDA team can be mobilized to handle the situation. The following is a summary of what would happen if a FAD broke out:

1. Recognition. A farmer notices a sick animal, or a herd manager of a large production operation notices a higher mortality rate than normal or unique symptoms in a group of animals and calls the local or corporate veterinarian. This recognition could also begin at a port, sale barn, or other place of animal concentration.
2. Diagnosis. The veterinarian either makes a diagnosis of a domestic disease or suspects something abnormal based on clinical signs or epidemiology.
3. Notification. If abnormal, the veterinarian will notify a representative of the state veterinarian or APHIS area veterinarian in charge who will then begin the investigation.
4. Investigation. Within 24 hours, a foreign animal disease diagnostician (FADD) visits the premises and begins an investigation. The FADD may be a state or federal veterinary medical officer. The FADD works with the labs to describe the situation and takes the appropriate samples to confirm the disease.
5. ERT Response. The Early Response Team (ERT) may be called within 24 hours to characterize an unconfirmed or emerging disease or to describe the pathogenesis and epidemiology of the disease. The ERT makes recommendations that may lead to either a return to routine control and surveillance measures or an escalation of response.
6. Containment, control, and eradication. If a disease is confirmed, local and State resources are used to contain, control, and eradicate the disease if possible. If those resources are exceeded or the state requests assistance, the Regional Emergency Animal Disease Eradication Organization (READEO) is activated to integrate with the State's response. The READEO's role is to give additional technical support, coordinate national communication, and manage national consequences and Federal response resources.

2008 GENERAL INFORMATION

Emergency Procedure for Plant Disease Outbreaks

PPQ's Invasive Species and Plant Management (ISPM) section is responsible for plant disease control and eradication. Plant protection includes guarding against foreign diseases as well as against pests that can transmit diseases or do direct damage to crops. Although plant diseases do not usually spread as rapidly as animal diseases, PPQ has procedures in place to control outbreaks very quickly. Below is an outline of the events following a plant disease outbreak.

1. Recognition. A grower recognizes a problem with his/her crops and contacts the local plant health expert (often a plant pathologist associated with a university). Under most circumstances, the grower can simply send a sample of the diseased plant into a local agricultural lab and get a diagnosis. PPQ allows 48 hours from initial report of a disease to confirmation by a qualified taxonomist.
2. Notification. If the lab recognizes the disease as being particularly serious, it will notify the state plant health authority.
3. Emergency response. If the disease is one for which emergency procedures already exist, the plan is put into action by the ISPM personnel, regional Rapid Response Teams (RRTs), regional and state personnel, and industry groups.
4. Quarantine. An RRT can be at the infection site within 48 hours; the members of this team are prepared to take emergency quarantine action if necessary.
5. Assessment. If the pest is a new one, PPQ calls upon the New Pest Advisory Group to assess the significance of the pest and to determine a response plan. This process takes, at most, 21 days for pests that are not considered critical, or significantly less for a major pest that is likely to spread quickly and have significant economic or other effects.