



City of Cleveland

Emergency Operations Plan

Revision 2.0

Revised 10/1/09



CITY OF CLEVELAND

Mayor Frank G. Jackson

Preface

It is difficult to accurately predict the location, the frequency, and the scale of an emergency. It is possible however, to plan, build capacity, manage, and coordinate resources and efforts that reduce the adverse impact of an overwhelming emergency

The City of Cleveland's Emergency Operations Plan identifies potential hazards and jurisdictional vulnerabilities. The plan describes the notification, management, and communication process, as well as how resources are mobilized and coordinated. The goal of the plan is to save lives, reduce injuries, and limit property damage before, during and after an emergency. To that end, every organization described in the plan has the authority and responsibility to prepare and maintain standard operating procedures, commit to training for all employees, and conduct plan maintenance.



All City of Cleveland employees shall support this plan and carry out their responsibilities as required by this document. Modifications to this document are only authorized upon my approval or, under the appropriate circumstances, upon approval of the Chief Operating Officer. This City of Cleveland Emergency Operations Plan supersedes all previous plans, and is in force for all natural and man-made emergencies that occur in the City of Cleveland.



Frank G. Jackson
Mayor

10/1/09

Date

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) establishes the framework to ensure that the City of Cleveland will be adequately prepared to deal with all hazards threatening the lives and property of its citizens. The EOP outlines the general responsibilities of City departments and divisions in responding to an emergency. The EOP also coordinates response and recovery activities with voluntary organizations active in the community. This plan unifies the efforts of these groups for a comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of a disaster. The City of Cleveland Office of Homeland Security extends its appreciation to all partner organizations who participated in the planning effort to create this document.

The EOP addresses the four phases of an emergency (prevention, protection, response, and recovery); parallels Cuyahoga County, State of Ohio, and Federal activities set forth in the “National Response Framework (NRF);” and describes how the City of Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, State of Ohio, and national resources will coordinate to supplement the City’s response and recovery capability.

The City of Cleveland’s EOP is organized into two elements as follows:

- 1) The Base Plan – outlines purpose, scope, organization, and methodology by which the City of Cleveland Office of Homeland Security will enable the City departments and divisions to conduct operations during a large scale emergency.
- 2) Annexes – provide a detailed overview of functional and hazard specific roles and responsibilities for a variety of incidents, such as: Communications, Sheltering, Evacuation, City Hall Security, Snow Removal, etc.

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City of Cleveland Mission Statement

We are committed to improving the quality of life in the City of Cleveland by strengthening our neighborhoods, delivering superior services, embracing the diversity of our citizens, and making Cleveland a desirable, safe city in which to live, work, raise a family, shop, study, play, and grow old.

Office of Homeland Security Mission Statement

The mission of the Office of Homeland Security is to leverage grants and technology in an all-hazards approach to assist not only the daily operation of public safety but to help the City of Cleveland prevent, protect, respond and recover from major events in order to minimize impact on lives, property and economy.

NIMS Compliance Statement

In the event of an emergency, the City of Cleveland will put into operation its Emergency Operations Plan, which is in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIMS is intended to provide a framework for local, state and federal government to work together to respond to any domestic hazard, whether a natural disaster or terror incident.



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Record of Changes

Version	Date	Description/Changes
1.0	2/28/07	Completed Document by Dept. of Public Safety Office of Homeland Security
2.0	10/1/09	Annual Revision by Dept. of Public Safety Office of Homeland Security per FEMA CPG101

Record of Distribution

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1.0	2/28/07	Mayor's Cabinet, Chiefs, Directors, Assistant Directors, and Commissioners via email.
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Version X.0 - Major Revision

Version X.1 - Minor Revision

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I.0 BASIC PLAN OVERVIEW

The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is an overview of the City of Cleveland’s emergency response capabilities as an organization, including the structure, processes and policies placed into effect in the face of large scale emergencies. It provides a general overview of how responding departments, divisions and supporting agencies are involved in emergency coordination.

As prescribed by the United States Department of Homeland Security, laws of the State of Ohio and in the ordinances of the City of Cleveland, overall responsibility to manage day to day governmental activities, as well as major emergencies such as fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, terrorism, and other unpredictable emergencies, whether man-made or natural, is placed upon the Mayor of the City of Cleveland. The Mayor will utilize City resources and personnel to protect the lives and property of the citizens of Cleveland.

Effective emergency management by the City is dependent upon its ability to prevent, protect, respond to and recover from disasters. The EOP has been developed from these four phases to ensure the maximum response to an incident. The EOP is in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

The EOP is formatted in an easy to use fashion and is divided into two sections: Basic Plan and Annexes.



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2.0 PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

2.1 Purpose

The City of Cleveland has developed an EOP for incidents that **go beyond the responding capabilities of any one division or department**. The EOP provides a flexible blueprint for addressing major emergencies. It unifies City departments and divisions in a common goal to prevent, protect, respond to and recover from disasters. The City of Cleveland EOP is designed to work in concert with departmental standard operating procedures within the City, and with county, regional, and statewide EOPs.



2.2 Scope

The EOP covers a full range of complex and constantly changing requirements in anticipation of, or in response to, major emergencies, threats or acts of terrorism. Although primary responsibilities for the safety of the citizens and protection of property is assigned to public safety forces, this plan encompasses other City divisions, other municipalities, county departments, federal agencies, private groups, and volunteer organizations in a coordinated effort to maximize resources.

The EOP provides a systematic approach to incident management by adopting the Incident Command Structure (ICS). This management system is designed to enable effective and efficient incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure.

Additionally, the Annexes of the EOP contain information about tasks that need to be completed to ensure an effective response to the specific hazard. The identification of tasks and their completion in a logical order in response to a specific hazard will mitigate the effects or consequences of the incident.

Finally, for those incidents requiring response from county, state, or federal agencies, the EOP references Emergency Support Functions (ESF). ESFs are used by various agencies to focus on important functions, such as transportation or communications, that will define responsibility and designated tasks in an emergency situations.

2.3 Situation Overview



The City of Cleveland is the center a large metropolitan area with a diverse population. It has billions of dollars of infrastructure, including high rise buildings, schools, hospitals, public buildings, railroads, and roads.

The City of Cleveland is often subject to events that could potentially result in a disaster: floods, urban/structural fires, tornadoes, hazardous materials incidents, earthquakes, transportation accidents, droughts, power failures, severe winter storms, civil disorder, heat waves, terrorism, nuclear power incidents, and public health emergencies. A detailed analysis is illustrated the City of Cleveland Hazard Vulnerability Evaluation section.

Only effective planning, training and exercises will help to mitigate loss of life and property before, during and after a disaster.

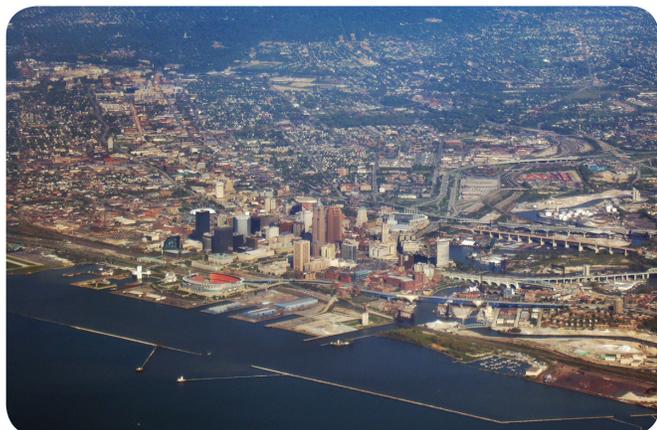
2.3.1 Location

The City of Cleveland is located in Cuyahoga County, State of Ohio, United States of America. The City is located on the southern shore of Lake Erie in northeastern Ohio on the Cuyahoga River, approximately 60 miles (100 km) west of the Pennsylvania border. It was founded in 1796 near the mouth of the river and became a manufacturing center owing to its location at the head of numerous canals and railroad lines.

2.3.2 Geographic

The shore of Lake Erie is 569 feet (173 m) above sea level; however, the city lies on a series of irregular bluffs lying roughly parallel to the lake. In Cleveland, these bluffs are cut principally by the Cuyahoga River, Big Creek, and Euclid Creek. The land rises quickly from the lakeshore. Public Square, less than a mile (2 km) inland, sits at an elevation of 650 feet (198 m), and Cleveland Hopkins International Airport, only five miles (8 km) inland from the lake, is at an elevation of 770 feet (235 m).

The shoreline runs from east to west, from the mouth of the Cuyahoga west to Sandusky, but turns sharply northeast at the mouth of the



Cuyahoga. This feature is the principal contributor to the lake effect snow that is a mainstay of Cleveland (especially east side) weather from mid-November until the surface of Lake Erie freezes, usually in late January or early February. The lake effect causes snowfall totals to range across the city; while Hopkins Airport has only reached 100 inches (254 cm) very infrequently, seasonal totals approaching or exceeding 100 inches are not uncommon in an area known as the “Snow Belt,” extending from the east side of Cleveland proper through the eastern suburbs and up the Lake Erie shore as far as Buffalo, NY.

The all-time record high in Cleveland of 104 °F (40 °C) was established on June 25, 1988, and the all-time record low of –20 °F (–29 °C) was set on January 19, 1994. On average, July is the warmest month with a mean temperature of 71.9 °F (22.2 °C), and January, with a mean temperature of 25.7 °F (–3.5 °C), is the coldest. Normal yearly rainfall based on the 30-year average from 1961 to 1990 is 36.6 inches (930 mm).

Cleveland’s downtown architecture is varied. Many of the City’s government and civic buildings including City Hall, the Cuyahoga County Courthouse, the Cleveland Public Library, and Public Auditorium are clustered around an open mall. The Terminal Tower, dedicated in 1930, was the tallest building in the United States outside New York City until 1967, and the tallest in the City until 1991. The two more recent skyscrapers on Public Square are Key Tower (currently the tallest building in the City) and the BP Building. One of Cleveland’s architectural treasures is The Arcade (sometimes called the Old Arcade), a five-story arcade built in 1890 located just east of Public Square between Euclid Avenue and Superior Avenue. Local sporting facilities include Jacobs Field, Cleveland Browns Stadium, Quicken Loans Arena, and the Wolstein Center.



Downtown Cleveland includes several neighborhoods, such as the Flats and the Warehouse District, which are predominantly occupied by restaurants and bars. Residential opportunities in town homes, lofts, and apartments also increased downtown since the 1990s.

The Cuyahoga River runs just west of downtown Cleveland. Neighborhoods on the west side include: Brooklyn Center, Clark-Fulton, Detroit Shoreway, Cudell, Edgewater, Kamm’s Corners, Jefferson, Ohio City, Old Brooklyn, Puritas-Longmead, Riverside, Stockyards, and West Boulevard. Four neighborhoods are on the west side of the river, but are sometimes referred to as the south side: Industrial Valley, North Broadway, South Broadway, and Tremont. The east side is comprised of the following neighborhoods: Buckeye-Shaker, Central, North Collinwood, South Collinwood, Corlett, Euclid-Green, Fairfax, Forest Hills, Glenville, Goodrich-Kirtland, Hough, Kinsman, Lee-Miles, Mount Pleasant, St. Clair-Superior, Union-Miles Park, University Circle, and Woodland Hills.

2.3.3 Demographic

As of the 2000 census, Cleveland proper had a total population of 478,403, with 190,638 households and 111,904 families residing in the City. Approximately 100,000 additional people enter the City on a typical business day during daylight hours. Of the aforementioned households, 29.9% have children under the age of 18 living with them, 28.5% were married couples living together, 24.8% had a female householder with no husband present and 41.3% were non-families. 35.2% of all households were made up of single individuals and 11.1% had someone living alone who is 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.44 and the average family size was 3.19. The population was spread out with 28.5% under the age of 18, 9.5% from 18 to 24, 30.4% from 25 to 44, 19.0% from 45 to 64, and 12.5% who are 65 years of age or older. The median age was 33 years.

The median income for a household in the city was \$25,928 and the median income for a family was \$30,286. Males had a median income of \$30,610 versus \$24,214 for females. The per capita income for the City was \$14,291. 26.3% of the population and 22.9% of families were below the poverty line. Of the total population, 37.6% of those under the age of 18 and 16.8% of those 65 and older were living below the poverty line.

The City of Cleveland is the center of Greater Cleveland, the largest metropolitan area in Ohio, which spans several counties and is defined in several different ways by the United States Census Bureau. The Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor Metropolitan Statistical Area had over 2.1 M people and is the 23rd largest in the country. Cleveland is also part of the larger Cleveland-Akron-Elyria Combined Statistical Area, which was the 14th largest in the country with a population of over 2.9 M according to the 2000 census.

Cleveland is home to a number of colleges and universities. Among these is Case Western Reserve University, a world-renowned research and teaching institution based at University Circle. CWRU is a private university with its enrollment having a higher percentage of graduate students than undergraduate. Cleveland State University, based in downtown Cleveland, is the City's public four-year university. In addition to CSU, downtown hosts the metropolitan campus of Cuyahoga Community College, the County's two-year higher education institution, and Chancellor University.



Five miles (8 km) east of downtown Cleveland is University Circle, a 500-acre (2 km²) concentration of cultural, educational, and medical institutions, including Case Western Reserve University, Severance Hall, University Hospitals, and the Cleveland Museum of Art. University Circle is also home to the Cleveland Institute of Art, the Cleveland Institute of Music, and the Ohio College of Podiatric Medicine.



The Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum is located on a Lake Erie harbor, immediately north of downtown. Neighboring attractions include Cleveland Browns Stadium, the Great Lakes Science Center, the Steamship Mather Museum, and the USS Cod, a World War II submarine.

Cleveland is home to Playhouse Square Center, the second largest performing arts center in the United States behind New York's Lincoln Center. Playhouse Square includes the State, Palace, Allen, Hanna, and Ohio Theaters within what is known as

the Theater District of Downtown Cleveland. Playhouse Square's resident performing arts companies include the Cleveland Opera, Ohio Ballet, and the Great Lakes Theater Festival. The center also hosts various Broadway musicals, special concerts, speaking engagements, and other events throughout the year.

Additionally, Cleveland is home to the Cleveland Orchestra. The Orchestra plays in Severance Hall during the winter and at Blossom Music Center during the summer.

2.3.4 Special Events

Cleveland is home to many festivals throughout the year. Cultural festivals such as the annual Feast of the Assumption in the Little Italy neighborhood and the Polish Festival in the Slavic Village neighborhood are popular events. Vendors at the West Side Market in Ohio City offer many ethnic foods for sale. Cleveland hosts an annual parade on Saint Patrick's Day that brings thousands to the streets of downtown.

In addition to the cultural festivals, Cleveland also hosts the CMJ Rock Hall Music Fest, which features national and local acts, including both established artists and up-and-coming acts. The city recently incorporated an annual art and technology festival, known as Ingenuity, which features a combination of art and technology in various installations and performances throughout lower Euclid Avenue. Cleveland also hosts an annual holiday display lighting and celebration, dubbed Winterfest, which is held downtown at the city's historic hub, Public Square.



Cleveland's professional sports teams include the Cleveland Indians (Major League Baseball), Cleveland Browns (National Football League), Cleveland Cavaliers (National

Basketball Association), Cleveland Gladiators (Arena Football League), Cleveland City Stars (United Soccer League), and Lake Erie Monsters (American Hockey League). Annual sporting events held in Cleveland include the Cleveland Marathon and the Ohio Classic college football game. Cleveland has also hosted the Champ Car Grand Prix of Cleveland, the Gravity Games/Dew Actions Sports Tour, NCAA Basketball Tournament Games, and is slated to host the 2014 Gay Games.

2.3.5 Economic Base

Cleveland is the corporate headquarters of many large companies such as Forest City Enterprises, Sherwin Williams Company and KeyCorp. NASA also maintains a facility in Cleveland, the Glenn Research Center.

Cleveland has also become a world leader in healthcare and health sciences. The world-famous Cleveland Clinic, the area's largest employer, is one of the highest-ranked hospitals in the United States. Cleveland's healthcare industry also includes University Hospitals of Cleveland and MetroHealth Medical Center.

Cleveland is emerging as a leader in biotechnology and fuel cell research, led by Case Western Reserve University, the Cleveland Clinic, and University Hospitals of Cleveland. Cleveland is now one of the top areas in receiving seed money for biotech start-ups and research. Case Western Reserve, Cleveland Clinic, and University Hospitals have recently announced plans to build a large biotechnology research center and incubator on the site of the former Mt. Sinai Medical Center, creating a research campus to stimulate biotech startup companies that can be spun off from research conducted in the City.



The City owns and operates two airports. Cleveland Hopkins International Airport is a large international airport that serves as one of three main hubs for Continental Airlines. There is an airport-to-downtown rapid transit connection. Cleveland is also served by Burke Lakefront Airport on the north shore of downtown between Lake Erie and the Shoreway. Burke is primarily a commuter and business airport.

Cleveland has a bus and rail mass transit system operated by the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority (RTA). The rail portion consists of two light rail lines, known as the Green and Blue Lines, and a heavy rail line, the Red Line. RTA has recently opened a new bus line, the HealthLine, running along Euclid Avenue from downtown to University Circle.

The City of Cleveland residents are provided electricity by First Energy Corporation and Cleveland Public Power. Both companies have substantial infrastructure located in the city of Cleveland. Additionally, Cleveland owns the largest water supply system in the country. The Cleveland Division of Water serves over 1.5 million customers not only in Cleveland but in a five county area.

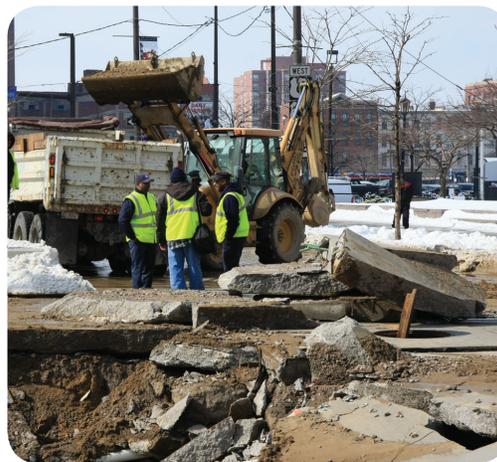
Three two-digit Interstate highways serve Cleveland directly. Interstate 71 begins just southwest of downtown and is the major route from downtown Cleveland to the airport. I-71 runs through the southwestern suburbs and eventually connects Cleveland with Columbus. Interstate 77 begins in downtown Cleveland and runs almost due south through the southern suburbs. I-77 has the least traffic of the three interstates, although it does connect Cleveland to Akron. Interstate 90 connects the two sides of Cleveland, and is the northern terminus for both I-71 and I-77. Running due east/west through the west side suburbs, I-90 turns northeast at the junction with I-71 and I-490, and is known as the Innerbelt through downtown. At the junction with the Shoreway, I-90 makes a 90-degree turn known in the area as “Dead Man’s Curve,” then continues northeast, entering Lake County at the eastern split with Ohio 2. Cleveland is also served by two interstates, Interstate 480, which enters Cleveland briefly at a few points and Interstate 490, which connects I-77 with the junction of I-90 and I-71 just south of downtown.

Two other limited-access highways serve Cleveland. The Cleveland Memorial Shoreway carries Ohio 2 along its length, and at varying points also carries US 6, US 20 and I-90. The Jennings Freeway (Ohio 176) connects I-71 just south of I-90 to I-480 near the suburbs of Parma and Brooklyn Heights. A third highway, the Berea Freeway (Ohio 237), connects I-71 to the airport, and forms part of the boundary between Cleveland and Brook Park.

2.3.6 Hazard Profile

The City of Cleveland and its surrounding communities are vulnerable to many hazards, all of which have the potential to disrupt the community, cause damage and create mass casualties. The identified man-made and natural disasters, and technological hazards include the following:

- Floods
- Urban/Structural Fire
- Aircraft Accidents
- Tornado/High Winds
- Hazardous Materials Incident
- Water Main Breaks
- Earthquake
- Transportation Accident
- Nuclear Power Incident
- Drought
- Power Failure
- Terrorism
- Cyber Attacks
- Winter Storms
- Civil Disorder
- Public Health Emergency
- Heat Wave
- Cold Emergency



2.3.7 Hazard Vulnerability Assessment

The City of Cleveland has conducted an assessment of each hazard which details frequency, vulnerability, exposure and risk. These records are maintained by the Department of Public Safety Office of Homeland Security. (See Attachment A.)

2.4 Planning Assumptions

The following planning assumptions were considered in the development of this plan:

- A disaster may occur with little or no warning and may escalate rapidly.
- Disaster effects may extend beyond the city of Cleveland boundaries and areas of the county may experience casualties, property loss, disruption of normal services, and loss of economic, physical, and social infrastructures.
- Emergency response personnel may become casualties and experience damage to their homes and personal property. They will themselves be “victims” of the disaster.
- Disasters differ in character by magnitude, severity, duration, onset, area affected, and frequency, which complicates plan development.
- All departments/divisions will respond to the disaster events as called upon until internal resources are exhausted.
- The Emergency Management command and management structure is based on NIMS guidelines.
- Disaster relief from agencies outside the City of Cleveland may take up to 72 hours or more to arrive.
- Effective disaster preparedness requires ongoing public awareness and education programs to ensure citizens will take appropriate action.
- Spontaneous groups of responders and resources may cause traffic congestion and place extra strain on already degraded lifelines and facilities.
- There may be competition among citizens and companies for finite resources.
- Inter and intra-department/division communications will be coordinated by the City of Cleveland EOC with the 800 MHz radio system on designated channels.
- The Mayor of the City of Cleveland may request a State of Emergency be declared through the Board of County Commissioners in coordination with the Cuyahoga County Department of Justice Affairs Director.



3.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

3.1 General Guidelines

The general concept on which this document is based represents countless years of actual on-scene command and control of emergencies. The response to any and all emergencies is established according to daily activities handled by each division and or department. Every City of Cleveland department may be required to respond to an emergency. If a department does not have a specific response role in a given emergency, that department may still be relied upon to support responding departments. Each incident is unique and requires different prevention and response measures. Therefore, within the guidelines of NIMS and the National Response Framework, the City of Cleveland stands ready to meet these challenges.

The responsibility for the direction and control of emergency situations is vested in the mayor of the City of Cleveland and is routinely exercised through departmental control. Upon request, the Office of Homeland Security will activate, organize, and operate the City of Cleveland Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in a flexible manner based on the magnitude of the situation. **The EOC is the operational area from which emergency response activities can be directed, coordinated and/or supported.**

If a disaster, major emergency or terrorist incident exceeds the City of Cleveland's resources, assistance will be requested from regional agencies, the State of Ohio and, if required, federal agencies to meet the emergency.

3.2 Emergency Action Levels

The City of Cleveland, in cooperation with county, state and federal agencies, has established emergency action levels that describe a progressive order of escalation necessary to control an emergency. Only the mayor or his or her designee may request assistance from other agencies.

Level 1 Emergency Incident (City Response Only): At this level, the emergency incident exceeds the response and recovery capability of the incident division involved and assistance is obtained from additional divisions and agencies located within the City of Cleveland limits.

Level 2 Emergency Incident (City and Mutual Aid Communities): At this level, the emergency incident exceeds the response and recovery capability of the City of Cleveland and assistance is needed from a bordering community or communities (through mutual aid agreements) to assist in responding to, and recovering from, the incident. Emergency Support Functions, discussed in Section 5.0 of the EOP, will go into effect at this time.

Level 3 Emergency Incident (County): At this level, the emergency incident extends from the City of Cleveland and into one or more communities. The response and recovery requires the emergency management capacity of the county with support from all communities within the county.

Level 4 Emergency Incident (State): At this level, response and recovery of the emergency incident requires an emergency management capacity that can only be fulfilled through involvement of the state and/or federal government. The State of Ohio, through the Emergency Management Agency, has in place plans to manage large-scale emergencies.

Level 5 Emergency Incident (Federal): At this level, response and recovery of the emergency incident requires an emergency management capacity that can only be fulfilled through involvement of the federal government. The federal government has plans in place to manage large scale emergencies.

3.3 Emergency Operations Center Activation

Upon the occurrence of a major incident, responding personnel shall follow their own Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). The incident commander should contact the Director of Homeland Security and/or the EOC Manager to inform him of the incident. Based on the incident situation, the incident commander shall request activation of the EOC. Upon activation, the EOC can assist responding personnel in the following ways:

- **Public Warning**: The EOC has the ability to use a number of mediums to communicate to the general public a warning message regarding the nature of the hazard and recommendation for protective actions, if required.
- **Coordinate Resources**: The EOC can also assist in obtaining, deploying, and tracking resources requested by responding personnel.
- **Incident Command Post**: Depending upon the hazard, the EOC can serve as an Incident Command Post (ICP), from which incident command will determine appropriate response efforts.



When incident command is located on-site of the incident, away from the EOC, the EOC will be used to support incident command by obtaining resources and issuing public messages, as stated in the bullets above. In some instances, however, the EOC will serve as the ICP. Here, incident command will be located in the EOC, from which it will direct all activities.

4.0 ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Overview

The City of Cleveland is governed by a mayor who serves a four-year term. It is the duty of the Mayor to exercise such powers and perform such duties as are conferred or required by the City Charter or by the laws of the State of Ohio. All emergency prevention, protection, response, and recovery resources are under the direction and control of the mayor. The government of the City of Cleveland is organized into functional departments, divisions, boards, and commissions, which deliver government services (See Attachment B). **Departments responding to an emergency will be expected to perform their basic functions, but at an elevated level.**

4.2 Emergency Declaration and Line of Succession.

The mayor of the City of Cleveland has the authority to declare a Local State of Emergency and activate the City of Cleveland's EOP. The overall responsibility to manage emergency situations within the City of Cleveland falls to the Chief Executive Officer, the Mayor. However, in the event the Mayor is not available to provide continuous leadership authority and responsibility, the following line of succession has been established in the Charter of the City of Cleveland, Chapter 11, Subsection 73:

Mayor – Chief Executive Officer

1. Director of Law
2. Finance Director
3. Public Utilities Director

4.3 Executive Policy Group (EPG)

The EPG maintains executive decision-making authority throughout all stages of an emergency event on behalf of the Mayor. All EOC staff report to the EPG for policy direction when decisions extend beyond routine decision making authority and internal resource capabilities. Based on the type of incident, the EPG may incorporate other department and division representatives with lead responsibilities.

Generally, the Executive Policy Group (EPG) consists of the following members:

- Mayor of the City of Cleveland
- Chiefs of Communications, Education, Government Affairs, Operations, Regional Development, Staff, and Sustainability
- Director of the Department of Public Safety
- Director of the Department of Law
- Director of the Department of Finance

4.4 Homeland Security Director (HSD)

The HSD is an Assistant Director of Public Safety, and will serve as the liaison officer between on-site responding personnel and the EPG/EOC. In addition, the HSD or designee serves as the City's liaison with any on-site county, state, and federal agencies.

4.5 EOC Manager

The EOC Manager supervises all operational activities in the EOC during activation. The EOC Manager's responsibilities are as follows:

- Route all mission assignments to the appropriate agencies.
- Coordinate missions requiring multi-branch action.
- Resolve any conflicts developing among agencies.
- Identify and support resource requests for the branch.
- Ensure mission completion in a timely manner.
- Forward pertinent requests to the Executive Policy Group and HSD.



5.0 DIRECTION, CONTROL AND COORDINATION

5.1 Overview

Direction, control and coordination are critical emergency management functions, especially when agencies from multiple jurisdictions are responding to an incident. Section 3.0 of the EOP, Concept of Operations, discusses the emergency action levels that describe a progressive order of escalation necessary to control an emergency. As early as the onset of a Level 2 event, the City will be relying on assistance from multiple private and public agencies.

5.2 Assistance from other Supporting Agencies

This section describes responsibilities or capabilities of other entities beyond direct jurisdictional control that are known to, or are capable of, supporting emergency response or recovery in the City of Cleveland.



- Support from other county, state departments and agencies may be made available in accordance with the state plan.
- Support from the National Guard may be requested through the Governor of the State of Ohio. Military assistance will complement and not be a substitute for local participation in emergency operations. Military forces will remain at all times under military command, but will support and assist response efforts.
- Private sector organizations within the jurisdiction may assist with a wide variety of tasks based on their capabilities.
- Volunteer agencies, such as the American Red Cross, local church/synagogue congregations, and organizations such as the Salvation Army, are available to give assistance with sheltering, feeding, etc.
- Assistance from surrounding jurisdictions may be available through the State of Ohio's Law Enforcement Response Plan and Fire Chiefs' Response Plan.

5.3 Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

City, county, state, and federal agencies coordinate incident response support through the use of one or more Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). ESFs are 15 areas of response activity established to facilitate the delivery of assistance required during an immediate public safety emergency. ESF missions are designed to supplement local response efforts. Although the City's EOP is not organized by ESFs, it is important to be aware of them

because they will be used in multi-jurisdictional responses. Their inclusion in the EOP ensures prompt and efficient response and recovery operations for all types of emergencies.

The lead agencies are designated because they either have a statutory responsibility to perform that function, or through their programs or regulatory responsibilities, the agency may have developed the necessary expertise to do so. In some cases, a portion of the agency's mission is very similar to the mission of the ESF; therefore, the skills required to respond to such an emergency can be immediately translated from the daily operations of the agency.

The lead agency has the responsibility of coordinating all supporting agencies to ensure that missions are accomplished and resources are maximized. The lead agencies report to their respective branch leaders. All lead agency staff must fulfill both administrative and operational responsibilities to ensure proper coordination among all supporting agencies. Attachment C lists the ESFs with corresponding lead agencies for the city, county, state and federal government.

5.4 Multiagency Coordination

Multi-agency coordination structures have been around since the 1970s. Although improvements to these structures have been made in the past, multi-agency coordination during incidents continues to be a challenge due to:

- Incident complexity;
- Response costs;
- Complex and confusing legal authorities;
- Conflicting SOPs, guidelines, employment policies, and labor agreements;
- Different experiences amongst responders; and,
- Politics.

The City of Cleveland EOP addresses these issues through the following efforts:

- Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
- Incident Command System (ICS)
- Multiagency Coordination (MAC)

The activation of the EOC will help facilitate multi-agency coordination. This will allow all levels of government, and all disciplines, to work together more efficiently and effectively.

ICS provides a flexible framework that allows the City and other agencies to work together in the direction, control and coordination of an emergency incident. ICS was developed to enable responders from different jurisdictions and disciplines to work together to respond to natural disasters and emergencies, including acts of terrorism. ICS benefits include a unified approach to incident management; a standard command and management structure; and

emphasis on preparedness, mutual aid and resource support.

Should it be necessary, the City can also activate a Multiagency Coordination System (MAC). In addition to the direction, control, and coordination framework provided through ICS, a MAC consists of a variety of assets, including facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications systems. A MAC includes all the components involved in managing and supporting incidents, such as the local, state and federal EOCs, on-scene command, dispatch centers, and Joint Information System (JIS).



Photo by Jocelyn Augustino (FEMA)

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6.0 INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

Ensuring consistent messaging internally and externally, as well as disseminating accurate and uniform information in a timely manner, are critical components of information collection and dissemination.

6.1 Public Safety Communications/Dispatch

Responding personnel will notify the Dispatch Center via the 800 MHz radio System. Information relating to the incident, such as who, what, where, when, why and how is collected, and a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) Incident number is assigned. The Dispatcher then assigns the proper resources to the call.



The Dispatch Center disseminates information to appropriate call lists via paging software and phone calls. Upon activation of the EOC, information will be collected and disseminated by the EOC. The Office of Homeland Security has developed the following methods to utilize before, during, and after a disaster to ensure ongoing communications with all responding departments and divisions:

- Conference calling;
- Incident Action Plans;
- Situation reports/status reports;
- Wide Area Rapid Notification (W.A.R.N.);
- Internet and Intranet; and,
- Office of Homeland Security planning meetings.

6.2 Public Information and Notification



Under direction from, or with the recommendation of, the Incident Commander, the lead Public Information Officer (PIO) will determine if activation of a Joint Information System (JIS) and/or the Joint Information Center (JIC) is necessary. Other City or partnering agency PIOs, the City of Cleveland 311 Call Center, and the Mayor's Action Center may be called to assist. Public information personnel from other responding agencies may also report to the JIC or may work closely with the lead PIO

as part of a JIS. The lead PIO will work with EOC staff, IC staff, the Mayor’s Office of Communications, and other departments and divisions to collect information and establish messaging for the media and the public as quickly and frequently as possible. Prescribed messages and templates for press releases and advisories, fact sheets, etc. will be used to respond or to plan ahead. Information and notification will be disseminated through all available mediums as appropriate for the audience.

In the event that press conferences and/or briefings are necessary, media will be directed to the 3rd floor of 205 W. St. Clair, where there is a briefing room and workspace for media. Media will not be permitted to enter the 5th floor EOC complex unless approved by the EOC Manager and Lead PIO, and escorted by the Lead PIO or a designee. As a general rule, media will only be permitted access for video or photographic purposes. Interviews and audio will not be conducted within the EOC complex while it is activated.



7.0 COMMUNICATIONS

The ability of the City of Cleveland to communicate with other agencies is critical to achieving an effective response to any emergency situation. The following outlines the means through which the City of Cleveland communicates within a regional or national framework.



7.1 Radio System

The City of Cleveland will utilize its current 800 MegaHertz radio system. For communicating with outside agencies (command and control), the City will utilize the Ohio MARCS radio system.

7.2 Wide Area Rapid Notification (W.A.R.N.)



The City of Cleveland W.A.R.N. system can be used to send messages via phone, SMS text messaging, email, email to mobile phone, fax and pager to predetermined groups. These groups can be based on agency or organization, function, incident type, or as appropriate to meet response needs. The City of Cleveland Departments of Public Safety, Public Health and Aging, the Office of the Mayor, as well as Cuyahoga County EMA and regional specialty teams such as USAR and HazMat have the ability to initiate notifications using W.A.R.N.

7.3 City of Cleveland Website

An internet website containing City of Cleveland emergency management information is available at <http://www.city.cleveland.oh.us>. This information is regularly updated, particularly when the City of Cleveland EOC is activated.

7.4 Incident Action Plans (IAPs)

IAPs are prepared by personnel on a regular basis during EOC activations and distributed via fax and e-mail to all City of Cleveland EOC staff and other responding agencies. IAPs provide a current overview of the emergency situation.

7.5 Telephones, cell phones, fax, and email

These devices can be used to supplement and back-up other means of communication between the City of Cleveland and other responding agencies.

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8.0 ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LOGISTICS

8.1 General Overview

It is anticipated that response and recovery efforts will generate increased costs for the City of Cleveland. These costs will primarily consist of emergency personnel and equipment deployed in support of operations.

It is anticipated that some personnel and equipment costs may be recovered from state and federal agencies, provided sufficient documentation is available. It is important to note that it is unlikely that all costs will be reimbursed. Therefore, to maximize our reimbursement, it is important to document all costs associated due to an emergency.

8.2 Staffing Consideration

Emergency responses to major incidents may require more personnel than readily available. Therefore, it may be necessary to augment staff needed to assist with response efforts by reassigning employees from other departments and divisions. For example, staff from the Community Development Department may be asked to assist with staffing a shelter during a neighborhood evacuation. Furthermore, it is recognized that volunteers may play a major role in the response efforts. Those specific efforts are outlined in annexes to this EOP.



8.3 Record Keeping

The Department of Public Safety Office of Homeland Security has the principal responsibility of keeping track of all costs incurred during response and recovery efforts. These costs will be tracked out of the EOC through the Finance Section Chief. Much of the information regarding record keeping responsibilities is located in the EOC Annex. As a summary, some of the responsibilities include the following:

- Provide cost breakdowns for all personnel hours worked to include straight time and overtime;
- Provide cost breakdowns for all equipment purchased and/or leased;
- Provide cost breakdowns for all professional services acquired;
- Gather all appropriate Disaster Declarations;
- Provide timely updated reports to EPG; and,
- Coordinate activities with County EMA and Ohio EMA.

8.4 Declaration Process

In order to obtain reimbursement for a disaster, the incident must be declared by the federal government, through FEMA. This process is initiated through the local jurisdiction, the county and the state. Only after these declarations will reimbursement be available. Some examples of previously declared disasters in which the City received reimbursement include: the 2003 Blackout and Hurricane Katrina.



While the reimbursement process can be challenging, the City is assisted by the county and state throughout the process. In fact, in most cases, the state requests reimbursement on behalf of the City.

The amount of reimbursement is based on several factors. However, in most instances, FEMA reimburses not less than 75% of eligible costs. The remaining non-federal share (25%) is split amongst the state, county and city.

8.5 Mutual Aid

Another area where assistance may be provided to the City is through the use of mutual aid agreements. In many areas of our government, especially in Public Safety, the City has entered into mutual aid agreements with surrounding communities. These agreements generally outline mutual commitments of staffing and resources. Although currently these agreements are not commonly exercised, they can prove vital in a response to an incident.

Emergency Mutual Aid Compact (EMAC) is a national interstate mutual aid agreement that enables states to share resources during times of disaster. EMAC can be used either in lieu of federal assistance or in conjunction with federal assistance, thus providing a “seamless” flow of needed goods and services to an impacted state. Any state rendering aid in another state will be reimbursed by the state receiving aid for any loss or damage to, or expense incurred, in the operation of any equipment; the provision of any service in answering a request for aid; and for the costs incurred in connection with such requests.

There is also an intrastate mutual aid program known as the Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC). IMAC provides for mutual assistance among the participating agencies in the State of Ohio in response to and recovery from any disaster that results in a formal declaration of emergency by a participating political subdivision. Generally, any participating agencies rendering assistance will be reimbursed by the agency receiving the assistance for any expense incurred.

9.0 PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

9.1 Plan Development

The Department of Public Safety Office of Homeland Security is responsible for the development and maintenance of the EOP. All changes and revisions to this plan are prepared, coordinated, published, and distributed in accordance with applicable federal, state and local guidelines.

The signature of the mayor certifies the completeness, accuracy and currency of the plan as written.

9.2 Plan Maintenance

Planning personnel within the Department of Public Safety Office of Homeland Security revise the EOP upon the occurrence of the following:

- Conditions described in the current plan or sections of the current plan have changed;
- Plans are deemed to be inadequate based on a valid emergency response;
- Deficiencies are discovered during exercises or drills;
- Needed changes or revisions are discovered during annual EOP review;
- Community conditions and threats change; and,
- EOP requirements are changed from a higher government level.

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I 0.0 AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCE

The emergency powers of the Mayor reside in the Charter of the City of Cleveland, Chapter 11, Section 71, General Powers and Duties of the Mayor. This authority, in conjunction with federal guidelines, provides for the structure, development, and implementation of this EOP. The City recognizes that in multi-jurisdictional incidents, other county, state, and federal statutes, executive orders, and directives may be applicable.

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Hazard Category	City of Cleveland Hazard Evaluation				
	Frequency	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk	
TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS					
Power Outage	The City of Cleveland is home to numerous businesses and industries and is regularly affected by short-term power failures. Though rare, major long-term power outages can occur.	The entire city is highly vulnerable to power outages, whether long or short-term. Outages lasting more than 12 hours would have a major impact on not only health and safety, but also the economy of the county. The August 14, 2003 blackout cost the area nearly \$1 billion. The City of Cleveland has two electric providers. Residences and business have a choice on their electric provider.	Power outages of any length within the county would pose a significant problem to both the economy and the health and safety of the people within the city. Long-term outages, lasting more than a day, would be a major disaster to city.	Frequency	LOW (Major power outage)
				Vulnerability	HIGH
				Exposure	HIGH
				Risk	MODERATE
Transportation Accident	The City of Cleveland has north-south and east-west highways, an international airport, a lakefront airport, and major rail lines. Minor transportation accidents occur quite frequently. Major accidents, such as plane and rail crashes occur infrequently.	The city has a high concentration of transportation industries within its borders. Due to this concentration, the community is considered to have a high vulnerability to transportation accidents.	The City of Cleveland's exposure to transportation accidents is considered low citywide, but in specific areas it will be considered high (downtown Cleveland, and the areas surrounding the airports).	Frequency	LOW
				Vulnerability	HIGH
				Exposure	LOW (Citywide)
				Risk	MODERATE
Structural Collapse	The City of Cleveland contains over numerous high-rise buildings, which are 12-floors or higher. With very few structural collapses in the city the frequency is very low.	The City of Cleveland has a high vulnerability because of the concentration of the structures. 173 of the high-rise buildings are located in the City of Cleveland.	The city of Cleveland exposure is extremely high.	Frequency	LOW
				Vulnerability	HIGH
				Exposure	HIGH
				Risk	HIGH

City of Cleveland Hazard Evaluation

Hazard Category	City of Cleveland Hazard Evaluation				
	Frequency	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk	
TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS (Cont.)					
Water and/or Sewage Disruption	The City of Cleveland has a large water and sewage system. Water disruption on a small scale is not uncommon: water main breaks, hydrant flushing, and contractors tapping into a water line. Larger water and sewage disruption is rare.	The city has a moderate vulnerability to water and sewage disruption. This is due to the large quantity of pipeline used for water distribution and sewage.	The exposure to water and sewage disruption in the city is considered to be low. The city is informed when a disruption takes place and water alerts are put out.	Frequency	LOW
				Vulnerability	MODERATE
				Exposure	LOW
				Risk	LOW
Hazardous Materials Incident	The City of Cleveland has a reported numbers of hazardous materials sites within the city. Hundreds of these sites are considered Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) facilities. Minor spills occur with high frequency, while major spills are more moderate. Larger hazmat spills occur less frequently.	The large number of hazmat sites listed in the SARA database for Cuyahoga County combined with the number of hazardous materials being transported on the roadways in the city creates a moderate vulnerability within the city.	Health and safety exposure to hazardous materials incidents is considered to be moderate. In certain areas within the city the exposure would be high do to a larger concentration of hazardous material facilities in specific areas.	Frequency	MODERATE
				Vulnerability	MODERATE
				Exposure	MODERATE
				Risk	MODERATE
Biological Incident	The frequency of biological incidents within the city is low.	The city has a moderate vulnerability to biological incidents because of the size of its population and the city hosts more than 7 hospitals and major medical centers.	Due to the large population of the city and the close-quarters that most of the city lives and works in, biological incident exposures will remain high.	Frequency	LOW
				Vulnerability	MODERATE
				Exposure	HIGH
				Risk	MODERATE

City of Cleveland Hazard Evaluation

Hazard Category	City of Cleveland Hazard Evaluation				
	Frequency	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk	
TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS (Cont.)					
Major Structural Fire	The City of Cleveland has a high frequency of small/isolated incidents of structural fires. Major structural fires involving large areas are rare.	The City of Cleveland has a high vulnerability to major structural fires in the downtown Cleveland area.	Citywide the exposure to major structural fires is low. The exposure to major structural fires is kept low with proper fire protection systems in place and building code enforcement.	Frequency	LOW (Major structural fires)
				Vulnerability	MODERATE
				Exposure	HIGH
				Risk	MODERATE
Radiological Incident	The City of Cleveland's frequency of radiological accidents and releases is very low.	The City of Cleveland is moderately vulnerable to radiological accidents. The city is located within the 50-mile IPZ of the Perry Nuclear Power Plant.	City of Cleveland's exposure to a nuclear power plant accident is considered to be moderate and exposure to other types of radioactive material releases is considered to be low.	Frequency	LOW
				Vulnerability	MODERATE
				Exposure	MODERATE
				Risk	MODERATE
Communications Failure	Communications failures within the city of Cleveland is low.	The City of Cleveland is home to many major businesses. Because of these larger businesses, the city has a moderate vulnerability to communication failure.	The City of Cleveland has a high exposure to communication failures. This is due to the number of government and finance centers within the city.	Frequency	LOW
				Vulnerability	MODERATE
				Exposure	HIGH
				Risk	MODERATE

Hazard Category	City of Cleveland Hazard Evaluation				
	Frequency	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk	
SOCIETAL HAZARDS					
Terrorism	Within the City of Cleveland, there have been bomb threats and “hate crimes” have occurred, but there has never been any significant act of terrorism within the city.	The City of Cleveland has a moderate vulnerability to terrorism. The city has many targets throughout its area that can be vulnerable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shopping Malls • Schools • Entertainment facilities/Events • Public Utilities • Transportation Facilities • Tourist Attractions • Government Facilities 	The City of Cleveland’s exposure to terrorism is higher than most other areas. There is a high population density working in the downtown Cleveland area and many people rely on public transportation, which can be viewed as potential targets for terrorists.	Frequency	LOW
				Vulnerability	MODERATE
				Exposure	HIGH
				Risk	MODERATE
Civil Disturbance	There have been major civil disturbances within the city. However, minor civil disturbances occur more frequently. The last major incident occurred in 1966 which was the Hough Riots.	The City of Cleveland has a low vulnerability to major civil disturbances, however within the city there is a moderate vulnerability to minor disturbances.	Civil disturbances can pose a moderate threat to the health and safety of the public.	Frequency	LOW
				Vulnerability	LOW
				Exposure	MODERATE
				Risk	LOW
Labor Strike	The City of Cleveland has seen sporadic labor strikes (usually automotive labor and school districts) on a yearly basis, however, very few of them have been major.	The city has a low vulnerability to labor strikes. Most facilities and departments are able to bring in replacements in the event a strike took place.	The exposure to health and safety from a labor strike can be considered low to moderate, depending on what facility or department suffers from a labor strike. The exposure to money in terms of lost business can be high.	Frequency	LOW
				Vulnerability	LOW
				Exposure	MODERATE
				Risk	LOW

Hazard Category	City of Cleveland Hazard Evaluation				
	Frequency	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk	
NATURAL HAZARDS					
Severe Thunderstorm	There have been and continues to be a number of severe thunderstorms in the City of Cleveland.	The thunderstorms during this period caused damage throughout the area and recovery costs were high.. During these storms there were no reported fatalities.	Severe thunderstorms in the City of Cleveland bring with them the threat of flooding and have damaging hail, high wind, down bursts, and the potential for tornadoes.	Frequency	MODERATE
				Vulnerability	MODERATE
				Exposure	HIGH
				Risk	MODERATE
Tornado	The City of Cleveland has a low frequency of tornadoes, however, there were a number of tornadoes in Cuyahoga County.	Of the 14 tornadoes that occurred in Cuyahoga County from 1951-2005, 3 were classified as F0, 4 as F1, 3 as F2, 2 as F3, and 2 as F4.	<p>Damages to property from tornadoes in Cuyahoga County from 1951 to 2005 total \$67.75 million (\$1.25 million per year).</p> <p>During the same time period, 12 people were killed and 466 people were injured during the tornadoes (0.25 deaths and 8.6 people hurt per year).</p> <p>Economically, the exposure is high, and in terms of public health and safety the vulnerability is low.</p>	Frequency	LOW
				Vulnerability	LOW
				Exposure	MODERATE
				Risk	MODERATE
Snowstorm	The frequency of snowstorms in the City of Cleveland is high. The city sees numerous storms each winter on a yearly basis. In 2005 there were 6 snowstorms from Dec. 2004 through March 2005.	The City of Cleveland is well prepared for snowstorms. Having to deal with them on a regular basis has allowed to city to be well prepared for them. The vulnerability to snowstorms is low.	Exposure to snowstorms in the city is moderate to low. The city is well prepared to handle the snowfall. The biggest exposure to snowstorms in the city is the occasional power outage caused by the heavy snow. Secondary roads become slick at times before road crews are able to clean them.	Frequency	HIGH
				Vulnerability	LOW
				Exposure	MODERATE
				Risk	MODERATE

City of Cleveland Hazard Evaluation

Hazard Category	City of Cleveland Hazard Evaluation				
	Frequency	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk	
NATURAL HAZARDS (Cont.)					
Blizzard	The City of Cleveland sees an excessive amount of snowfall nearly every year. But the frequency of a blizzard is low. The last two times the city actually saw blizzard conditions were in 1995 and in 1993.	The city is moderately vulnerable to blizzards. The high wind and heavy snowfall can create moderate damage to the city.	Exposure to blizzards is high. The 2 airports within the city are highly vulnerable and often times either shutdown or are severely delayed. Roadways become un-drivable and the conditions become dangerous for rescue vehicles. Public health and safety is put at risk with the possibility of hypothermia from exposure.	Frequency	LOW
				Vulnerability	MODERATE
				Exposure	HIGH
				Risk	MODERATE
Ice Storm	City of Cleveland is susceptible to ice storms, but they are rare. The last two major ice storms to hit the area occurred in 1994 and again in 2005.	Vulnerability to ice storms in the area is moderate and shifts depending on the location to the lake. The closer to the lake an area is, the more of a snow mix there is with the freezing rain reducing the threat.	Ice storms are a moderate risk in terms of public health and safety. The primary exposure is power lines and tree limbs: the weight of the ice can snap off limbs and knock down power lines causing power failures. Another risk is to roadways, causing slick and sometimes un-drivable conditions.	Frequency	LOW
				Vulnerability	MODERATE
				Exposure	MODERATE
				Risk	MODERATE
Earthquake	The City of Cleveland has a moderate frequency of earthquakes. Since 1836, more than 60 earthquakes have affected the region. The strongest earthquakes occurred in 1943 and 2001, both of which were a 4.5 magnitude quake, and a 5.0 in 1986.	The City of Cleveland's moderately vulnerable to earthquakes. Larger earthquakes in the area could severely damage many of the multi-story buildings within the city that are not properly reinforced for such a threat.	Human health and safety is at a high exposure to earthquakes in the region. Most buildings are not constructed to withstand strong earthquakes such as the 6.0 or 7.0 magnitude quakes that many geologists say the city is capable of experiencing.	Frequency	MODERATE
				Vulnerability	MODERATE
				Exposure	HIGH
				Risk	MODERATE

City of Cleveland Hazard Evaluation

Hazard Category	City of Cleveland Hazard Evaluation				
	Frequency	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk	
NATURAL HAZARDS (Cont.)					
Epidemics	The frequency of epidemics within the City of Cleveland is low. The most significant epidemic threat to City of Cleveland is West Nile.	The city has a moderate vulnerability to epidemics because of the size of its population. The city hosts more than 7 hospitals and major medical centers.	<p>Due to the large population of the city and the close-quarters that most of the city lives and works in, epidemic incident exposures will remain high.</p> <p>There have been serious epidemic incidents in the past. West Nile continues to pose a threat to the city. However, the number of reported cases continues to drop each year: 221 in 2002 dropping to 30 in 2005.</p>	Frequency	LOW
				Vulnerability	MODERATE
				Exposure	HIGH
				Risk	MODERATE
Temperature Extremes	The City of Cleveland is exposed to a wide variety of temperature changes. Since 1990 there have been a total of 5 periods of extreme cold temperatures: all of which lasted multiple days. Extreme heat is rare in City of Cleveland because of its location.	The City of Cleveland has a moderate vulnerability to extreme temperatures. The lake helps to reduce the occurrence of extreme temperatures. During these periods, public utilities are at risk from such events. Public health and safety also face a difficult time during these periods.	<p>The city faces both economic and public health and safety exposure to extreme cold weather. Extreme cold has caused numerous water mains to freeze and break and deaths from hypothermia have been reported during the extreme colds. Although they are rare, heat waves increase the risk/threat of fire and also health issues from heat exposure. Extreme heat also puts a larger strain on the power.</p>	Frequency	MODERATE
				Vulnerability	MODERATE
				Exposure	MODERATE
				Risk	MODERATE
Drought	The City of Cleveland has a low frequency of droughts.	The city is at a low vulnerability to drought.	The direct exposure to droughts within the city is low.	Frequency	LOW
				Vulnerability	LOW
				Exposure	LOW
				Risk	LOW

City of Cleveland Hazard Evaluation					
Hazard Category	Frequency	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk	
NATURAL HAZARDS (Cont.)					
Flooding	The City of Cleveland has a high frequency of flooding: Flooding occurs yearly, which caused property damage.	The city has a high vulnerability to flooding, but many of it is located in specific areas throughout the city.	Flooding within the City of Cleveland occurs because of storms typically because of the rains which are usually longer in duration and heavier than normal intensities. Also, storms that occur in rapid succession can cause flooding. The exposure to floods within the city is higher than normal because of the older sewer infrastructure.	Frequency	HIGH
				Vulnerability	HIGH
				Exposure	HIGH
				Risk	HIGH
Storm Surges	The City of Cleveland is prone to surges along the northern coastline. This area has a high frequency of receiving surges which can occur with or without a storm.	The northern shoreline has a moderate vulnerability to surges. The roads and highways along the north coast can become flooded from surges.	Exposure to surges is moderate to high along the coastline of the city. Most damage caused by surges is to boat docks and low-lying areas along the lakeshore and river inlets to Lake Erie. The most severe surges to hit the Cleveland area was an 8ft. surges in the early 1990's.	Frequency	HIGH
				Vulnerability	MODERATE
				Exposure	LOW
				Risk	MODERATE
Mudslide/ Landslide	The City of Cleveland is not prone to mudslides and landslides. There is some erosion caused by wave activity.	The homes and businesses along the Lake Erie shoreline are highly vulnerable to mudslides/landslides from wave erosion. Each year with the continued erosion, this vulnerability increases.	The entire City of Cleveland Lake Erie shoreline has a moderate exposure rate to mudslides/landslides. This is due to the numerous structures built along the coastline and the cliffs.	Frequency	LOW
				Vulnerability	LOW
				Exposure	MODERATE
				Risk	LOW

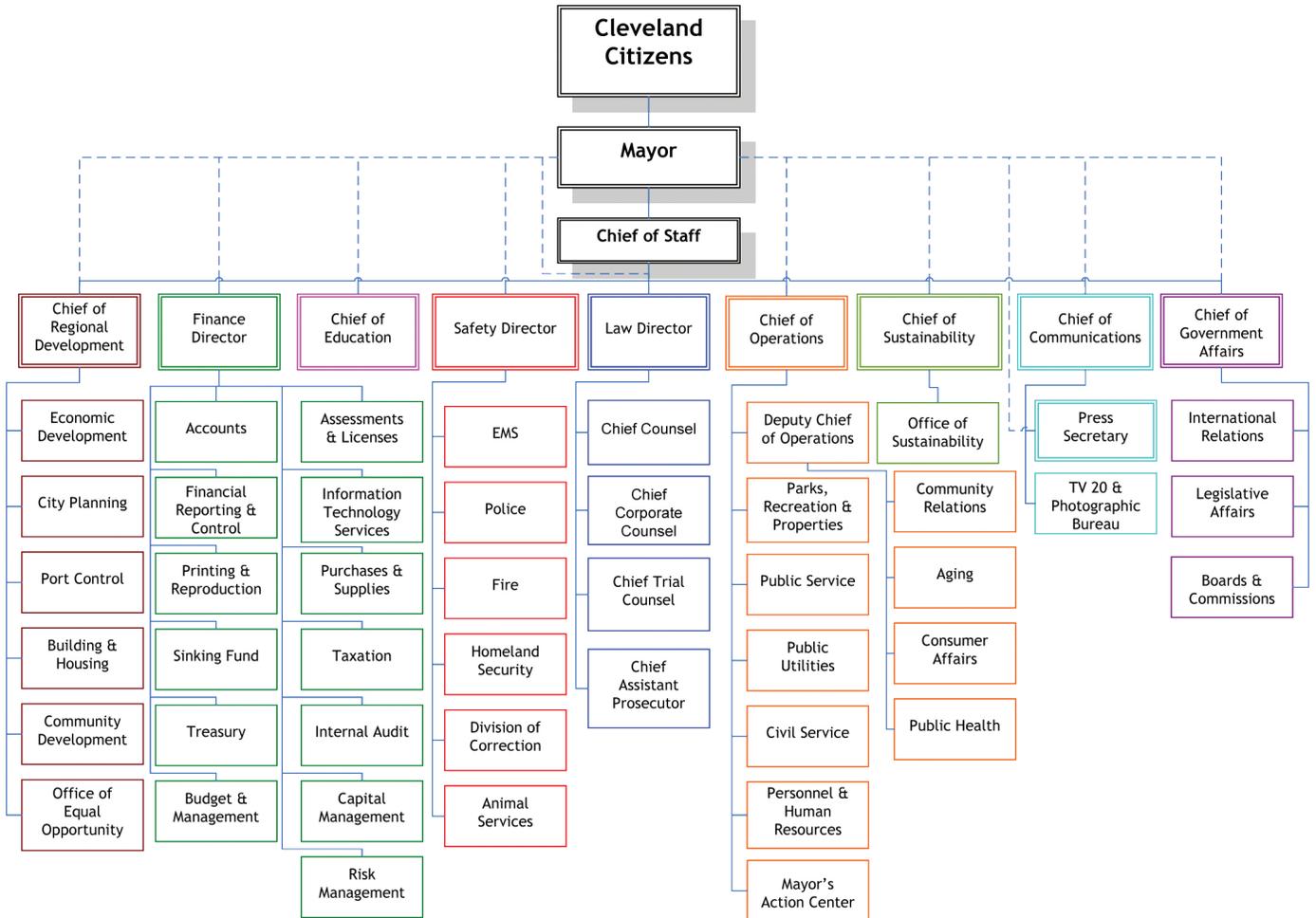
City of Cleveland Hazard Evaluation

Hazard Category	Frequency	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk	
NATURAL HAZARDS (Cont.)					
Land Fire	There is an extremely low frequency for any type of forest or land fire in the City of Cleveland. Much of this has to do with the lack of forested areas within the city and the cooler humid temperatures.	The city's vulnerability is low with most of the city being developed there are few patches of green space still remaining.	The exposure from land fires within the city is low.	Frequency	LOW
				Vulnerability	LOW
				Exposure	LOW
				Risk	LOW

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Attachment B

City of Cleveland Organization Chart



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Attachment C

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS CLEVELAND DEPARTMENT/DIVISIONS, COUNTY, STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

Emergency Support Functions (ESF)	City of Cleveland Department and/or Divisions	Cuyahoga County Emergency Management Agency	Ohio State Agencies	United States Federal Agencies
1 Transportation	Department of Parks, recreation and Properties	Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority	Ohio Dept. of Transportation	U.S Department of Transportation
2 Communications	Department of Public Utilities – Office of Radio Communications	Cuyahoga Emergency Communications System (CECOMS)	Ohio Emergency Management Agency	U.S. Department of Homeland Security/National Protection and Programs/ Cybersecurity and Communications/ National Communications System
3 Public Works & Engineering	Department of Public Service	Cuyahoga County Engineers	Ohio Dept. of Transportation	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Dept. of Defense
4 Fire Fighting	Department of Public Safety - Division of Fire	Local Fire-Rescue	Ohio State Fire Marshall	U.S. Forest Service, Dept. of Agriculture
5 Emergency Management	Department of Public Safety - Office of Homeland Security	Cuyahoga County Emergency Management	Ohio Emergency Management Agency	U.S. Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency
6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services	Department of Public Safety - Office of Homeland Security	American Red Cross, Greater Cleveland Chapter	Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	U.S. Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency

Attachment C

Emergency Support Functions (ESF)	City of Cleveland Department and/or Divisions	Cuyahoga County Emergency Management Agency	Ohio State Agencies	United States Federal Agencies
7 Logistics Management and Resource Support	Department of Finance	Cuyahoga County Procurement and Diversity	Ohio Dept. of Administrative Services	General Services Administration/ U.S. Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency
8 Public Health & Medical Services	Department of Public Health	Cuyahoga County Board of Health	Ohio Dept. of Health	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
9 Search and Rescue	Department of Public Safety - Division of Fire	Local Fire-Rescue	Ohio Emergency Management Agency	U.S. Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency
10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	Department of Public Safety -Division of Fire	Local Fire-Rescue	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency	Environmental Protection Agency
11 Agriculture and Natural Resources	Department of Public Health	Cuyahoga County Employment and Family Services	Ohio Dept. of Agriculture	U.S. Department of Agriculture
12 Energy	Department of Public Utilities	Cuyahoga County Emergency Management	Public Utilities Commission of Ohio	U.S. Department of Energy
13 Public Safety and Security	Department of Public Safety - Division of Police	Local Law Enforcement	Ohio State Highway Patrol	U.S. Department of Justice
14 Long-Term Community Recovery	Department of Public Safety - Office of Homeland Security	Cuyahoga County Emergency Management	Ohio Emergency Management Agency	U.S. Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency
15 External Affairs	Office of the Mayor – Public Information Officer	Cuyahoga County Administrator	Ohio Emergency Management Agency	U.S. Department of Homeland Security



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