

Elected Officials Guide to Disasters



Stark County
Emergency Management Agency

From the Director of Stark County EMA:

This information is the basis of a Comprehensive Emergency Management Program that will enable Stark County and its municipalities to respond quickly, efficiently and effectively to emergencies and disasters.

This booklet synthesizes numerous plans and procedures to help you during an event. For details in connection with specific emergency situations or administrative functions, refer to the appropriate sections of the Stark County Emergency Operations Plan.

Please contact the Stark County Emergency Management Agency with any corrections that are needed or to request additional copies of this document.

-Director

PURPOSE

The purpose of this booklet is to:

- Provide local government officials with a quick reference guide to better understand the emergency management system.
- Provide officials with a condensed version of the Stark County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
- Describe the essential elements of the Comprehensive Emergency Management System.
- Designate persons in primary operational control of specific emergency/disaster situations and critical administrative functions.
- Provide departments, directors, and other emergency workers a readily available listing of task assignments to be carried out as required in emergency situations.
- Assist in the continuity of government operations during and after any emergency/disaster.

INTRODUCTION

Responding effectively to disasters requires a coordinated community-wide effort. As an elected official, you have a significant role in your jurisdiction's emergency response. Response to the disaster is an important part of the continuity of government for your jurisdiction and Stark County. Your actions influence community members, employees, and our area's ability to protect lives and property. This guide is designed to provide you information relating to your role during disasters and to help you make sound decisions.



During disasters, the emergency responders for your community will be required to work in greater partnership with agencies and entities that may or may not normally be part of the response system. The Stark County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) clearly spells out how these various agencies, individually and collectively prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. This integrated emergency management system is based on an "all-hazards approach" which deals with all types of disasters. This approach allows the county to manage disasters in a consistent way. It also provides an effective response for dealing with any type of disaster.

This guide has been developed for county officials to use before and during and even after a disaster has taken place. It is divided into several categories:

- Stark County Data
- Disaster Declarations and Requesting Resources
- Direction and Control
- The Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
- Common Emergency/Disaster Tasks
- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery
- Mitigation
- Media Guide

The guide also includes a list of important phone numbers and an area to keep notes during an event.



Municipal, township and county governments have direct responsibility for the safety of their residents. Stark EMA seeks to assist you and your first responders to provide for the needs of citizens in your community.

Stark County has additional legal responsibilities for emergency response, recovery, and serves as the point of contact between municipal, state, and federal governments. The state and federal government also have legal authorities, fiscal resources, and specialized personnel and equipment.

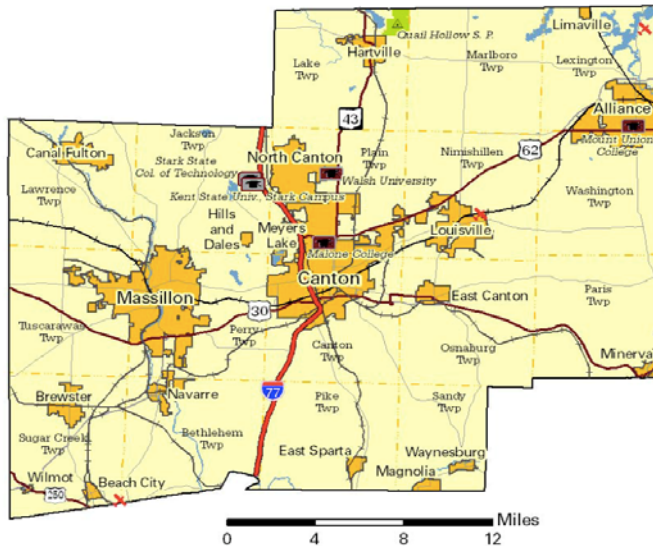
Specific areas of authority and responsibilities for emergency management are clearly delineated in state law, as well as local, and county ordinances. These laws also provide a specific line of succession for elected officials and ensure continuity of government and leadership during an emergency. The Stark County Prosecutor provides legal guidance as needed throughout the process.

The Director of Emergency Management for Stark County and the EMA staff coordinate emergency operations at the Emergency Operation Center (EOC). In Stark County, an emergency management representative is available 24/7 so that when an emergency occurs, appropriate resources are immediately activated. The Director communicates regularly with neighboring jurisdictions, as well as the state, to monitor conditions in the county and surrounding areas.

When conditions warrant, the EOC is activated and serves as the coordination point for the county's response. Working around the clock, staff from participating agencies coordinate response efforts and develop plans for continuing action until the event concludes.

If you have any questions or would like to learn more about emergency management, please contact our agency at 330-451-3900.

STARK COUNTY DATA



Cities

Alliance	Louisville
Canal Fulton	Massillon
Canton	North Canton

Villages

Beach City	Magnolia
Brewster	Meyers Lake
East Canton	Minerva
Hartville	Navarre
Hills and Dales	Waynesburg
Limaville	Wilmot

Townships

Bethlehem	Paris
Canton	Perry
Jackson	Pike
Lake	Plain
Lawrence	Sandy
Lexington	Sugarcreek
Marlboro	Tuscarawas
Nimishillen	Washington
Osnaburg	

STARK COUNTY DATA

Population: 375,376 (US Census 2014 estimate)

Land Area: 576.14 square miles

County Seat: Canton

STARK COUNTY STATISTICAL DATA ROAD MILEAGE

State Roads 251.01 miles

County Roads 415.16 miles

Township Roads 1273.40 miles

ELEVATIONS

City of Canton: 1,060 feet above sea level

Stark County: Highest Point - 1,360 feet above mean sea level,
1 mile N.E. Paris

Lowest Point - 880 feet above mean sea level, Tuscarawas River,
Bethlehem Township

NUMBER OF COUNTY BRIDGES: 358

NUMBER OF COUNTY CULVERTS: 2,700

EMERGENCY DECLARATIONS

When conditions warrant, local governments may declare an emergency. A declaration of emergency is normally signed by the local elected official prior to an eminent hazard or in the immediate aftermath. This document is executed when a jurisdiction is or will be responding beyond the resources it has readily available.

Typically, the Stark County Commissioners will declare an emergency on behalf of the unincorporated jurisdictions within the county. This does not preclude individual townships or jurisdictions within the county from declaring. Declarations are facilitated in the county by a resolution dated May 10th, 1988 from the commissioners.

Stark EMA is charged with being the flow of information between the State of Ohio and Stark County's jurisdictions. Stark EMA will facilitate requests for assistance from the State of Ohio on your behalf.

Implications of declaring

Advantage:

Must be done for Governor to declare an emergency and request federal assistance.

Disadvantage:

History of unwarranted disaster declarations can make preliminary damage assessment teams more stringent in their assessments.

Example of disaster declaration:

A form letter example of a local disaster declaration is available from Stark EMA. Please contact the agency for a written or electronic version.

The Local to Federal Declaration Process

Step 1: Conditions indicate a local disaster is likely to occur or has already occurred.

Step 2: Local disaster declared by elected official. Jurisdictions provide copy of document to Stark EMA

Step 3: County Commissioner requests a state declaration.

Step 4: Governor requests a presidential declaration.

REQUESTING ASSISTANCE FROM STARK EMA

Your jurisdiction is not required to have a declared emergency to request assistance from Stark EMA. The agency stands ready to assist you and/or your first responders with resources and/or advice during an incident. Stark EMA will attempt to fill resource requests that are unable to be provided through mutual aid by either public or private sources. Your jurisdiction would be responsible for any expenses incurred.

HOW TO GET STATE OR FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE DURING AN EMERGENCY

The County and municipalities should first contact Stark EMA to ensure that the assistance being requested is not available through local resources. The channel for jurisdictions within Ohio to receive state and/or federal assistance is through the Ohio Emergency Management Agency (OEMA). The Director of the Stark County EMA is the liaison with OEMA for all jurisdictions within Stark County.

Jurisdictions should coordinate requests for disaster assistance through the Stark EMA. This will ensure that the jurisdiction meets the criteria and that required forms are completed and appropriate actions are taken.

NOTE: Department/Agency Directors are charged with the responsibility of documenting all costs and expenditures in connection with emergency operations. This is necessary to support a claim for state and federal assistance.

RECOMMENDATIONS: A careful record must be maintained of all regular time and overtime during which personnel and equipment are used during the emergency/disaster. Obtain detailed receipts for all purchases and contracts associated with the emergency/disaster. Keep a record of supplies used from inventories. All such records are subject to audits, so completeness and accuracy are essential.



FEMA

TYPES OF FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

There are two major types of disaster assistance that could be accessed after a disaster. These programs are provided by FEMA to reimburse and provide relief for funds spent on response and recovery efforts after disasters. (Must be a federally declared disaster and have full documentation for all actions taken for eligible assistance)

Individual Assistance

- This program addresses uninsured losses caused by a disaster for categories of damage such as: damage to homes, personal property, medical, dental, funeral, and transportation.
- Disaster damage must affect homes/businesses with 40% or more in uninsured losses and meet the state threshold of \$16 million in damages.
- Maximum amount of aid provided by FEMA per household is \$28,000.
- These funds are made available to provide temporary housing, repairs, housing replacement, housing construction, health and medical services, replenish personal items, vehicles, or other serious needs impacted by a disaster.
- For more info: <http://www.fema.gov/apply-assistance>

Public Assistance

- FEMA provides 75% funding for public assistance, the remaining 25% comes from sub-grantees/local sources

Emergency Work:

- **Category A: Debris Removal:**

Clearance, removal, and/or disposal of disaster debris, including; trees, sand, gravel, building components, wreckage, vehicles, and personal property.

Importance: to remove threat to life and to public property and to prompt recovery.

- **Category B: Emergency Protective Measures:**

Actions taken immediately before, during, and after a disaster to save lives, protect public health and safety, and prevent damage to improved public and private property. Such measures include: Warning devices, search and rescue, constructing levees, sheltering, bracing damaged structures, provision of food and water, emergency demolition and repairs, or removal of health and safety hazards.

Permanent Work:

- Repairs and the restoration of the following:

Category C: Roads and Bridges

Category D: Water Control Facilities

Category E: Buildings and Equipment

Category F: Utilities

Category G: Parks, Recreational Facilities, and Other Items

For more info: <http://www.fema.gov/grants>

DIRECTION & CONTROL OF YOUR COMMUNITY'S RESPONSE

The Stark County Board of Commissioners and Mayors of incorporated jurisdictions have the authority and responsibility to direct and control emergency/disaster operations within their jurisdictions. You should make yourself available to aid the first response resources as needed.

The Stark County Administrator and Chief Operating Officer/Mayor in other incorporated cities of the county are responsible for providing policy guidance in the administration of emergency management programs in their respective jurisdictions.

The Director of Stark County Emergency Management Agency serves as:

- Senior Liaison Officer for coordinating with Ohio Emergency Management Agency, Ohio National Guard, or federal military forces;
- Manager of the Stark County Emergency Operations Plan; and
- Chief agent to activate appropriate sections of the Stark County Emergency Operations Plan to ensure quick response to an emergency/disaster.

All operating agencies retain their identity and autonomy in all phases of planning and executing emergency operations.



THE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

The Stark County EOC coordinates and manages response and recovery activities during and after emergencies/disasters. It is equipped to facilitate the policy, coordination and communication groups which support the operational area(s) in the field.

ACTIVATION

The Stark County EOC may be activated when:

- Ordered by the President of the Stark County Commissioners, Mayors of participating incorporated cities within Stark County, Director of the Stark County Emergency Management Agency or at the request of an incident commander working in the field;
- An emergency/disaster that affects this county is declared by the Governor of Ohio; and
- When requested by any local government or agency within Stark County for coordination and other control activities.

LOCATION

The Stark County EOC is located in the lower level of the Stark County Safety Administration Building at 4500 Atlantic Blvd. NE, Canton, Ohio 44705.

ACCESS

All personnel **MUST** have proper picture identification (e.g. government ID, driver's license, etc.) in order to gain access to the EOC. Identification will be checked by security personnel who will issue an access pass.



COMMON EMERGENCY TASK ASSIGNMENTS

Emergency task assignments are the responsibility of all Department/Agency Directors. The following are preparatory and precautionary actions that should be taken before, during and after an emergency/disaster occurs:

Before

- Mitigate hazards and ill effects.
- Provide protection for personnel and property.
- Establish and maintain lines of succession.
- Maintain call back roster of departmental personnel.
- Maintain an inventory of emergency equipment and supplies.
- Maintain roster of contacts for outside assistance.
- Plan, prepare and maintain internal emergency operating procedures.
- Train personnel in emergency procedures.
- Conduct emergency drills for personnel.

During

- Report an emergency situation quickly.
- Notify personnel of an emergency situation.
- Implement internal emergency operating procedures.
- Provide food, appropriate clothing, supplies, equipment and facilities for response personnel.
- Rotate emergency workers to avoid fatigue.
- Perform specific tasks assigned by proper authority.
- Keep detailed records of personnel hours and emergency expenditures.

After

- Conduct damage assessment for disaster declaration.
- Allocate and deploy recovery resources.
- Prioritize the recovery of critical facilities and/or functions.
- Return operations to a normal state or acceptable level.
- Establish a recovery organization to conduct long term recovery operations and mitigate for future emergency/disasters.

PREPAREDNESS

Preparedness involves activities that are done before a disaster, such as training, planning, community education, and exercises. To be prepared, you should have plans and supplies for both your home and workplace.

Make sure you have developed an adequate emergency preparedness plan for you and your family. The Stark Emergency Management Agency (EMA) can provide a disaster preparedness information package to help you plan.

Discuss emergency preparedness with your staff.

Have water, non-perishable food and other supplies on hand to be able to be self-sufficient for at least 72 hours. Stark EMA has information available on preparing a family disaster supply kit available upon request.

Have all important phone numbers and dates of upcoming events you may need readily available. Include critical community leaders you may want to contact during an event.

Make sure your personal vehicle is ready to go with items appropriate for the season (for example: blankets, water, and a full tank of gas). Stark EMA has information on vehicle preparation available upon request.

Get a briefing on preparedness activities from the appropriate official. The Emergency Management Director will provide Commissioners regular updates during the incident. Contact us to be added to this distribution list.

Communicate your location to your public safety officials during the event. It is imperative the leaders be accessible during an incident.

Attend training. You are invited to attend any of the programs offered through the Stark EMA.

Training also is available online from FEMA's Emergency Management Institute through an Independent Study Program at <http://training.fema.gov/IS>

RESPONSE

Disasters and emergency scenes often involve significant risks to your safety and welfare. For example, natural disasters, such as floods, involve contaminated flood water and debris that can produce a myriad of slipping and falling hazards. Major fires produce smoke, toxic atmospheres and the possibility of structural collapse.



Hazardous materials events usually involve toxic materials that can cause numerous types of health hazards. Terrorism threats can involve chemical, biological, radiological or explosive devices.

As a result, we recommend that you do not respond to disaster scenes because of safety concerns for you as well as emergency responders working at the scene. Furthermore, you are the elected official charged with providing oversight of the emergency and helping convey information to the general public. You may be best served to staff the emergency operations center (EOC) or a multi-agency coordination center (MACC) with fellow decision makers. However, if you do choose to respond to the scene, we ask that you follow these guidelines:

- The fire department or police department will establish a “Hot Zone” where only persons with the proper protective clothing and training are allowed to enter due to hazards to health and safety. Be prepared to follow their guidance and understand that if you are denied access, it is for your safety.
- Park your car in a safe place away from the incident and in an area where your vehicle does not obstruct the road. Blocked roads may slow emergency vehicles from reaching their destination.
- Always respond upwind and uphill.
- Report to the Incident Commander (IC) as soon as you arrive at the scene. This person is responsible for directing all activities at the incident scene. The IC should be located at the Incident Command Post (ICP), which is typically designated with a green safety cone or flashing light.

- Pay attention to your surroundings. Many responders are struck by cars every year because they are operating in the roadway where drivers are easily distracted by the disaster or incident.
- Watch where you step. The scene may contain hazardous materials that can wind up on your shoes, which in turn can wind up in your car, home or business. Do not walk into or touch spilled material. Avoid inhaling fumes, smoke and vapors. Avoid flood water; it may be contaminated.
- Wear the right type of clothing and protective equipment. Sturdy steel-toed boots, a hardhat, and even safety glasses might be needed. Showing up at an incident in the wrong type of clothing can place you at risk. If you do not have the proper equipment, let the IC know and the on-scene Safety Officer may be able to make the appropriate clothing available for you to wear.
- Remember, the scene of a terrorism act is an area where someone intended to harm people; it is also a crime scene.

During a disaster, you are likely to receive calls from your constituents. Through these conversations you may be able to collect information from residents and businesses that you can funnel to the right agency or department for action.

It is up to everyone to help manage public expectations about what government can or cannot provide during or after disaster. It is helpful when you reassure constituents that the county government is still functioning and ensure them that we will work very hard to get back to normal as quickly as possible.

MITIGATION

Mitigation is defined as taking sustained actions to eliminate long term risk to people and property from hazards and their effects. It is often called the cornerstone of emergency management, but it can also be the most difficult concept to understand.



The primary goal of mitigation is to reduce the impact of natural hazards on our residents and property. Mitigation activities are undertaken to protect people and structures and to reduce the cost of response and recovery. For example, maintaining strong building codes can reduce property damage from storms, and storm water management initiatives can minimize flooding risks.

As part of our mitigation strategy we have identified the following Mitigation priorities:

1. Identify existing and potential mitigation projects.
2. Look for funding support that can be used for identified mitigation projects.
2. Pursue mitigation projects that improve the resiliency of our critical infrastructure.
4. Compile a list of the high-risk areas in each jurisdiction.
5. Examine measures to help reduce power outages during disasters.
6. Continue outreach to at risk communities.

RECOVERY

Recovery involves all of the cleanup activities that are necessary to be able to return the area to normal. This involves getting all of the damage repaired, utilities restored and the debris cleaned up. Recovery is often the hardest part of the responses to disasters and may continue for an extended time. As soon as it is safe to do so, the county government will conduct preliminary damage assessments to determine the level of property damage and the parts of the critical infrastructure that may be damaged.

During the recovery phase you may find it helpful to get briefings from county staff on the extent of damage and status of the recovery process. Estimates on the extent of damage in your jurisdiction will be available through this briefing process.

The county's priority for service is the same as the State and the Federal Government:

1. Life Safety
2. Critical Facilities (systems)
3. Property Damage

Residents have their own priorities which may be different than those of the county. For example, a resident may have a tree that has been blown down in their backyard as a result of a storm and they want it cleared right away. The tree is not causing any hazards to life safety or critical systems, and therefore is not considered a very high priority for the county. Residents are often unaware of the scope of a disaster and may have unrealistic expectations about what local government can do for them as everyone works to recover.

Some of the biggest issues that occur after the disaster involve the following:

- **Debris Removal:** Debris removal on private property is typically not covered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or the county and is the property owner's responsibility. If you have a constituent who has a significant problem with debris removal, call the EOC or the county emergency management director. We may be able to find ways to help.

Sandbags: Constituents may not understand why we cannot provide sandbags. The number of bags and amount of sand required to adequately protect a home is really more than most people understand and far exceeds our resources. For example, to build a one-foot-high wall that is 100 feet long, out of sandbags, requires 800 sandbags and 13 tons of sand.

■ **Response Time:** Residents may think that government is slow to respond. It typically takes the federal government at least 72 hours to respond to a local emergency.

■ **Public Information:** Residents may report difficulty getting critical information about the disaster from the news media. Despite our effort to communicate through the media by issuing regular news releases, local media often choose to edit the information significantly, which can make it inaccurate, or not use it at all in their reports. However, we are continuing our efforts to foster positive working relationships with all facets of the media. This is done in a myriad of ways, including media briefings and polling media to see how they want to receive information, so that they will use the information in their reports. These positive relationships are critical during times of disasters, and our staff is working diligently to ensure information is getting to our residents.



During the recovery phase the county may be able to provide:

- Drinking water
- Food
- Communication
- Shelter
- Emergency Medical Transport
- Coordination

But we normally do not provide:

- Batteries
- Flashlights
- Ice
- Generators
- Sandbags

These items can typically be purchased through retail establishments. If you receive questions from your constituents about ice, you may want to refer them to the phone book where vendors are listed under the heading of “Ice”. Generators and sand bags may be available from hardware stores, equipment supply companies and equipment rental businesses. During disasters, stores that sell generators and other emergency supplies will likely run out. In some cases, when there is a severe shortage, the EMA may be able to make temporary arrangements to supplement local resources. However, it is best for residents to have enough basic supplies on hand so that they can be on their own for 72 hours.

FEMA’s role in providing individual assistance involves assisting citizens in filling out paperwork to get a low-cost loan from the Small Business Administration, providing temporary housing in the form of trailers, and providing some grants to replace items not covered by insurance.

One of the most important contributions that elected officials can make is to point your constituents in the right direction for the information they need—that might be to a FEMA tele-registration number or a disaster field office, or there may be a need for volunteers to help with debris removal or other cleanup activities. If you have a constituent who has a special need for items or services, contact the Stark County EMA Duty Officer at 330-451-3911 or the Emergency Management Director at 330-451-3900 (office) during normal business hours.

MEDIA GUIDE

Your community should designate an individual to serve as the Public Information Officer (PIO). This person can be either an elected official or first responder.



During a disaster, all media requests should come through the PIO first. The EMA Director can help you during an interview if you desire.

If you cultivate good relationships with the media prior to an emergency, you typically get better support from the media during hectic hours of responding to an emergency. You want to create a situation where the media feels it has a vital role during the response efforts. The media, when supportive, can convey important information to the public about issues such as evacuations and disaster-assistance information.

TIPS FOR WORKING WITH THE MEDIA IN A DISASTER

Responding to Questions:

- Answer all questions directly and as completely as possible.
- If you do not know the answer to a question, say so. Do not risk a guess. Erroneous information can cause the public to take incorrect actions and can damage credibility. Ask the reporter to leave his or her name and telephone number so that you can provide an answer. Stark EMA will gladly help you with a proper response.
- Do not exaggerate the facts. Give facts as you know them and cite your own sources. In an emergency or disaster, the information you reveal could threaten lives if it is incorrect.
- Tell the truth and avoid using “no comment.” No comment gives the impression that you have something to hide.
- Never give “off the record” information—it could come back to haunt you.

Never argue with reporters or lose your composure. Don't be rude. Even if the interviewer or reporter appears to doubt your credibility.

- If you are interrupted, wait for the interrupter to finish and then proceed with your answer. You may wish to repeat the original question to bring the reporter back on track.
- Challenge any efforts to put words in your mouth. If you don't, you may end up appearing to agree with something you actually disagree with.
- Don't be evasive. Your evasiveness may be interpreted as an attempt to hide something.
- Be alert. Avoid answering speculative "what if" questions.
- Be prepared to lead the interview from problems and negatives to positive points you want to make.

Delivering your Message:

- Speak naturally and avoid using "jargon" or terminology that isn't familiar to those working outside of management.
- Say the most important thing first and then elaborate if necessary. Avoid long, rambling responses—be concise and clear in your responses.
- Make one point at a time. Speak in simple sentences rather than compound sentences. During high stress, people generally are only able to remember short, concise bits of information.
- Be believable, personable and conversational. Credibility is vital to getting your message across.

Coordinating with the Municipalities:

- Coordinate any requests to tour the scene with the Local Public Safety Officials before making any promises to the media.
- Let the EOC/PIO know if you talk to media.

If you have questions concerning how to deal with the media during an incident, contact the Emergency Management Director at 330-451-3900 (office).



Important County Phone Numbers

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY:

EMA Office (Bus. hours): 330-451-3900

Duty Officer (24 hours): 330-451-3911

GENERAL COUNTY NUMBERS:

Auditor's Office: 330-451-7357

Building Department: 330-451-1770

Clerk of Courts: 330-451-7801

Commissioners: 330-451-7371

Communications: 330-430-3800

Coroner: 330-451-1669

Dog Warden: 330-451-2343

Engineer: 330-477-6781

Health Department: 330-493-9904

Job and Family Services: 330-452-4661

Local Emerg Plan Comm: 330-451-3907

Mental Health: 330-455-6644

Stark Board of DD 330-477-5200

Park District: 330-477-3552

Prosecutor: 330-451-7897

Regional Planning Comm: 330-451-7389

Sanitary Engineer: 330-451-2303

Sheriff: 330-430-3800

Solid Waste District: 330-874-2258

Treasurer: 330-451-7814

Procedures to Declare Local State of Emergency
Send Declaration to the Stark County EMA office by email:
starkema@starkcountyohio.gov or fax 330-451-3934

**STEP 1: COORDINATE WITH THE STARK COUNTY
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY DIREC-
TOR, OR DEPUTY DIRECTOR, 330-451-3900, or 24
hr. emergency 330-451-3911**

**STEP 2: PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO
STARK EMA:**

NATURAL OR MAN-MADE DISASTERS

Name and title of individual making request
Description of disaster
Statement of actions taken
Specific assistance being requested
Estimate of number of persons affected
Estimate of damage to public and private property

CIVIL DISTURBANCES

Name and title of individual making request
Description of disorder
Statement of action taken
Estimate of number of persons involved
Statement of number of law enforcement officers available and
committed
Explanation why existing force is insufficient

Sample Declaration

WHEREAS, *(insert name and description of event here, details, time, extent, etc.)*.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this _____
Board determines that a State of Emergency exists in
_____ (twp,village,city,etc.) Stark County, Ohio as the
result of the above referenced event and that as a result of said
emergency situation, *(describe ongoing concerns for the popu-*
lation of _____ (twp,village,city,etc.) Stark County).

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the _____
(twp,village,city,etc.) _____(Full Name
Title Etc) is hereby authorized and directed to assist in
_____ (twp,village,city,etc.) Stark County with provid-
ing assistance from *(insert name and description of event here)*
and to request County, State and Federal assistance if neces-
sary for response and recovery purposes.



Important Phone Numbers

Name	Number

Notes

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Emergency Management Agency

Board of Stark County Commissioners

4500 ATLANTIC BLVD NE (LL) - CANTON, OH 44705

www.starkcountyohio.gov/EMA



starkema@starkcountyohio.gov

Phone: 330-451-3900 Fax: 330-451-3934

Special thanks to the Stark County Emergency Management Agency