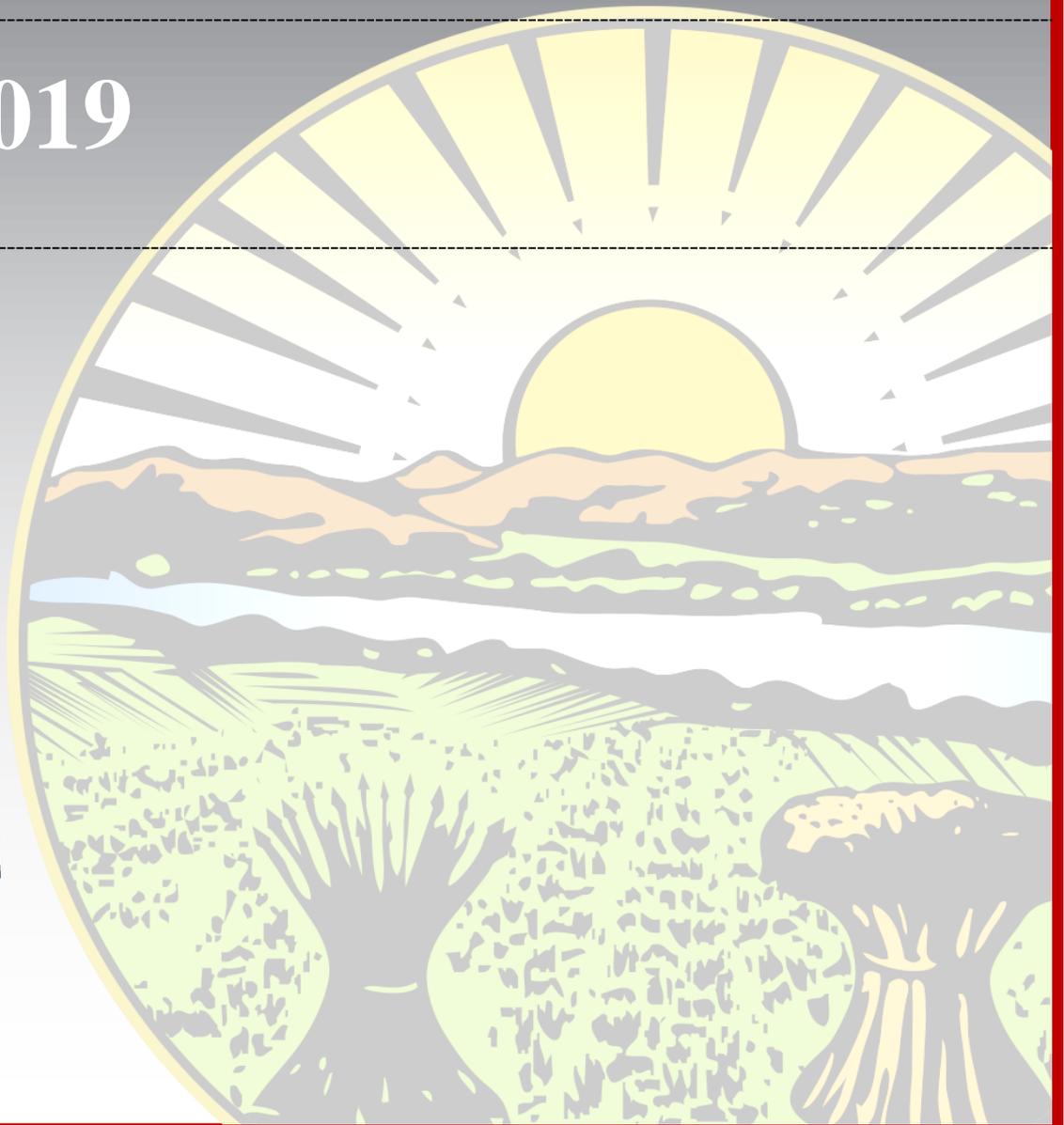


STATE OF OHIO

MULTI YEAR

TRAINING AND EXERCISE PLAN

2017-2019



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State of Ohio

State of Ohio Multi Year Training and Exercise Plan

2017 - 2019

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State Wide Training and Exercise Plan Schedule

Most trainings and exercises listed in the complete schedule are tentatively planned. Priorities and resources may shift prior to conducting the listed training and exercises. This schedule is updated annually to keep up with those changes and current direction for preparedness activities. A detailed schedule of training and exercises by county, agency, month and year is located at: http://ema.ohio.gov/Training_MultiYearTrainingAndExercisePlan.aspx. The exercises and training courses listed in the online multiyear schedule support the Implementation of PPD-8 and the Whole Community Approach priority.

SUMMARY OF DATA

Regional Summary

Regional Training Delivery Summary

Ohio Region	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
North West Region	72	57	55	184
North East Region	187	107	118	412
Central Region	78	30	29	137
South East Region	55	24	15	94
South West Region	193	117	103	105
State Agency Partners	6	1	34	41
TOTAL REGIONAL TRAININGS	591	336	354	1281

Regional Exercise Summary

Ohio Region	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
North West Region	65	57	55	177
North East Region	152	136	119	407
Central Region	50	27	27	104
South East Region	37	22	15	74
South West Region	151	112	103	366
State Agency Partners	24	36	34	94
TOTAL REGIONAL EXERCISES	479	390	353	1222

As a result of the above training and exercise totals the below total core capabilities will be tested in each region.

Regional Core Capability Summary

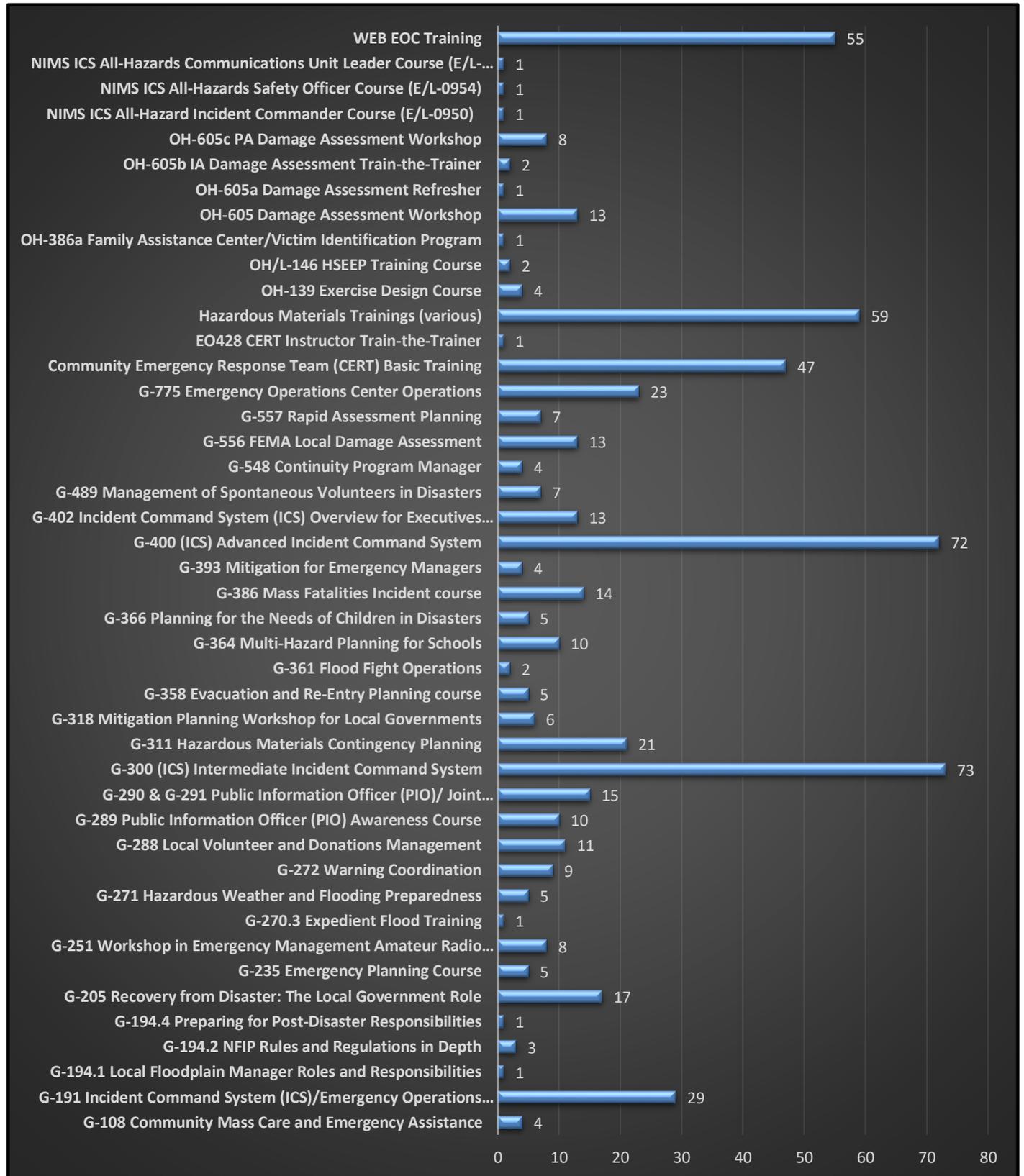
Ohio Region	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
North West Region	111	72	72	255
North East Region	479	368	346	1193
Central Region	105	41	41	187
South East Region	73	58	35	166
South West Region	189	89	86	364
State Agency Partners	55	13	12	80
TOTAL REGIONAL CORE CAPABILITIES	1012	641	592	2245

Types of Trainings to be Conducted:

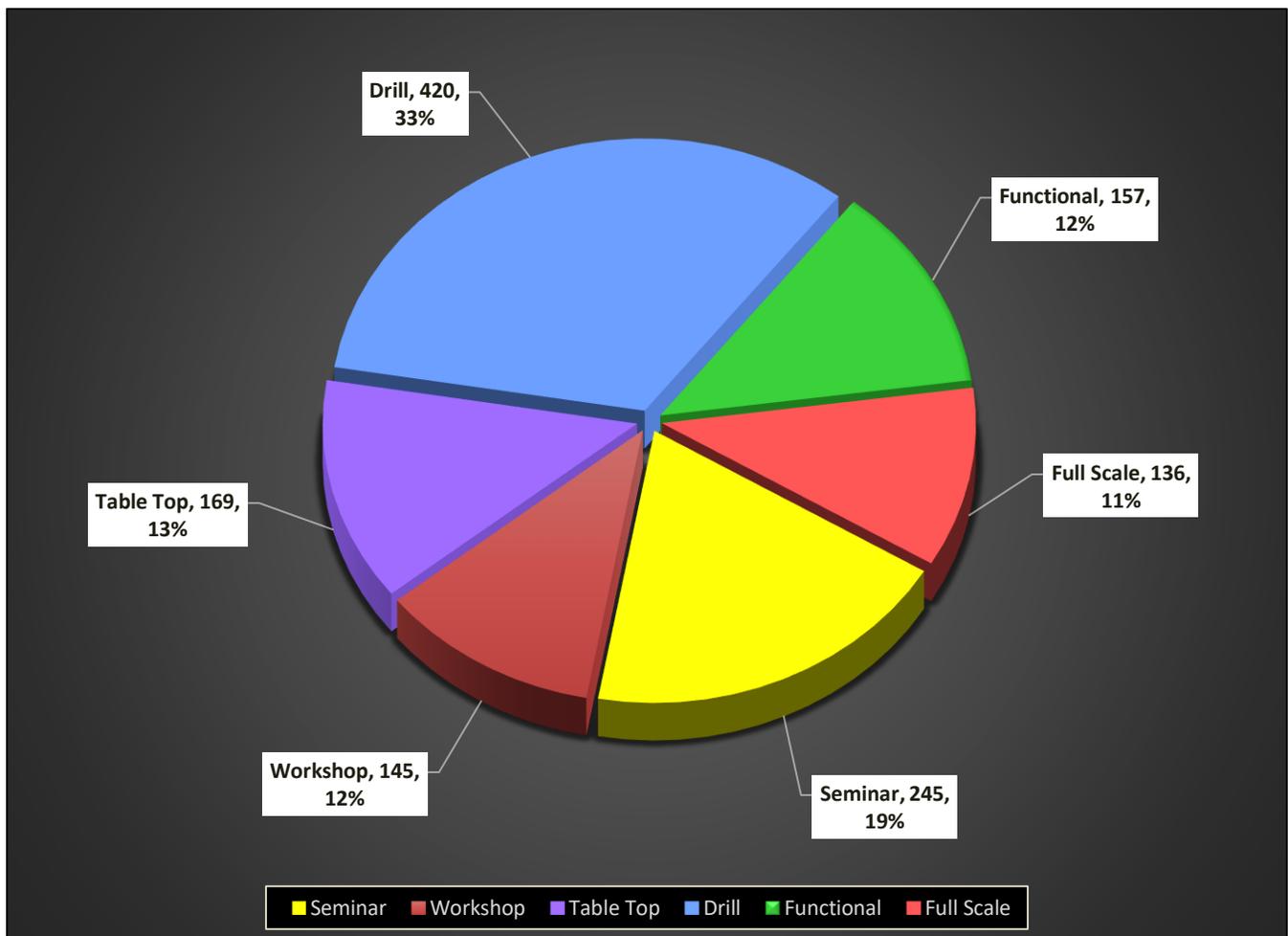
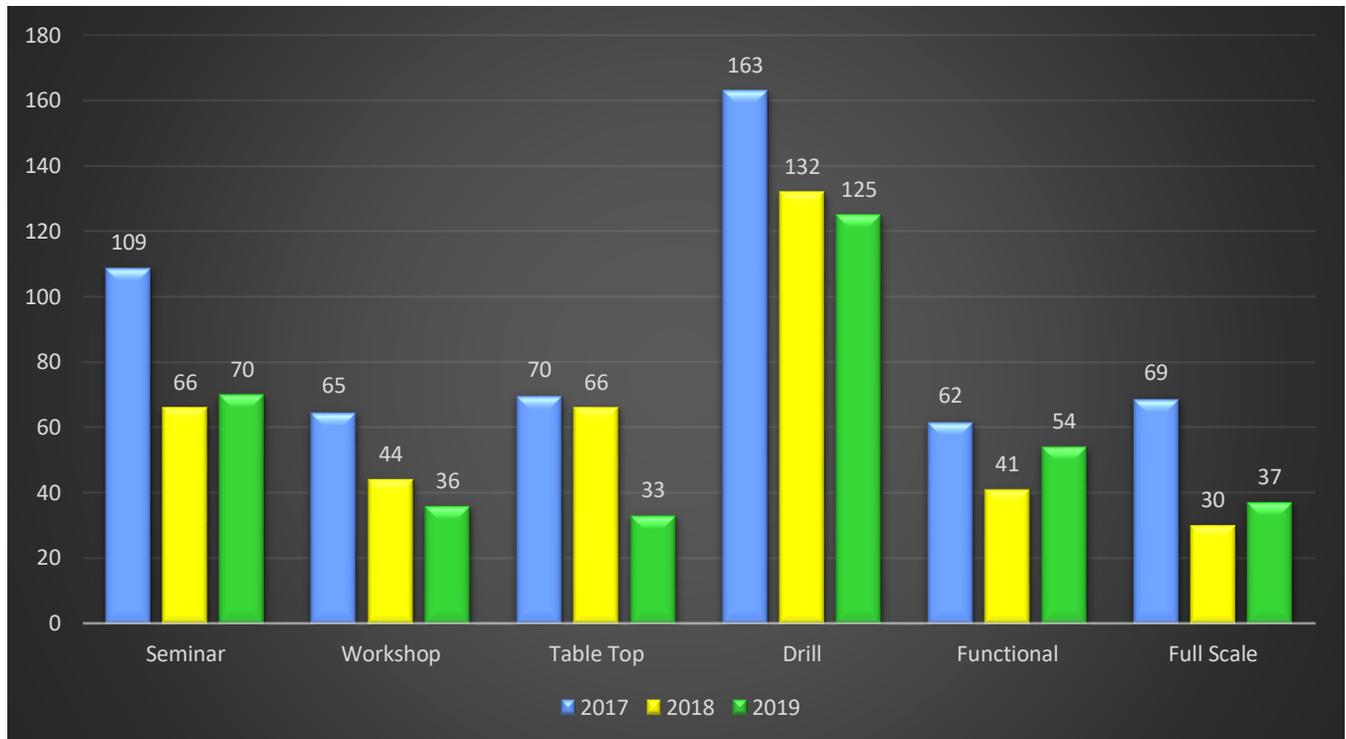
Training	2017	2018	2019	Total
G-108 Community Mass Care and Emergency Assistance	3	1	0	4
G-191 Incident Command System (ICS)/Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Interface	14	9	6	29
G-194.1 Local Floodplain Manager Roles and Responsibilities	0	1	0	1
G-194.2 NFIP Rules and Regulations in Depth	2	0	1	3
G-194.4 Preparing for Post-Disaster Responsibilities	0	1	0	1
G-205 Recovery from Disaster: The Local Government Role	9	3	5	17
G-235 Emergency Planning Course	3	0	2	5
G-251 Workshop in Emergency Management Amateur Radio Resources	5	3	0	8
G-270.3 Expedient Flood Training	1	0	0	1
G-271 Hazardous Weather and Flooding Preparedness	0	4	1	5
G-272 Warning Coordination	4	3	2	9
G-288 Local Volunteer and Donations Management	5	4	2	11
G-289 Public Information Officer (PIO) Awareness Course	4	4	2	10
G-290 & G-291 Public Information Officer / Joint Information Center	9	4	2	15
G-300 (ICS) Intermediate Incident Command System	38	19	16	73
G-311 Hazardous Materials Contingency Planning	7	7	7	21
G-318 Mitigation Planning Workshop for Local Governments	2	0	4	6
G-358 Evacuation and Re-Entry Planning course	2	2	1	5
G-361 Flood Fight Operations	2	0	0	2
G-364 Multi-Hazard Planning for Schools	4	3	3	10
G-366 Planning for the Needs of Children in Disasters	2	1	2	5
G-367 Emergency Planning for Campus Executives	0	0	0	0
G-386 Mass Fatalities Incident course	8	3	3	14
G-393 Mitigation for Emergency Managers	2	1	1	4
G-400 (ICS) Advanced Incident Command System	39	18	15	72
G-402 Incident Command System (ICS) Overview for Executives and Senior Officials	7	3	3	13
G-434A Earthquake Safety for Schools Continuity Program Manager	0	0	0	0
G-489 Management of Spontaneous Volunteers in Disasters	3	2	2	7
G-548 Continuity Program Manager	1	0	3	4
G-556 FEMA Local Damage Assessment	6	4	3	13
G-557 Rapid Assessment Planning	4	2	1	7
G-775 Emergency Operations Center Operations	9	7	7	23
Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Basic Training	14	17	16	47
EO428 CERT Instructor Train-the-Trainer	1	0	0	1
Hazardous Materials Trainings (various)	20	20	19	59
OH-139 Exercise Design Course	1	2	1	4
OH/L-146 HSEEP Training Course	2	0	0	2
OH-361 Fundamentals of Safe Room Design and Construction	0	0	0	0
OH-386a Family Assistance Center/Victim Identification Program	0	1	0	1
OH-605 Damage Assessment Workshop	7	4	2	13
OH-605a Damage Assessment Refresher	1	0	0	1
OH-605b IA Damage Assessment Train-the-Trainer	1	0	1	2
OH-605c PA Damage Assessment Workshop	5	2	1	8
NIMS ICS All-Hazard Incident Commander Course (E/L-0950)	1	0	0	1
NIMS ICS All-Hazards Public Information Officer Course (E/L-0952)	0	0	0	0
NIMS ICS All-Hazards Safety Officer Course (E/L-0954)	0	0	1	1
NIMS ICS All-Hazards Liaison Officer Course (E/L-0956)	0	0	0	0

Training	2017	2018	2019	Total
NIMS ICS All-Hazards Operations Section Chief Course (E/L-0958)	0	0	0	0
NIMS ICS All-Hazards Division/Group Supervisor Course (E/L-0960)	0	0	0	0
NIMS ICS All-Hazards Planning Section Chief Course (E/L-0962)	0	0	0	0
NIMS ICS All Hazards Situation Unit Leader Course (E/L-0964)	0	0	0	0
NIMS ICS All Hazards Resource Unit Leader Course (E/L-0965)	0	0	0	0
NIMS ICS All-Hazards Logistics Section Chief Course (E/L-0967)	0	0	0	0
NIMS ICS All-Hazards Communications Unit Leader Course (E/L-0969)	1	0	0	1
NIMS ICS All-Hazards Supply Unit Leader Course (E/L-0970)	0	0	0	0
NIMS ICS All-Hazards Facilities Unit Leader Course (E/L-0971)	0	0	0	0
NIMS ICS All-Hazards Finance/Administration Section Chief Course (E/L-0973)	0	0	0	0
NIMS ICS All-Hazards Finance/Administration Unit Leader Course (E/L-0975)	0	0	0	0
NIMS ICS All-Hazards Task Force/Strike Team Leader Course (E/L-0984)	0	0	0	0
NIMS ICS All-Hazards Introduction to Air Operations Course (E/L-0986)	0	0	0	0
NIMS ICS All-Hazards Air Operations Group Supervisor Course (E/L-0987)	0	0	0	0
NIMS ICS All-Hazards Medical Unit Leader course (E/L-988)	0	0	0	0
NDPC- Emergency Management Institute (Mobile Courses)	0	0	0	0
NDPC-Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP) (Mobile Courses)	0	0	0	0
NDPC-Louisiana State University (LSU-NCBRT) (Mobile Courses)	0	0	0	0
NDPC-New Mexico Tech (NMT-EMRTC) (Mobile Courses)	0	0	0	0
NDPC-Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service (TEEX-NERRTC) (Mobile Courses)	0	0	0	0
NDPC-University of Hawaii (UH-NDPTC) (Mobile Courses)	0	0	0	0
NDPC-Transportation Technology Center, Inc (TTCI-SERTC) (Mobile Courses)	0	0	0	0
RDPC - Eastern Kentucky University (Mobile Courses)	0	0	0	0
RDPC - NorthWest Arkansas Community College(Mobile Courses)	0	0	0	0
RDPC - The University of Findlay (Mobile Courses)	0	0	0	0
RDPC - North Carolina Central University (Mobile Courses)	0	0	0	0
RDPC - University of California-Davis (Mobile Courses)	0	0	0	0
WEB EOC Training	21	16	18	55
OTHER COURSES NOT LISTED	321	216	183	720
TOTAL	591	385	336	1312

Training Totals 2017-2019



Exercise Totals 2017-2019

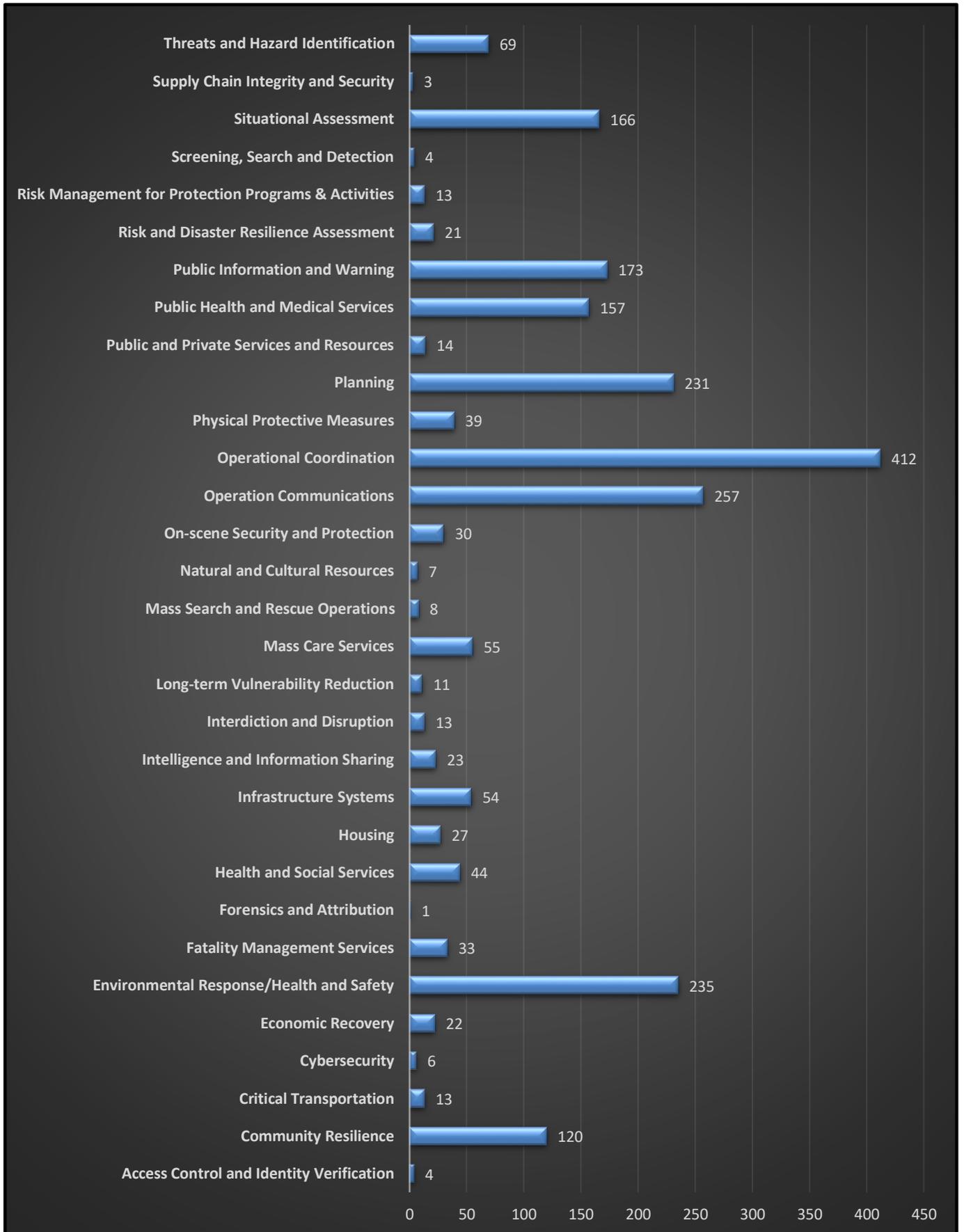


Core Capability Totals

Core Capability	2017	2018	2019	Total
Access Control and Identity Verification	3	0	1	4
Community Resilience	44	39	37	120
Critical Transportation	6	4	3	13
Cybersecurity	5	1	0	6
Economic Recovery	12	4	6	22
Environmental Response/Health and Safety	92	71	72	235
Fatality Management Services	23	6	4	33
Forensics and Attribution	1	0	0	1
Health and Social Services	23	12	9	44
Housing	24	1	2	27
Infrastructure Systems	27	15	12	54
Intelligence and Information Sharing	15	4	4	23
Interdiction and Disruption	9	2	2	13
Long-term Vulnerability Reduction	7	3	1	11
Mass Care Services	34	10	11	55
Mass Search and Rescue Operations	4	1	3	8
Natural and Cultural Resources	4	2	1	7
On-scene Security and Protection	15	8	7	30
Operation Communications	103	80	74	257
Operational Coordination	189	117	106	412
Physical Protective Measures	18	12	9	39
Planning	88	74	69	231
Public and Private Services and Resources	8	4	2	14
Public Health and Medical Services	70	46	41	157
Public Information and Warning	76	48	49	173
Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment	9	6	6	21
Risk Management for Protection Programs & Activities	8	2	3	13
Screening, Search and Detection	3	1	0	4
Situational Assessment	82	43	41	166
Supply Chain Integrity and Security	2	1	0	3
Threats and Hazard Identification	28	24	17	69
TOTAL	1012	641	592	2245

Core capability totals were compiled by assessing the areas/topics covered within the trainings and exercises being conducted, and aligning those with core capabilities to be addressed.

Core Capabilities to be Trained and Exercised 2017-2019



Complete TEP Summary

The TEP supports the building and validation of capabilities based on Ohio's THIRA/SPR process. As such, the TEP has been informed by needs addressed in part through self-assessments but also as identified through Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments (THIRAs) and assessed in the State Preparedness Report (SPR). These efforts inform planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events.

The Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan (TEP) is the roadmap for the counties and state agencies to support each other and maximize efforts. It is also a pathway for the State of Ohio to follow in accomplishing the priorities described in the State of Ohio State Homeland Security Strategy, and is linked to the State Preparedness Report. The TEP is a living document that will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis. Completing this tool and reviewing the published results on the Ohio EMA website, will create an avenue for counties and agencies to partner in training and exercise initiatives. The TEP is also intended to help strengthen relationships with potential partners in preparedness and response.

The Training and Exercise Plan for 2017 -2019 covers a wide range of agencies. In all, 74 county EMA's of the total 88 counties participated. Also, 6 state agencies participated including; Ohio Emergency Management Agency, Ohio Department of Transportation, Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, The Ohio National Guard and the Ohio Department of Agriculture.

County EMA's must complete this multi-year training and exercise plan to be eligible for courses to be hosted within their county through the Ohio EMA training application process for calendar year 2017.

The top five areas identified for the most training:

- Incident Command,
- Hazardous Materials,
- WEB EOC Training,
- Community Emergency Response Training and
- Emergency Operations Center training

Thirty one core capabilities are currently scheduled to be trained and/or exercised in the coming three years.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AAR	After Action Report
ACC	Acute Care Center
AED	Automated External Defibrillator
AMSTEP	Area Maritime Security Training and Exercise Program
APS	Advanced Professional Series
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARFF	Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting
ASAR	Air Search and Rescue
AWR	Law Enforcement Prevention and Deterrence of Terrorist Acts
BMV	Bureau of Motor Vehicles
CAK	Akron-Canton Regional Airport
CAMEO	Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations
CAP	Corrective Action Program
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, & High-Yield Explosives
CEN	Central Ohio
CEPAC	Chemical Emergency Preparedness Advisory Council
CERT	Citizens Emergency Response Team
CEVO	Certified Emergency Vehicle Operator
CFD	Columbus Fire Department
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Protection
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management
COML	Communications Unit Leader
COOP	Continuity of Operation Plan
COTS	Central Ohio Trauma System
CPD	Columbus Police Department
CPU	Columbus Public Utilities
CPX	Command Post Exercise
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CRAA	Columbus Regional Airport Authority
CRI	Cities Readiness Initiative
CSX	Chessie Seaboard Multiplier (Railroad Company)
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Acronym	Definition
DPH	Department of Public Health
DPU	Development Planning Unit
EDRO	Explosive Device Response Operations
EM	Emergency Management
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EM&HS	Emergency Management and Homeland Security
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMP	Emergency Management and Planning
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ERRP	Emergency Response and Recovery Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
ETHER	Environmental Health Training in Emergency Response
FE	Functional Exercise
FENOC	First Energy Nuclear Operating Company
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FRO	First Responder Operations
FSC	Fire Support Coordinator
FSE	Full-scale Exercise
GCHC	Greater Cincinnati Health Council
GHD	General Health District
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GLHC	Great Lakes Heritage Coast
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HMEP	Hazard Mitigation Emergency Plan
HMO	Health Maintenance Organization
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IEMC	Integrated Emergency Management Course
IMAC	Interstate Mutual Aid Compact
IMT	Incident Management Team
IP	Improvement Plan
IRTB	Incident Response to Terrorist Bombing
IT	Information Technology
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System

Acronym	Definition
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LMH	Licking Memorial Hospital
MAA	Mutual-Aid Agreement
MACC	Multiagency Coordination Centers
MARCS	Multi Agency Radio Communications System
MCI	Mass Casualty Incident
MCOEM	Montgomery County Office of Emergency Management
MEP	Master Exercise Practitioner
MGT	Management
MMRS	Metropolitan Medical Response System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
MSU	Medical Service Unit
NAS-T	National Association of Schools of Theater
NCBRT	National Center for Biomedical Research and Training
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NDPTC	National Disaster Preparedness Training Center
NE	Northeast Ohio
NECO	Northeast Central Ohio
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NPG	National Preparedness Goal
NPS	National Postal Service
NPSBN	National Public Safety Broadband Network
NUC	Nuclear
NW	Northwest Ohio
NWS	National Weather Service
OAC	Ohio Administrative Code
ODOT	Ohio Department of Transportation
ODH	Ohio Department of Health
ODNR	Ohio Department of Natural Resources
OEC	Office of Communication
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OHIO EMA	Ohio Emergency Management Agency
OEPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
OH-TF1	Ohio Task Force 1
OHTRAC	Ohio Patient Tracking System
ONG	Ohio National Guard
OP3	Ohio Public Private Partnership

Acronym	Definition
OSC	On Scene Coordinator
PDS	Professional Development Series
PIO	Public Information Officer
PNPP	Perry Nuclear Power Plant
POC	Point of Contact
POD	Point of Distribution
PPD	Presidential Policy Directive
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSC	Planning Section Chief
RAD	Radiological
RCC	Regional Coalition Coordinator
RESL	Resource Unit Leader
SE	Southeast Ohio
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SIEC	Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee
SITL	Situation Unit Leader
SKYWARN	National Network of Volunteer Severe Weather Spotters
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SOSINK	Southwestern Ohio, Southeastern Indiana, Northern Kentucky
SW	Southwest Ohio
TBD	To be determined
TCL	Target Capabilities List
TEEX	Texas Engineering Extension Service
TEP	Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan
TEPW	Training and Exercise Plan Workshop
TPEP	Terrorism Prevention Exercise Program
TSA	Transportation Security Administration
TtT	Train the Trainer
TTX	Tabletop Exercise
UASI	Urban Area Security Initiative
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USPS	United States Postal Service
VRC	Volunteer Reception Center
WebEOC	Web Based Emergency Operations Center (Program)
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

Appendix B: Core Capabilities Defined

Core Capabilities	Mission Areas	Description
Access Control and Identity Verification	Protection	Apply a broad range of physical, technological, and cyber measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems, limiting access to authorized individuals to carry out legitimate activities.
Community Resilience	Mitigation	Lead the integrated effort to recognize, understand, communicate, plan, and address risks so that the community can develop a set of actions to accomplish Mitigation and improve resilience.
Critical Transportation	Response	Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals, and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.
Cybersecurity	Protection	Protect against damage to, the unauthorized use of, and/or the exploitation of (and, if needed, the restoration of) electronic communications systems and services (and the information contained therein).
Economic Recovery	Recovery	Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable community.
Environmental Response/Health and Safety	Response	Ensure the availability of guidance and resources to address all hazards including hazardous materials, acts of terrorism, and natural disasters in support of the responder operations and the affected communities.
Fatality Management Services	Response	Provide fatality management services, including body recovery and victim identification, working with state and local authorities to provide temporary mortuary solutions, sharing information with mass care services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.
Forensics and Attribution	Prevention	Conduct forensic analysis and attribute terrorist acts (including the means and methods of terrorism) to their source, to include forensic analysis as well as attribution for an attack and for the preparation for an attack in an effort to prevent initial or follow-on acts and/or swiftly develop counter-options.
Health and Social Services	Recovery	Restore and improve health and social services networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the whole community.
Housing	Recovery	Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.
Infrastructure Systems	Response, Recovery	Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.

Intelligence and Information Sharing	Prevention, Protection	Provide timely, accurate, and actionable information resulting from the planning, direction, collection, exploitation, processing, analysis, production, dissemination, evaluation, and feedback of available information concerning threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests; the development, proliferation, or use of WMDs; or any other matter bearing on U.S. national or homeland security by Federal, state, local, and other stakeholders. Information sharing is the ability to exchange intelligence, information, data, or knowledge among Federal, state, local, or private sector entities, as appropriate.
Interdiction and Disruption	Prevention, Protection	Delay, divert, intercept, halt, apprehend, or secure threats and/or hazards.
Long-term Vulnerability Reduction	Mitigation	Build and sustain resilient systems, communities, and critical infrastructure and key resources lifelines so as to reduce their vulnerability to natural, technological, and human-caused incidents by lessening the likelihood, severity, and duration of the adverse consequences related to these incidents.
Mass Care Services	Response	Provide life-sustaining services to the affected population with a focus on hydration, feeding, and sheltering to those who have the most need, as well as support for reunifying families.
Mass Search and Rescue Operations	Response	Deliver traditional and atypical search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible.
Natural and Cultural Resources	Recovery	Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and best practices and in compliance with appropriate environmental and historical preservation laws and executive orders.
On-scene Security, Protection and Law Enforcement	Response	Ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and also for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.
Operation Communications	Response	Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations by any and all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area and all response forces.
Operational Coordination	All	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.
Physical Protective Measures	Protection	Reduce or mitigate risks, including actions targeted at threats, vulnerabilities, and/or consequences, by controlling movement and protecting borders, critical infrastructure, and the homeland.
Planning	All	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic,

		operational, and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives.
Public and Private Services and Resources	Response	Provide essential public and private services and resources to the affected population and surrounding communities, to include emergency power to critical facilities, fuel support for emergency responders, and access to community staples (e.g., grocery stores, pharmacies, and banks) and fire and other first response services.
Public Health and Medical Services	Response	Provide lifesaving medical treatment via emergency medical services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health and medical support and products to all people in need within the affected area.
Public Information and Warning	All	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.
Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment	Mitigation	Assess risk and disaster resilience so that decision makers, responders, and community members can take informed action to reduce their entity's risk and increase their resilience.
Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities	Protection	Identify, assess, and prioritize risks to inform Protection activities and investments.
Screening, Search and Detection	Prevention, Protection	Identify, discover, or locate threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and assessments, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.
Situational Assessment	Response	Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.
Supply Chain Integrity and Security	Protection	Strengthen the security and resilience of the supply chain.
Threats and Hazard Identification	Mitigation	Identify the threats and hazards that occur in the geographic area; determine the frequency and magnitude; and incorporate this into analysis and planning processes so as to clearly understand the needs of a community or entity.

Appendix C: Common Capabilities and Mission Areas

COMMON CAPABILITIES

- Operations Communications
- Community Preparedness and Participation
- Intelligence and Information Sharing and Dissemination
- Planning
- Risk Management

PREVENT MISSION AREA

- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives (CBRNE) Detection
- Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings
- Intelligence Analysis and Production
- Intelligence/Information Sharing and Dissemination
- Counter-Terror Investigation and Law Enforcement

PROTECT MISSION AREA

- Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)
- Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation
- Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense
- Laboratory Testing

RESPOND MISSION AREA

- Animal Health Emergency Support
- Citizen Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place
- Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Emergency Public Safety and Security Response
- Emergency Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
- Environmental Health
- Explosive Device Response Operations
- Fatality Management
- Firefighting Operations/Support
- Isolation and Quarantine
- Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding, and Related Services)
- Mass Prophylaxis
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- Medical Surge
- On-Site Incident Management
- Responder Safety and Health
- Search and Rescue (Land-Based)
- Volunteer Management and Donations
- Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)/Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Response and Decontamination

RECOVER MISSION AREA

- Economic and Community Recovery
- Restoration of Lifelines
- Structural Damage Assessment

Appendix D: Exercise Types

Discussion-Based Exercises

Discussion-based exercises are normally used as a starting point in the progressive planning and building-block approach and to the cycle, mix, and range of exercises. Discussion-based exercises include seminars, workshops, tabletop exercises (TTXs), and games. These types of exercises typically highlight existing plans, policies, mutual-aid agreements (MAAs), and procedures. Thus, they are exceptional tools for familiarizing agencies and personnel with current or expected jurisdictional capabilities. Discussion-based exercises typically focus on strategic, policy-oriented issues; operations-based exercises focus more on tactical, response-related issues. Facilitators and/or presenters usually lead the discussion, keeping participants on track while meeting the objectives of the exercise.

Seminars

Seminars are generally used to orient participants to or provide an overview of authorities, strategies, plans, policies, procedures, protocols, response resources, or concepts and ideas. Seminars provide a good starting point for jurisdictions that are developing or making major changes to their plans and procedures. They offer the following attributes:

- Informal discussions led by a seminar leader
- Lack of time constraints caused by real-time portrayal of incidents
- Low-stress environment employing a number of instruction techniques such as lectures, multimedia presentations, panel discussions, case study discussion, expert testimony, and decision support tools
- Proven effectiveness with both small and large groups

Workshops

Workshops represent the second tier of exercises in the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) progressive planning and building-block approach. Although similar to seminars, workshops differ in two important aspects: participant interaction is increased and the focus is on achieving or building a product (such as a plan or a policy). Workshops provide an ideal forum for the following:

- Building teams
- Collecting or sharing information
- Obtaining consensus
- Obtaining new or different perspectives
- Problem solving of complex issues
- Testing new ideas, processes, or procedures
- Training groups in coordinated activities

In conjunction with exercise development, workshops are most useful in achieving specific aspects of exercise design such as the following:

- Determining evaluation elements and standards of performance
- Determining program or exercise objectives
- Developing exercise scenario and key events listings

A workshop may be used to produce new standard operating procedures (SOPs), Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs), MAAs, Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plans (TEPs), and Improvement Plans (IPs). To be effective, workshops must be highly focused on a specific issue, and the desired outcome or goal must be clearly defined.

Potential relevant topics and goals are numerous, but all workshops share the following common attributes:

- Effective with both small and large groups
- Facilitated, working breakout sessions
- Goals oriented toward an identifiable product
- Information conveyed employing different instructional techniques
- Lack of time constraint from real-time portrayal of incidents
- Low-stress environment
- No-fault forum
- Plenary discussions led by a workshop leader

Tabletop Exercises (TTXs)

TTXs involve key personnel, senior staff, elected or appointed officials who discuss hypothetical scenarios in an informal setting. This type of exercise can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures or to assess the systems needed to guide the prevention of, response to, and recovery from a defined incident. TTXs typically are aimed at facilitating understanding of concepts, identifying strengths and shortfalls, and achieving changes in the approach to a particular situation. Participants are encouraged to discuss issues in depth and develop decisions through slow-paced problem solving, rather than the rapid, spontaneous decision making that occurs under actual or simulated emergency conditions. The effectiveness of a TTX is derived from the energetic involvement of participants and their assessment of recommended revisions to current policies, procedures, and plans.

TTX methods are divided into two categories: basic and advanced. In a basic TTX, the situation established by the scenario materials remains constant. It describes an emergency incident (i.e., scenario) and brings discussion participants up to the simulated present time. Players apply their knowledge and skills to a list of problems presented by the leader/moderator; problems are discussed as a group; and the leader generally agrees on and summarizes the resolutions.

In an advanced TTX, play revolves around delivery of pre-scripted messages to players that alter the original scenario. The exercise controller (or moderator) usually introduces problems one at a time in the form of a written message, simulated telephone call, videotape, or other means. Participants discuss the issues raised by the simulated problem, applying appropriate plans and procedures. TTX attributes may include the following:

- Achieving limited or specific objectives
- Assessing interagency coordination
- Conducting a specific case study
- Examining personnel contingencies
- Familiarizing senior officials with a situation
- Participating in information sharing

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- Practicing group problem solving
 - Testing group message interpretation

Operations-Based Exercises

Operations-based exercises represent the next iteration of the exercise cycle and are utilized to validate the plans, policies, agreements, and procedures solidified in discussion-based exercises. Operations-based exercises include drills, functional exercises (FEs), and full-scale exercises (FSEs). They can clarify roles and responsibilities, identify gaps in resources needed to implement plans and procedures, and improve individual and team performance. Operations-based exercises are characterized by actual response, mobilization of apparatus and resources, and commitment of personnel, usually over an extended period of time.

Drills

A drill is a coordinated, supervised activity usually used to test a single specific operation or function in a single agency. Drills are commonly used to provide training on new equipment, develop or test new policies or procedures, or practice and maintain current skills. Typical attributes include the following:

- A narrow focus, measured against established standards
- Instant feedback
- Performance in isolation
- Realistic environment

Functional Exercises (FEs)

An FE is designed to validate and evaluate individual capabilities, multiple functions, activities within a function, or interdependent groups of functions. Incidents are projected through an exercise scenario with incident updates that drive activity at the management level. An FE simulates the reality of operations in a functional area by presenting complex and realistic problems that require rapid and effective responses by trained personnel in a highly stressful, time-constrained environment.

Response and recovery-focused FEs generally concentrate on exercising the plans, policies, procedures, and staffs of the direction and control branches of Incident Command (IC), Unified Command (UC), and/or multiagency coordination centers (e.g., emergency operation centers [EOCs]). Movement of personnel and equipment is simulated.

Prevention-focused FEs typically concentrate on exercising the plans, policies, procedures, agreements, networks, and staffs of fusion centers or law enforcement agencies with counterterrorism missions. Adversary actions are largely simulated and delivered in the form of shared intelligence; however, some of these actions may be carried out by simulated adversaries, or Red Teams, in a separate but coordinated category of exercise play.

Full-Scale Exercises (FSEs)

The FSE is the most complex type of exercise. FSEs are multiagency, multijurisdictional, multi-organizational exercises that validate many facets of preparedness. They focus on implementing and analyzing the plans, policies, procedures, and cooperative agreements developed in discussion-based exercises and honed in previous, smaller, operations-based exercises. In FSEs, the reality of operations in multiple functional areas presents complex and realistic problems that require critical thinking, rapid problem solving, and effective responses by trained personnel. During FSEs, incidents are projected through a scripted exercise scenario with built-in flexibility to allow updates to drive activity. FSEs are conducted in real time, creating a stressful, time-constrained environment that closely mirrors real incidents. The level of support needed to conduct an FSE is greater than that needed during other types of exercises.

Response-focused FSEs include many first responders operating under the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to effectively and efficiently respond to an incident. Personnel and resources are mobilized and deployed to the scene where they conduct their activities as if a real incident had occurred (with minor exceptions). An FSE also may include functional play from participants not located at the exercise incident response site, such as multiagency coordination centers (MACCs), EOCs, or hospitals. Typical FSE attributes include the following:

- Activating personnel and equipment
- Allocating resources and personnel
- Analyzing memorandums of understanding (MOUs), SOPs, plans, and policies
- Assessing equipment capabilities
- Assessing organizational and individual performance
- Assessing organizational and individual performance
- Demonstrating interagency cooperation
- Exercising public information systems
- Testing communications systems and procedures

The level of support needed to conduct an FSE is greater than needed during other types of exercises. The exercise site is usually extensive with complex site logistics. Food and water must be supplied to participants and volunteers. Safety issues, including those surrounding the use of props and special effects, must be monitored.

FSE controllers ensure that participants' behavior remains within predefined boundaries. Simulation Cell controllers continuously inject scenario elements to simulate real incidents. Evaluators observe behaviors and compare them against established plans, policies, procedures, and standard practices (if applicable). Safety controllers ensure all activity is conducted within a safe environment.

Appendix E: Ohio EMA Regional Map

