

STATE OF OHIO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



BASE PLAN

OHIO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

BASE PLAN

I. FOREWORD

A. Section 5502.22 of the Ohio Revised Code requires the State of Ohio to develop and maintain a statewide Emergency Operations Plan. The Ohio Emergency Operations Plan (Ohio EOP) is an all-hazards plan that establishes a framework through which state-level departments and agencies, and designated non-governmental agencies, prepare for, respond to and recover from incidents that affect the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Ohio. The Ohio EOP follows the Emergency Support Function structure as outlined in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's National Response Framework (NRF), and is compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which includes the Incident Command System (ICS).

B. The Ohio EOP outlines the State of Ohio's response to emergencies, disasters and incidents.

1. In this plan, an **emergency** is defined as an incident, whether natural or human-caused, that may have caused or is likely to cause localized or limited damages to a specific area or population, and that requires immediate responsive action to protect life or property.

Examples of an emergency could include a heating fuel shortage, a localized utility failure, a prison uprising, a limited radiological incident at a nuclear power generating facility, a compromised water retention structure response, a limited-duration/impact drought, a localized major fire response, or a localized animal disease response.

2. In this plan, a **disaster** is defined as a natural catastrophe, technological accident, or human-caused incident that may have resulted in severe property damage, deaths, and/or multiple injuries, and that may require an immediate and/or extended response.

Examples of a disaster could include an emerging human or animal disease or pandemic, a severe earthquake, widespread flash flooding or areal flooding, severe damage due to a windstorm or tornado, a widespread winter storm, extended extreme cold or heat, extended-duration drought, wide-ranging wild fires, a major water control structure (dam or levee) failure, a major hazardous materials release, etc.

3. In this plan, an **incident** is a collective term for emergencies and disasters, i.e. 'the impacts that resulted from the incident included ...'

4. In this plan, an **event** is a large scheduled gathering, function or activity for which particular attention would need to be given to management- and security-related issues because of the event's number of or type of attendees to ensure that response to emergencies that could rise out of the event could be rapidly and effectively addressed. Examples of an event could include festivals, public gatherings, conventions, etc.
- C. The Ohio EMA is the central point of coordination within the state for incident preparedness, and response to, and mitigation and recovery from incidents. Established under Section 5502.22 of the Ohio Revised Code, the Ohio EMA coordinates state-level assistance, resources and information during an emergency, and prepares the state for all hazards through planning, training, exercises and funding activities at the state and local level. These activities include providing planning assistance and administering state and federal funding/grant assistance to individuals and governmental entities recovering from disaster damage and costs.
 - D. When prioritizing emergency operations and assigning resources under this Plan, the State of Ohio's response priorities are to: save lives, stabilize the incident, protect property and conserve the environment.
 - E. The primary focus of Ohio EMA when not in a response or recovery mode is to lead planning and mitigation efforts against the effects of future incidents and to ensure that the state, and the more than 11 million citizens residing in it, are prepared to respond to emergencies.
 - F. The Executive Director of Ohio EMA is responsible for ultimately coordinating the emergency response activities of all agencies that are listed as support agencies to this Plan.
 - G. The Ohio EOP's Base Plan describes the structure and processes that comprise Ohio's approach to all-hazards emergency management and the integration of the resources of Federal, State, local, and nongovernmental agencies and organizations.
 - H. The Base Plan includes an Introduction, Background, Roles and Responsibilities, Concept of Operations, and two Tabs: the Primary and Support Agency Chart, and Terms and Acronyms.
- G. Emergency Support Functions
1. The Ohio EOP is structured according to 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESF) that correspond to the format of the NRF. In Ohio, the ESF is the primary mechanism through which federal-level assistance to the state, and state-level assistance to local governments is managed during emergencies. ESFs detail the roles and responsibilities of the state, federal and other public and private agencies that are charged with carrying-out function-based missions to assist local jurisdictions in incident response.
 2. Each ESF has one-or-more **Coordinating Agencies**, which are responsible for working with Support Agencies to ensure that there is a seamless integration of, and transition

between preparedness, response, and recovery activities. The Coordinating Agency's primary responsibility is to focus on engaging Support Agencies in pre-incident planning and coordination opportunities.

3. Each ESF is headed by a **Primary Agency** that coordinates response-based mission assignments, and reports on the activities of support agencies during State EOC activations.
4. In addition to the Base Plan and the 15 ESFs, the Ohio EOP includes a number of Tabs, which are sub-plans to the ESFs. The Ohio EOP's Tabs address specific function-related responses. Each Tab is headed by a **Facilitating Agency** that coordinates response-based mission assignments, and reports on the activities of support agencies during State EOC activations.
5. Ohio EOP elements are supported by **Support Agencies**, which are selected based upon their legislative authorities, subject matter expertise, resources, and capabilities for responding to specific incident types.
6. Any of a plan's Facilitating, Primary or Support Agencies can function as a **Lead Agency**, by taking the lead for and carrying out missions that are assigned to the ESF through the State EOC.
7. State-level incident response assistance can include the allocation of state resources and technical assistance, and the coordination of federal, interstate, intra-state, local government and non-government agencies in response to emergency events or incidents.
8. Each Primary and Support agency has internal plans and procedures that detail how it will address response and recovery responsibilities.
9. Primary and Support agencies address their emergency response or recovery responsibilities in accordance with the legal authorities that govern their agency's operations.
10. Primary and Support agencies will be notified of the activation of the State of Ohio's Emergency Operations Center (State EOC), and of the need for their participation in State EOC operations. The need for agency participation in State EOC operations will be based upon the requirements for emergency response and recovery.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Ohio Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment

1. As of 2017, Ohio has an estimated population of 11.69 million, and is the 7th-most populous and 10th-most densely populated state in the country. Ohio's population is growing at an annual rate of 0.67%, which ranks it 43rd in the country. Ohio is the most-densely populated state in the Midwest, with nearly 80% of Ohio's population living in urban, metropolitan areas.
2. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency; in its history, Ohio has responded to 54 major disaster declarations and thousands of natural and human-caused incidents. The August 2018 State of Ohio Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA) identifies hazards that the State of Ohio faces. The HIRA groups these hazards (See Table, below) into Natural, Human-Caused and Technological Hazards. Natural Hazards are sub-grouped into Biological, Geological and Meteorological Hazards, and the Human-Caused Hazards are sub-grouped into Accidental and Intentional Hazards.

Table BP-1 – 2018 State of Ohio Hazard Identification Risk Analysis – Hazard Analysis

Natural Hazards	
Biological	Disease, Human
	Public Health Emergency
Geological	Earthquake
	Landslide / Erosion
Meteorological	Blizzard or Ice Storm
	Drought
	Flood, Riverine, Areal, Coastal (Forecasted)
	Flood, Seiche / Standing Wave (Unpredicted)
	Hurricane
	Space Weather
	Temperature Extremes
	Tornado/High Wind/Thunderstorm
	Urban/Flash flood
	Wild Fire

Human-Caused	
Intentional	Active Aggressor (stalking, abduction, workplace violence, threat)
	Aircraft Incident
	Animal/Crop Eco-terrorism
	Civil Disturbance
	Cyber Attack/IT System Security Breach
	Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP)
	Electrical Grid Failure
	Hostage Situation
	IT Infrastructure Disruption
	Labor Action
	Mass Communications Interruption
	Planned Public Event
	Terrorism, CBRNE (bomb, suspicious powder, etc.)
Accidental/Technological	Accidental Hazmat Release
	Dam Failure
	Emergency Generator Failure
	Fuel Shortage Nuclear Accident
	Pipeline Failure
	Sewer Failure
	Shortage of Critical Materials
	Space Debris
	Transportation Incident
	Urban Fire
	Water Supply Incident

3. The 2019 State of Ohio Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP)

a. The SHMP (<http://ohiosharpp.ema.state.oh.us/OhioSHARPP/Planning.aspx#ehmp>) identifies mitigation actions related to hazard identification and assessment, including:

- i. Development of risk analysis for hazards to which Ohio is vulnerable.
- ii. Assessment of information from approved local mitigation plans, analysis of the inventory of state assets.

iii. Updates of mitigation goals, objectives and actions.

4. Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

- a. The Ohio Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) was developed in accordance with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 201, Third Edition.
- b. The THIRA is a tool that allows a jurisdiction to understand its threats and hazards and assess how the impacts may vary according to time of occurrence, season, location, and other community factors. This knowledge helps a jurisdiction establish informed and defensible capability targets for the Core Capabilities as defined in Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8), National Preparedness Goal (NPG).
- c. The Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR), formerly named the State Preparedness Report, is a self-assessment of a jurisdiction's current capability levels against the capability targets identified in the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA). The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 requires an annual report from any state or territory receiving Federal preparedness assistance administered by the Department of Homeland Security.
- d. States, territories, and the Federal Government use this information to help make programmatic decisions to build and sustain capabilities, plan to deliver capabilities, and validate capabilities. States and territories submit the report to FEMA by December 31 each year.
- e. The Stakeholder Preparedness Review must report the whole community's capability as measured by Standard Impacts identified by FEMA under the five mission areas.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. All local jurisdictions in Ohio are in compliance with the requirements of the Ohio Revised Code Sections 5502.21 through 5502.271 regarding the development and maintenance of local Emergency Operations Plans.

2. Emergencies and/or disasters requiring state-level assistance may occur at any time.
3. Communications equipment and capabilities are adequate to provide a coordinated state-level response during normal operations, and additional resources are available to meet needs for expanded operational response.
4. All State of Ohio Departments and Agencies that have Primary and/or Support Agency ESF roles and responsibilities have identified personnel and resources and developed internal Standard Operating Procedures to ensure compliance with this plan and the ability to adequately and effectively respond to emergencies and disasters.
5. The procedures that are developed by Primary and Support Agencies to the Ohio EOP for their activation in the State EOC and for their individual actions in response to State-level incidents are documented and implemented through:
 - a. Checklists
 - b. Resource listings
 - c. Maps, charts and other pertinent information
 1. Staff notification and activation mechanisms
 - d. Processes for obtaining and using equipment, supplies and vehicles
 - e. Methodologies for obtaining mutual aid
 - f. Mechanisms for reporting information to Multi-Agency Coordination Systems, including Departmental Operation Centers and County and State Emergency Operations Centers
 - g. Communication System operating instructions, including systems to provide connectivity with private-sector and non-governmental organizations
5. All Ohio EOP partner agencies and departments of state government will support the development and maintenance of the Ohio EOP to the level of their abilities, resources and expertise.

C. Authorities and References

The following is a non-exhaustive list of the most common Authorities and References that provide authorization and operational guidelines for the allocation and assignment of

state resources in response to incidents, it includes Executive Orders, Department or Agency Directives, Statutes, rules, plans and procedures:

1. Federal

- a. “The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act”, as amended, 42 U.S.C. Sections 5121, et seq.
- b. National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies
- c. Executive Order 12148, Formation of the Federal Emergency Management Agency
- d. Executive Order 12656, Assignment of Federal Emergency Responsibilities
- e. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents, 2003
- f. Presidential Policy Directive/PPD-8, National Preparedness, March 2011
- g. 44 Code of Federal Regulations
- h. 2 Code of Federal Regulations

2. State

- a. Ohio Revised Code, Sections 5502.21 through 5502.51 and 5502.99, Emergency Management
- b. Ohio Administrative Code, Chapter 4501:3
- c. Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3750, State Emergency Response Commission
- d. Ohio Revised Code Chapter 4937, Utility Radiological Safety Board
- e. Ohio Administrative Code, Rules, Chapter 3750
- f. Ohio Administrative Code, Rules, Chapter 4937

- D. References

1. Federal

- a. National Response Framework, 2016
- b. The National Incident Management System, 2017

2. State

- a. State of Ohio Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment, 2018
- b. State of Ohio Enhanced Mitigation Plan, 2019
- c. Ohio Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan

III. INTRODUCTION

- A. The threat environment in the United States and in the State of Ohio includes not only the traditional spectrum of human-caused and natural hazards that are detailed in Table BP-1, above, but threats of devastating terrorist attacks using chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives.
- B. The *National Strategy for Homeland Security; Homeland Security Act of 2002; Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5), Management of Domestic Incidents; and PPD-8, National Preparedness (2011)*, establishes clear objectives for a concerted national effort to:
 1. Prevent terrorist attacks within the United States.
 2. Reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, natural disasters, and other emergencies.
 3. Minimize the damage and hasten the recovery from attacks, natural disasters, and other emergencies that might, and will occur.
- C. Ohio has adopted incident management constructs as described in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) through ORC Section 5502.28, and the National Response Framework (NRF). These two documents provide details of a response system for addressing an all-hazards approach to emergency and disaster management.
- D. The NRF is predicated on the NIMS, that aligns a variety of Federal special-purpose incident management and emergency response plans into an incident management structure.
- E. The NRF and the NIMS together integrate the capabilities and resources of various governmental jurisdictions, incident management and emergency response disciplines, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector into a cohesive, coordinated, and seamless framework for emergency management.
- F. The NIMS provides a nationwide template to enable Federal, State and local governments, and private sector and nongovernmental organizations to work together effectively and

efficiently to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergency and disaster incidents regardless of cause, size, or complexity. The NRF, using the NIMS, is an all-hazards plan that provides the structure and mechanisms for policy and operational direction for emergency and disaster incident management. Consistent with the model provided in the NIMS, the NRF can be partially or fully implemented, in the context of a threat, anticipation of a significant event, or in response to a significant event.

- G. Using the NRF and the NIMS as a guide, the Ohio EOP establishes a framework through which State of Ohio Agencies assist local jurisdictions to respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters that affect the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Ohio.

H. Purpose

The purposes of the Ohio EOP are to:

1. Ensure that a documented system exists to manage the prompt and efficient deployment of state-level emergency response and recovery resources, and that the system is coordinated with and communicated to agencies that will be responsible for resource deployment.
2. Ensure that a documented system exists to effectively implement and employ systems, plans, and resources necessary to preserve the health, safety, and welfare of persons affected by an emergency.
3. Ensure that a documented system exists to provide state-level resources to persons in need during emergencies and disasters, and for the rapid and orderly restoration and rehabilitation of persons and property impacted by emergencies and disasters.

I. Scope and Application

1. The Ohio EOP:
 - a. Establishes a concept of operations spanning emergencies from initial monitoring through post-disaster response and recovery.
 - b. Defines interagency coordination to facilitate the delivery of state and federal assistance to local jurisdictions when emergency needs exceed their capability or have exhausted local resources.
 - c. Provides a system for the assignment of missions to state agencies to address local needs for emergency assistance.

- d. Assigns specific functional responsibilities to appropriate state agencies, private sector groups and volunteer organizations.

2. Phases of Emergency Management

Emergency management operations are carried out within four phases: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. The scope of this plan is focused on the response and recovery responsibilities of state government.

a. Mitigation

- i. Mitigation includes actions that are taken before or after an emergency to eliminate or reduce the long-term risk to human life and property from natural, technological, and civil hazards. The goals of mitigation activities are to protect people and property and to reduce the costs of response and recovery operations.
- ii. Mitigation actions are identified in State and local mitigation plans. The mitigation planning process includes the identification of hazards that have or could occur and the identification of populations and assets that are vulnerable to hazards that can be mitigated.

b. Preparedness

- i. Pre-emergency activities that assure that designated organizations will effectively respond to emergencies. Emergency management for preparedness involves three primary activities: planning (including resource identification and acquisition), training and exercising.
- ii. Because it is not possible to completely mitigate every hazard that poses a risk, preparedness measures can help to reduce the impact of the remaining hazards by taking certain actions before an emergency event occurs.
- iii. Preparedness includes plans or other preparations made to save lives and facilitate response and recovery operations.
- iv. Preparedness measures involve all of the players in the integrated emergency management system – local, State, and Federal agencies, the private sector, non-governmental agencies and citizens.

c. Response

- i. Response actions are taken during or directly after an emergency to save lives, to minimize damage to property and enhance the effectiveness of recovery. Response begins when an emergency event is imminent or immediately after an event occurs. Response encompasses all activities taken to save lives and reduce damage from the event.

d. Recovery

- i. Recovery activities begin directly after the start of an incident, and some recovery activities may be concurrent with response efforts.
- ii. Recovery activities include post-incident operations that are intended to return infrastructure systems at the site of an incident to minimum operating standards and long-term activities designed to return the site to pre-disaster conditions.
- iii. Long-term recovery operations include restoring economic stability, rebuilding community facilities and housing, and meeting the incident related needs of the private sector.
- iv. Long-term recovery (stabilizing all systems) can sometimes take years.

3. The Ohio Emergency Operations Center

The State of Ohio Emergency Operations Center (State EOC) is a permanent facility located at 2855 West Dublin-Granville Road, Columbus, Ohio 43235-2206.

a. State EOC Capabilities

- i. The State EOC is composed of the following rooms: Assessment room, Executive room, Operations room, Lead Agency and Dose Assessment room, and the Joint Information Center (JIC).
- ii. The Operations room has fifty-two workstations for State EOC staff. These workstations accommodate up to 104 personnel.
- iii. The State EOC maintains a 24-hour, 7-day Watch Office to provide and lead EOC situational awareness, partner notification, and response coordination, regardless of EOC status. The Watch Office's situational products are provided to State EOC stakeholders, including state leadership, county EMAs, and other whole community members.
- iv. The key tasks of the State EOC are resource management, and development of a common operating picture.
- v. Information on the State EOC's communications and computing capabilities, as well as information on secure communication equipment and capabilities is contained with the Ohio EOP's ESF-2 – Information Technology and Communications.

4. Continuity of Operations

- a. Ohio EMA maintains a Continuity of Operations Plan that outlines the Continuity of Operations Program (COOP) for the Agency. The document, in conjunction with supporting Division/Branch COOP procedures provides the framework and tools to maintain operations at all times. The Agency's COOP Plan provides policy and guidance for Agency personnel, to ensure that critical operations are continued in the event of an emergency or threat of an emergency.

- b. The goal of COOP planning is to restore operations of essential functions at an Alternate Work Location (AWL) within 12 hours and to maintain them at the AWL for 30 days.
 - c. Implementation of the plan will be at the discretion of the Ohio EMA Executive Director or his/her designee.
 - d. In order to continue essential internal operations and to provide support to the operations of county and external agencies during incident response, the Ohio EMA's Watch Office and the State EOC operations must continue with minimum disruption or devolution during the transition to and stand-up of the alternate EOC. The Plan provides a mechanism for the transition to be accomplished within 1- 2 hours, through an alternate facility and/or a virtual EOC using the EOC's software, which is backed up off-site. Limited operations will entail, at a minimum, the continued flow of messages.
 - e. The COOP Plan will be activated when the functionality of the Agency's building or support systems is compromised or the ability to staff essential functions is degraded because of a decreased number of available staff due to injury or illness. This includes day-to-day tasks as well as tasks associated with State EOC activation.
 - f. If the building is damaged and rendered non-functional, and the damage is localized to the immediate area, then operations will be moved to the Agency's primary AWL, which is located at a state-owned facility within the City of Columbus. If the building is damaged in an incident that impacts a much wider area, including the primary AWL, then operations will be moved to the secondary AWL, which is located at a facility within a two-hour travel time from the agency's primary facility. If damage is limited to the primary facility, and if Primary AWL is unavailable, Ohio EMA management will work with the Department of Administrative Services to locate one or more offices to house daily operations until the primary facility can be restored to functionality.
5. Cooperative Relationships between Levels of Government
- a. Depending upon the scope and intensity of the event, the Governor may issue an emergency declaration, which will activate additional state resources to assist in local response outside of their normal operating authorities. All state assistance is designed to support ongoing local response efforts.
 - b. It will be the responsibility of the State to determine how to prioritize, plan for, and address the incident needs expressed by County EMA Directors.

- c. Ohio EMA will contact FEMA Region V in Chicago, Illinois, to alert them when a significant incident is occurring. FEMA Region V may deploy a liaison to the State EOC to coordinate information sharing during response operations. If it is determined that there may be a need for federal assistance, Ohio EMA will coordinate with FEMA. Ohio EMA prepares the formal request for the Governor who submits the requests to the President. The state request is channeled through FEMA Region V to FEMA Headquarters in Washington D.C. for submission to the President.
- d. State-federal ESF relationships will remain in effect throughout response and recovery operations or until the federal ESFs are deactivated.
- e. The Governor, through the Executive Director of Ohio EMA, is responsible for overall decision-making and coordination of state emergency operations.

Cooperative Relationships between Levels of Government
When county-level capabilities are not sufficient to address an incident, the chief executive or their designee may declare an emergency for their affected jurisdiction and/or request state assistance in coordination with the County EMA Director by contacting the Ohio Emergency Management Agency.
State ESFs will address emergency response/recovery missions that are generated in response to requests from local jurisdictions, or that are generated directly from within the State EOC. State-level missions will be closely coordinated with local EMA officials and responders through county EOCs throughout the duration of an incident.
Federal-level assistance will be provided to Ohio through federal ESFs in coordination with the Federal Coordinating Officer and the State Coordinating Officer. Federal and state ESFs will establish a direct liaison relationship with one another at the State EOC, at the FEMA/State Joint Field Office (JFO) and/or at the site of the incident or event.

5. Whole Community Planning

- a. The intent of the State of Ohio is to have a system for emergency operations planning and response that fully involves the whole community. The State of Ohio promotes FEMA’s “Whole Community” initiative that encourages jurisdictions and response agencies at all levels to involve a wide array of public, private-sector and non-governmental sector agencies that represent the full spectrum of personnel needs in the emergency operations plan and agency-based operational plan review

and development process. The Whole Community approach is incorporated into all PPD-8 deliverables, including the National Preparedness Goal, National Preparedness System description, National Planning Frameworks.

- b. As defined by FEMA, the Whole Community approach to planning “is a means by which residents, emergency management practitioners, organizational and community leaders, and government officials can collectively understand and assess the needs of their respective communities and determine the best ways to organize and strengthen their assets, capacities, and interests.” FEMA’s December 2011 document, *A Whole Community Approach to Emergency Management: Principles, Themes, and Pathways for Action*, presents a foundation for increasing individual preparedness and engaging with members of the community as collaborative resources to enhance resiliency and security.
- J. State of Ohio Emergency Operations Center – Activation Levels and Incident Management Structure
1. The State Emergency Operations Center Activation Levels are used to designate the activation level of the State EOC.
 2. As appropriate, response operations that are initiated at lower activation levels will continue at higher activation levels, such as continuing Daily Operations actions at the Assessment and Monitoring activation level.
 3. The State EOC can transition from any activation level to any other activation level without going through the intermediary levels.
 4. Daily Operations
 - a. Situational monitoring and assessment is managed by the Watch Office with reporting support from state and local partners.
 - b. The EOC is not considered “activated” at this level.
 - c. Incident notification and coordination is handled 24/7 through Ohio EMA’s Watch Office.
 - d. County emergency managers and local first responders may access state assistance in certain situations that do not require a State EOC activation. County emergency managers have the authority to request state resources that are available under day-to-day statutory authority of cabinet departments and do not require a declaration.

Ohio EMA State EOC Activation Levels

Daily Operations: Situational monitoring and assessment is managed by the Watch Office with reporting support from state and local partners.

Assessment and Monitoring: A formal assessment process in the State EOC that initiates and maintains situational awareness, and creates a structure for ongoing information sharing and consultation with local jurisdictions and/or state organizations to assess and monitor an incident. Reporting will be maintained until the incident is closed out or the State EOC transitions to another activation level. ESFs are not required to report to the State EOC at this activation level.

Partial Activation: Ohio EMA personnel staff the State EOC Operations Center, and representatives of selected ESFs report to the State EOC to maintain situational awareness address and/or coordinate response operations and missions.

Full Activation: The Ohio EOC Assessment Room and the State EOC Operations Room are staffed by representatives from all ESFs for situational awareness, and the coordination of response operations and missions.

5. Assessment and Monitoring

- a. A formal assessment process in the State EOC that initiates and maintains situational awareness, and creates a structure for ongoing information sharing and consultation with local jurisdictions and/or state organizations to assess and monitor an incident. Reporting will be maintained until the incident is closed out or the State EOC transitions to another activation level.

- b. The Information & Planning Section Chief activates and organizes ESF-5 personnel, Ohio EMA management personnel, and state agency representatives to facilitate situation awareness and limited resource management through the State EOC.
- c. The Assessment Room of the State EOC is activated to gather and record incident related information.
- d. Local emergency management personnel and local EOC partner agencies are cooperatively engaged in incident monitoring activities.
- e. The State EOC publishes and distributes Situation Reports and other informational products to inform local, state, federal and private partners of situational issues.
- f. Representatives appropriate state agencies and ESF Coordinators (most often ESF Primary and Lead Agencies) report on information they obtain through local, district and county level contacts regarding jurisdictional and operational incident response activities they are engaging in as part of their normal missions and statutory operations. ESF Coordinators are not required to report to the EOC at Assessment and Monitoring.
- g. Ohio EMA may deploy personnel to the incident site(s) to assess damages, perform local jurisdiction needs assessments, coordinate with local jurisdiction emergency managers and responders, and provide information relevant to the incident to the State EOC.

6. Partial Activation Response Operations

- a. Ohio EMA personnel staff the State EOC Operations Center, and representatives of selected ESF agencies report to the State EOC to address and/or report on response actions they are taking under their agency's statutory authority.
- b. State-agency personnel may deploy to the incident site(s) to evaluate the situation and to provide information to the State EOC.
- c. The State EOC publishes and distributes Situation Reports and other incident-specific situational awareness products to inform local, state, federal and private partners.
- d. The Governor of the State of Ohio may declare a state of emergency for the impacted jurisdiction(s).

7. Full Activation Response Operations

- a. The Ohio EOC Assessment Room and the State EOC Operations Room are staffed by representatives of Primary and Support Agencies for information sharing, and the coordination of response operations and missions.
- b. Hours of operation for the Assessment Room and the Operations Room may include 24-hour staffing.
- c. The Governor of the State Ohio may declare a state of emergency for the impacted jurisdiction(s).
- d. Damage assessments within impacted jurisdictions may be performed by State-level personnel, and needs assessments and information-gathering operations will occur.
- e. If an incident continues to escalate and state resources are inadequate to address response and/or recovery needs, the Governor of the State of Ohio may request federal-level response and recovery resources from the federal government.

8. Recovery Operations

- a. Recovery operations can occur concurrently with Response Operations and are expected to continue after the State EOC transitions back to Daily Operations.
- b. Response-centered staff will continue to monitor the incident situation and coordinate the assignment and application of State-level resources to identified missions until Response Operations are brought to a close or are transitioned to Recovery Operations.
- c. For incidents for which no Federal Declarations were issued, Recovery Operations will be coordinated through the State EOC.
- d. For incidents for which a Federal Declaration was issued, Recovery Operations will be conducted in the State EOC until a Joint Field Office is established.
- e. If Recovery Operations continue following the closure of the Joint Field Office, management of these operations may transition to the State EOC, or transfer to the appropriate agency-based programmatic office(s).
- f. The Ohio EMA Disaster Recovery and Mitigation Branches will administer applicable disaster assistance programs for the private and public sectors and provide technical assistance to public officials regarding emergency management programs and available disaster assistance.

9. Response Coordination with FEMA, with Federal Agencies and in a Joint Field Office

- a. As needed, emergency response operations will be coordinated with FEMA and other federal agencies; initially at the State EOC, and as warranted, through interaction with FEMA IMAT personnel in an Initial Operating Facility (IOF), or at the Joint Field Office.
- b. As needed, State-level Primary and Support Agencies that have been assigned ESF-based mission assignments will coordinate their response activities with their federal ESF counterparts.
- c. In Partial or Full Activation status, the State will maintain close coordination with local emergency management agencies to monitor and assess the incident and to provide coordination with and access to federal resources.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Local Jurisdiction Response – All emergency incidents begin locally and initial response is carried out by local jurisdictions’ response resources under the coordination and facilitation of county EMAs. In most circumstances, it is only after local emergency response resources are nearing exhaustion, are exhausted, or local resources do not exist to address a given emergency that state emergency response resources and assistance may be requested by local authorities.
- B. State-level support of local response incidents, including the assignment of State-level response resources will be directed toward addressing the overarching objectives of saving lives; stabilizing the incident; protecting and preserving property; and conserving the environment.
- C. The NIMS establishes a clear progression of coordination and communication from the local level to state to regional to national level. Local incident command structures (ICP(s) and Area Command) are responsible for directing on-scene emergency services and maintaining command and control of on-scene incident operations. Support and coordination components consist of multi-agency coordination centers/emergency operations centers (EOCs), and multi-agency coordination entities.
- D. EOCs and other multi-agency coordination facilities provide central locations for operational information sharing and resource coordination in support of on-scene efforts. EOCs aid in establishing priorities among the incidents and associated resource allocations, resolving agency policy conflicts, and providing strategic guidance to support incident management activities. In accordance with NIMS processes, emergency response resource and policy issues are addressed at the lowest possible organizational level. If the emergency response

issues cannot be resolved at that level, then they are forwarded up to the next level for resolution.

E. Adoption of National Response Framework and the National Incident Management System

1. The NRF organizational structure addresses both site-specific incident management activities and the broader regional or national issues related to the incident, such as impacts to the rest of the country, immediate regional or nationwide actions required to avert or prepare for potential subsequent events, and the management of multiple threats or incidents; particularly those that are non-site-specific, geographically dispersed or evolve over a long period of time.
2. The Ohio Emergency Management Agency has made it a policy to adopt, where practical, the organizational structure and concepts presented in the NRF.

3. Adoption of the National Incident Management System

- a. Section 5502.28 of the Ohio Revised Code requires all departments, agencies and political subdivisions within the state to utilize the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the standard procedure for incident management in the State of Ohio. Ohio EMA has incorporated a number of NIMS concepts into the Ohio EOP as well as the operational structure of the State EOC.

b. Facilitation of NIMS Training and Adoption at the State and County Level

Ohio EMA, through its Training and Exercise Section, has encouraged and facilitated NIMS training at the state and local level by making available NIMS course materials and tracking the completion of NIMS training. Recipients of Homeland Security and Emergency Management funding that passes through from the state to local jurisdictions are required to complete NIMS trainings. The *NIMS Training Program* identifies those courses critical to train personnel capable of implementing all functions of emergency management.

The training and qualification of emergency management response personnel is critical to the success of NIMS implementation nationally. To achieve a national NIMS training program, consistent with the National Training Program, the [NIMS training guidance document](#) defines general training requirements and the development of national-level training standards and course curricula associated with NIMS. The primary goal of this guidance is to facilitate training and qualification of emergency management personnel to all NIMS concepts and principles.

The guidance document specifies that two courses must be taken by all persons who participate in emergency response operations. They are IS-700 NIMS, an Introduction;

and ICS-100, Introduction to the Incident Command System. The ICS-700 course introduces the NIMS concept, and ICS-100 provides the foundation for higher level ICS training.

c. Integration of ICS into Operational Standards

Ohio EMA uses an ICS-hybrid structure for the operation of the State Emergency Operations Center. Ohio EMA also supports the adoption and employment of ICS concepts and operational constructs through training and through support of the efforts of other state agencies that have adopted ICS as their emergency response organizational model.

d. Critical Statewide Protective Actions

- i. Ohio's homeland security efforts have been strengthened by the establishment of functions within the Ohio Department of Public Safety, Ohio Homeland Security Division (OHS) that oversee critical statewide protective actions. Through OHS, the Department has a goal of ensuring that Ohio is taking every possible measure to protect the safety and well-being of our citizens. OHS's mission is to work with federal, state and local governments to ensure that Ohio's citizens and assets are protected from the possibility of a terrorist attack.
- ii. OHS is responsible for prevention **and protection** activities that gather, analyze and share intelligence protection activities that identify and protect Ohio's critical infrastructure. These efforts are primarily accomplished by Ohio's Statewide Terrorism Analysis & Crime Center (STACC) and OHS's Critical Infrastructure Protection program. OHS keeps these functions aligned with law enforcement through their Domestic Preparedness program.
- iii. Ohio EMA is responsible for the development of plans for response to all hazards, including terrorism, and managing the overall direction and control of the state's emergency response activities, and recovery activities that restore the livability and economic health impacted areas, and mitigation activities that reduce loss of life and damage from future events.

e. Coordination with Incident-Specific Federal-Level Facilities and Organizational Entities

- i. The **Joint Field Office (JFO)** is a temporary Federal facility established to coordinate the delivery of Federal assistance to disaster survivors and communities. The JFO is a multi-agency coordination center that provides a central point for Federal and State organizations with primary responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance. The JFO enables the effective and efficient

coordination of Federal and State incident-related prevention, protection, preparedness, response, mitigation and recovery actions.

The JFO utilizes the scalable organizational structure of the NIMS ICS. The JFO organization adapts to the magnitude and complexity of the situation at hand, and incorporates the NIMS principles regarding span of control and organizational structure: command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration.

- ii. The **Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)** manages Federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act events and incidents. The FCO has the authority under the Stafford Act to request and/or direct Federal agencies to utilize authorities and resources granted to it under Federal law (including personnel, equipment, supplies, and managerial, technical, and advisory services) in support of State and local assistance efforts. The FCO assists the Unified Command and/or the Area Command. The FCO works closely with the SFLEO (Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official) and other SFOs (Senior FEMA Official). In *Stafford Act* situations, the FCO provides overall coordination for the Federal components of the JFO and works in partnership with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to determine and satisfy State and local assistance requirements.
- iii. The **Federal Resource Coordinator (FRC)** manages Federal resource support activities related to non-*Stafford Act* Incidents of National Significance when Federal-to-Federal support is requested from DHS. In non-*Stafford Act* situations when a Federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested the assistance of the Secretary of Homeland Security in obtaining support from other Federal departments and agencies, DHS designates an FRC to coordinate Federal assistance. In these situations, the FRC coordinates support from other Federal departments and agencies using interagency agreements and memoranda of understanding rather than the mission assignment process used for *Stafford Act* incidents. Relying on the same skill set, DHS will select the FRC from the FCO cadre. The FRC is responsible for coordinating the timely delivery of resources to the requesting agency.
- iv. The **Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official (SFLEO)** is the senior law enforcement official from the agency with primary jurisdictional responsibility as directed by statute, Presidential directive, existing Federal policies, and/or the Attorney General. The SFLEO directs intelligence/investigative law enforcement operations related to the incident, and supports the law enforcement component of the Unified Command on-scene. In the event of a terrorist incident, this official will normally be the FBI Special Agent in Charge (SAC).
- v. **Senior Federal Officials (SFOs):** The JFO Coordination Group may also include other Federal department or agency officials representing agencies with primary statutory responsibility for incident management. SFOs utilize existing authorities,

expertise, and capabilities to assist in management of the incident working in coordination with the FCO, SFLEO, and other members of the JFO Coordination Group.

- vi. When activated, a **Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)** provides a central facility where individuals and businesses and private non-profits that have been affected by an incident can obtain information on disaster recovery assistance programs from various Federal, State, local, tribal, private sector, and voluntary organizations.

F. Federal Response Actions

1. Once an incident occurs, federal response priorities shift from prevention, preparedness, and incident mitigation to immediate and short-term response activities. Federal response actions are prioritized to preserve life; stabilize the incident; protect property and the environment; and preserve the social, economic, and political structure of the community.
2. In the context of a terrorist threat, simultaneous activities are initiated to assess regional and national-level impacts, as well as to assess and take appropriate action in response to other potentials threats.
3. Reinforcing the initial response to an incident, some Federal agencies may operate in the Incident Command Post as Federal first responders and participate in the Unified Command structure. Once the JFO is established, the JFO Coordination Group sets Federal operational priorities. The JFO provides resources in support of the Unified Command and incident management teams conducting on-scene operations through the State and local EOCs.
4. Federal response activities include elevating the level of activation for the DHS National Operations Center (NOC), including both the Operational Information and Intelligence and the Resource Management Branches. The National and/or the Regional Response Coordination Centers (NRCC/RRCC) activate the appropriate federal ESFs as needed to mobilize assets and the deployment of resources to support the incident. The NRCC and/or the RRCCs facilitate the deployment and transportation of the Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT), and other teams, such as teams under the National Disaster Medical System, or Urban Search and Rescue teams. Other response actions include the establishment of the JFO and other field facilities, and providing a wide range of support for incident management, public health, and other community needs.
5. Federal response actions include immediate law enforcement, fire, and medical service actions; emergency flood fighting; evacuations; transportation system detours; emergency public information; minimizing additional damage; urban search and

rescue; the establishment of facilities for mass care; the provision of public health and medical services, food, ice, water, and other emergency essentials; debris clearance; the emergency restoration of critical infrastructure; control, containment and removal of environmental contamination; and protection of responder health and safety.

6. During the response to a terrorist event, law enforcement actions to collect and preserve evidence and to apprehend perpetrators are critical. These actions take place simultaneously with response operations necessary to save lives and protect property, and are closely coordinated with the law enforcement effort to facilitate the collection of evidence without impacting ongoing life-saving operations.
7. In the context of a single incident, once immediate response missions and lifesaving activities conclude, the emphasis shifts from response to recovery operations and, if applicable, hazard mitigation. The JFO Planning Section develops a demobilization plan for the release of appropriate components.

G. Recovery Actions

1. Recovery involves actions needed to help disaster survivors and communities return to normal when feasible. Following an event that results in a Presidential Disaster Declaration, the JFO is the central coordination point among Federal and State organizations for delivering recovery assistance programs. The JFO Operations Section includes the Individual Assistance Branch, the Public Assistance Branch, and the Mitigation Branch. The Individual and Public Assistance Branches of the JFO Operations Section assess State and local recovery needs at the outset of an incident. FEMA coordinates disaster recovery programs with federal agencies and departments identified in the NRF during response. These activities may transition to the recovery phase of the event. FEMA also ensures programs identified in the Stafford Act are implemented, when appropriate.
2. The federal Individual Assistance Branch coordinates delivery of recovery programs to meet disaster-related needs of the private sector, including individuals, families and businesses. The IA Branch coordinates with volunteer organizations and establishes Disaster Recovery Centers, if needed, with federal, state, local and voluntary organization representation.
3. The federal Public Assistance Branch of the JFO coordinates short term delivery of the Stafford Act authorized Public Assistance Grant Program (PA). PA reimburses eligible applicants (State and local governments and eligible private non-profit organizations) for costs associated with emergency protective measures, debris operations, and permanent repair or replacement of damaged infrastructure.

4. FEMA and the Ohio EMA coordinate with other federal, state and local officials to assess the long-term impacts of an incident to identify available resources, and facilitate the development of a course of action to most efficiently apply those resources to restore and revitalize impacted communities.
5. The above branches assist in identifying appropriate assistance programs to meet applicant needs, synchronizing assistance delivery, and encouraging incorporation of hazard mitigation measures where possible in the Recovery process. See Section G, below for more detailed information regarding Mitigation.
6. The Ohio EMA Disaster Recovery Branch provides training, guidance and technical assistance regarding supplemental disaster assistance programs. The Disaster Recovery Branch provides guidance to county/local/state officials for local damage assessment activities following events, coordinates the Federal/State/Local Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA), and drafts federal disaster assistance request letter(s). The Branch also has a role in administering the Individual Assistance and Public Assistance Programs. Specific long and short term responsibilities vary by program. These programs are designed to assist the public (state and local governments and certain eligible private non-profit organizations) and private (individuals, families and businesses) sectors following declared disasters.
7. During the Emergency Response Operations phase, Disaster Recovery Branch personnel collect private and public damage information from local jurisdictions. During the Recovery Operations phase, the Disaster Recovery Branch coordinates and administers federal and state assistance programs.

H. Mitigation Actions

1. The mission of the Ohio EMA Mitigation Branch is to integrate hazard mitigation principles in a variety of ways to make Ohio communities more sustainable and to make citizens more resilient to future disaster incidents. This mission is implemented through projects and planning efforts that are aimed to reduce the cost of damage caused by emergencies and disasters, and to minimize the impact on citizens, businesses, and properties. The Mitigation Branch maintains the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, coordinates the State Hazard Mitigation Team (SHMT), is the state entity responsible for implementing FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) programs, and assists Ohio communities in their mitigation planning efforts.
2. Hazard Mitigation Planning – Hazard mitigation planning involves identifying potential hazards, assessing potential risk they pose (frequency and magnitude), assessing the vulnerability of the built and natural environment to those risks, and identifying mitigation goals/objectives/actions to reduce risk and vulnerability. The Mitigation Branch assists Ohio communities with the development and update of local

mitigation plans through training, funding, and technical assistance. State and local mitigation plans must be developed and updated to ensure continued mitigation program funding through FEMA.

3. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program – The purpose of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters, and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from an incident. Projects utilizing these grant funds may be used for mitigation planning activities, innovative mitigation actions that may be difficult to quantify from a benefit/cost perspective, and traditional mitigation projects such as protecting buildings and property from damages resulting from natural hazard events. The most recent version of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Administrative Plan governs implementation of the program and is incorporated into this Base Plan.
4. Other HMA programs that are administered by the Ohio EMA Mitigation Branch include the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Competitive Program.

I. Demobilization and Transition

1. When a centralized Federal coordination presence is no longer required in the affected area, the JFO Coordination Group implements the demobilization plan to transfer responsibilities and close out the JFO. After the closing of the JFO, long-term recovery program management and monitoring transitions to individual agencies' regional offices and/or headquarters, as appropriate.
2. Similarly, at the state level, the Ohio EMA's Disaster Recovery Branch participates in operations from the beginning of a disaster through the completion of long-term recovery assistance. Ohio EMA maintains procedures to ensure a smooth transition of duties, programs, personnel and equipment from the State EOC to the JFO. This procedure also includes the transition of duties, programs, personnel and equipment back to Ohio EMA/State EOC from the JFO upon closure of the JFO facility by FEMA.

J. Remedial Actions and After-Action Reporting

1. The State of Ohio's roles and responsibilities in working to carry out remedial actions and after-action reporting include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Establishing, maintaining and revising After-Action Procedures.
 - b. Facilitating the collection of feedback from all agencies and individuals involved in an Ohio EOC activation or exercises, including the utilization of After-Action Meetings.

- c. Proposing, assigning, and tracking the progress of corrective actions.
 - d. Disseminating the results of corrective actions and lessons learned.
2. The after-action effort is an effective process for capturing the key issues that arise during incidents or exercises in order to develop corrective action plans to resolve problems, or to disseminate best practices. The After-Action process provides the means for Ohio EMA and other State agencies to make inquiries and recommendations through the after-action process, which can be submitted via the WebEOC AAR board at any time, and via participation in After-Action Meetings.
 3. Ohio's after-action feedback mechanisms contribute to the creation of an after-incident preliminary Improvement Plan. The Improvement Plan identifies issues and inquiries raised by State and local agencies, and recommended improvements and corrective action measures that are assigned to responding agencies for follow-up. Individuals at Ohio EMA are responsible for following-up on their assigned issue(s) and following progress of its resolution from beginning to end

K. Coordination and Approval

1. When all Primary and Support Agencies have reviewed and commented on a plan and have made their recommendations for changes, the agencies are contacted for a last review and comment opportunity, either in-person or via electronic mail to reach agreement on plan content and agency roles and responsibilities.
2. When all involved agencies have provided their inputs to the update process and a final document has been decided on, a plan awareness/acceptance signature packet is sent to agency directors asking them to review the plan and to sign a signature document stating they understand the assignments of responsibility for their agency, and that their agency will provide operational support to emergency response operations.

L. Promulgation

2. The Ohio EOP will be promulgated by the Governor of the State of Ohio bi-annually.
 - a. The updated version of the Ohio EOP will be reviewed by Ohio EMA senior staff to ensure that its elements accurately reflect and respond to recent changes in law, policy, Improvement Plans, content and general directional changes.
 - b. The Plan will be submitted to the Ohio EMA Executive Director and the Ohio Department of Public Safety Director for their review and approval, and will then be submitted to the Governor of the State of Ohio for his/her review, approval and Promulgation.

M. Emergency Operations Plan Maintenance

1. Ohio EMA's Plans Section has the responsibility to work with state agencies and non-governmental organizations to update, revise and maintain the Ohio EOP's elements.
2. The Plans Section works initially with Primary Agencies and then with Support Agencies to review EOP elements according to an annually-determined plan update schedule.
3. The Ohio EOP is the result of the cooperative effort of a number of state, federal and non-governmental organizations to update and/or create elements of the Ohio EOP.
4. The Ohio EOP was last Promulgated in 2019.

V. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Operational Overview

To ensure a coordinated, effective, and efficient response to emergencies and disasters, all agencies and organizations that have assigned EOP roles and responsibilities must be immediately available and committed to fulfilling their assigned roles and responsibilities to assist local governments and meet the needs of Ohio citizens.

1. Direction and Control

- a. The Governor, the Executive Director of Ohio EMA, and/or their designated representative may activate the State EOC in order to coordinate state emergency response and recovery activities. The Ohio EMA Executive Director may request the participation of other state agencies as needed.
- b. When the President of the United States issues a federal disaster declaration, the Governor will designate a State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to function as the designated liaison between the State of Ohio and the FEMA. Historically, the Executive Director of the Ohio Emergency Management Agency has served as the SCO. The SCO acts in coordination with FEMA's FCO when federal response and recovery operations are activated in Ohio. FEMA and the State of Ohio work together at the site of the incident, in the State EOC and in the JFO, which is the site for joint State/Federal operations.

- c. The Executive Director of Ohio EMA, the Governor or the Governor's designee, and appropriate and necessary members of the State EOC Executive Group and state executives manage state emergency response and recovery resources.
- d. Ohio EMA will notify state agencies and other appropriate organizations when the State EOC is activated.
- e. All support agencies to the Ohio EOP will respond to their EOP-based assignments of responsibility and will provide their resources and services as they are needed and as they are available.
- f. Each ESF in Ohio's EOP has one-or-more Primary Agencies and several Support Agencies. The Primary Agency provides overall coordination and reporting of the functional activities of their assigned ESF. A Lead Agency is an agency that because of their expertise and ability has the responsibility of carrying-out a specific function within the operations of an ESF team. Any of an ESF's Primary or Support Agencies may serve as a Lead Agency. ESF teams are designed to coordinate with federal ESF counterparts when federal response and recovery teams are activated in Ohio in the State EOC and/or the JFO.
- g. A non-governmental organization (association, board, commission, agency) will be considered for a role as a Support Agency in the Ohio EOP if they meet the following criteria:
 - i. The organization has a unique set of resources, expertise, information, skills or assets that is not available from a state agency.
 - ii. The organization is the known and accepted provider of a set of resources, expertise, information, skills or assets that are needed and/or called upon in the Ohio EOP.
 - iii. The organization can demonstrate/assure that they will be capable of fulfilling the assignments of responsibility that are assigned to them on a statewide basis.
 - iv. The organization has the authority to provide a support function in an Ohio EOP-related role.
 - v. The organization has the necessary resources to adequately provide services on a state-wide basis.
- h. The State EOC utilizes an electronic operations software system, WebEOC, for information and resource support and coordination. The software provides information sharing and communications capabilities to facilitate critical systems management. In the event the electronic operations software system is unavailable due to technical difficulties, the State EOC maintains a backup paper EOC operations system.

- i. In accordance with the NRF, federal assistance for incident response and recovery is provided through the activation of federal ESFs at a Regional Operations Center (ROC), through activation of a federal Emergency Response Team (ERT) and/or through activation of a JFO. Ohio and its local governments will maintain direction and control over their response operations throughout federal activation. Federal resources will be used to augment and support state and local response operations when operational needs exceed the capabilities of state and local jurisdictions and exhausts state and local resources. Ohio EMA and state ESF teams will maintain close coordination and communication with their federal counterparts during emergency response and recovery operations.
- j. The Ohio Constitution and the most recent State of Ohio Continuity of Government Plan address the succession of state-level executive authority to ensure that, if needed, a designated successor is available to coordinate emergency response activities. Article 3, Sec. 15 of the Ohio Constitution states that: In the event that the governor, for any of the reasons specified in the constitution, is not able to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of his office, or is unavailable, and in the event the lieutenant governor, president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives are for any of the reasons specified in the constitution not able to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the office of governor, or are unavailable, the secretary of state, treasurer of state, auditor of state, and attorney general shall, in the order named, if the preceding named officers be unavailable, exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the office of governor until a new governor is elected and qualified, or until a preceding named officer becomes available; provided, that no emergency interim successor to the aforementioned offices may serve as governor.
- k. The line of succession of executive-level authority at Ohio EMA begins with the Executive Director and proceeds through the Assistant Director, the Deputy Director – Regional Operations, the Administrative Officer – Operations, and the Administrative Officer – Administration.
- l. The Executive Group in the State EOC maintains on-going communications with local executives in the affected area(s).
- m. Ohio EMA maintains continuous contact with County EMA Directors in affected area(s).
- n. Detailed procedures covering State EOC operations and coordination with state liaisons/responders at sites other than the State EOC are addressed in the Emergency Operations Center Standard Operation Procedures (EOC-SOP).

2. Situational Assessment

- a. In the State EOC, situational assessment is a function of ESF-5, Information and Planning.
- b. During rapidly escalating events, Ohio EMA staff and staff from other agencies may be designated to conduct various assessment functions at the incident/disaster site.
- c. Personnel who carry out assessment functions at the incident/disaster site maintain on-going communication with the State EOC to ensure that accurate information is relayed to the Information and Planning Section.

B. State EOC Functional Groups

1. The State of Ohio Emergency Operations Center (State EOC) organization consists of these functional groups: Executive, Joint Information, Operations, Information and Planning, Logistics, Recovery and Mitigation, and Finance. The responsibilities and positions of each of these groups are addressed in detail in the Emergency Operations Center Standard Operating Procedures maintained by the Ohio EMA.

C. State-Level Primary and Support Organizations

1. State, federal, private, volunteer and non-governmental organizations having responsibilities listed in the Ohio EOP appear in Table BP-1. Depending upon the nature of the incident, these agencies may send a representative(s) to the State EOC.

D. Responsibilities

Agencies reporting to the State EOC, the site of the incident, or the JFO for response and recovery operations, are responsible for the following:

1. Standard Operating Procedures
 - a. Developing and regularly updating internal Standard Operating Procedures or guidelines (SOP) that detail how Ohio EOP and related emergency responsibilities will be addressed. SOPs are included in the State of Ohio's EOP by reference only.
 - b. SOP documents will be maintained and housed by the agencies responsible for carrying out the tasks and duties referenced in the SOP.

2. Resources

- a. Developing and regularly updating internal resource listings of equipment, supplies, and services that would be used by the organization during emergencies.
- b. Ensuring that emergency resources are operational and available.
- c. The Ohio EMA Logistics Branch maintains a list of resources on WebEOC in the Resource Capability Assessment Portal (RCAP).

3. Liaisons

- a. Identifying an emergency liaison for each organization that will coordinate with ESFs in the State EOC. Planning staff who will work with Ohio EMA staff to maintain the Ohio EOP; and with federal, state, and local organizations throughout response and recovery.
- b. Ensuring that sufficient liaisons are identified for 24-hour operations at the EOC and at the site of the emergency as needed. Maintaining listings of these personnel and phone numbers where they can be reached on a 24-hour basis. Liaisons need to be trained on WebEOC and knowledgeable about the agencies response responsibilities.
- c.

4. Reports

- a. Providing briefings in the State EOC at assigned times of on-going and projected activities.
- b. As directed, provide information to ESF-5 to enable accurate and timely reporting.
- c. Contribute to After-Action Reports (AARs) through comments and participation in After-Action Meetings in order to prepare the state to improve its response for future disasters.

5. Emergency Staff

- a. Providing personnel for emergency temporary assignments as requested by Ohio EMA. Ensure that these personnel have the required logistical and resource support to carry out emergency responsibilities.

6. Executive Group

- a. Depending upon the nature of the emergency, state government executives may serve as members of the Executive Group in the State EOC in order to evaluate state response activities.

7. Lead Agencies

- a. Certain hazards may require the designation of a Lead Agency for response (e.g., Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections during prison riots). During such emergencies, the Lead Agency may provide a team of decision makers in the Lead Agency Room in the State EOC. The Lead Agency team works closely with the Executive Group for emergency response and recovery policy and decision-making. In general, a lead agency has the expertise and resources to carry out specific missions as part of an ESF team.

8. Training and Exercises

- a. In order to ensure maximum levels of readiness for state emergency response and recovery operations, organizations that have defined EOP roles and responsibilities will cooperate and participate in Ohio EMA-sponsored emergency exercises and training. These agencies will provide emergency resource and planning information and will be prepared to meet the emergency responsibilities listed in the Ohio EOP.

9. Local Chief Executive Officers

A mayor, city council, county manager/executive or county commissioner(s), as a jurisdiction's chief executive, is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that jurisdiction. The Local Chief Executive Officer:

- a. Is responsible for coordinating local resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents involving all hazards including terrorism, natural disasters, accidents, and other contingencies.
- b. Is dependent upon State and local law and in some circumstances, has authority to temporarily suspend local laws and ordinances, such as the establishment of curfews and evacuations, and authorization to make emergency purchases.
- c. Provides leadership and plays a key role in communicating to the public, and in helping people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of domestic incident within the jurisdiction.

- d. Negotiates and enters into mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions to facilitate resource sharing.
- e. Through the county emergency management agency, request State and, if necessary, Federal assistance through the Governor when the jurisdiction's capabilities have been exceeded or exhausted.

10. Federal Agencies

- a. During an incident response, Federal departments or agencies may play primary and/or support roles based on their authorities and resources and the nature of the incident. In situations where a Federal agency has jurisdictional authority and responsibility for directing or managing a major aspect of the response, that agency is part of the national leadership for the incident.
- b. The individual or agency may participate as a Senior Federal Official (SFO), a Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official (SFLEO, such as the FBI Special Agent-in-Charge (SAC) for a terrorist event) in the Joint Field Office (JFO), in the Coordination Group at the field level, or as part of the Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG) at the national level. Some Federal agencies with jurisdictional authority and responsibility may also participate in the Unified Command at the Incident Command Post (ICP).

11. Citizens

- a. Strong partnerships with citizen groups and organizations' support for incident management preparedness, prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation is vital for effective incident response and recovery. Citizen Corps brings these groups together and focuses efforts of individuals through education, training, and volunteer service to help make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to address the threats of terrorism, crime, public health issues, and incidents of all kinds.
- b. Local Citizen Volunteer programs, which may include Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs), Medical Reserve Corps, Neighborhood Watch, Volunteers in Police Service, Fire Corps and other affiliate programs; provide opportunities for special skills and interests; and organize special projects and community events. These Programs expand the resources and materials available to States and local communities by partnering with programs and organizations that offer resources for public education, outreach, and training; represent volunteers interested in helping to make their communities safer; or offer volunteer service opportunities to support first responders, disaster relief activities, and community safety efforts.

- c. Ohio citizens and families are encouraged to create and maintain a personal preparedness plan. The *Be Prepared Kit* was developed by the Ohio Legal Rights Commission, the Ohio Department of Health, the Ohio Department of Aging and the Ohio Emergency Management Agency. The Kit provides tools for constructing a personal preparedness plan, and includes a personal readiness plan, a sheltering preparedness plan, and forms for listing important people and papers.

The [*Be Prepared Kit*](#) is available to the public via the Ohio EMA webpage.

- d. Additional information on preparing personal and family preparedness plans can be accessed via FEMA's "Ready.gov: Plan Ahead for Disasters" website.

E. Mutual Aid

1. Ohio EMA maintains mutual aid agreements, Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) and other written agreements (collectively, Agreements) with a number of agencies at various levels of government.
2. Section 5502.41 of the Revised Code is the Ohio Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC) which complements existing mutual aid agreements of political subdivisions. IMAC can be used by participating political subdivisions when there is a formal declaration of emergency or request for assistance.
3. Section 5502.40 of the Revised Code is the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) which is the interstate mutual aid agreement to which all states and territories belong that allows states to assist each other in times of disaster. When any member state's Governor declares a disaster, other member states may agree to provide assistance in response to requests from the impacted state.

F. Other Plans and Agreements

1. The deployment of locally- and regionally-based personnel and other resources under the Ohio Fire Service Emergency Response System is coordinated by the Ohio Fire Chiefs' Association, with resource requests dispatched through a rotating central dispatch facility. The Ohio EMA is notified of deployments made via the Emergency Response System.
2. The Law Enforcement Response Plan (LERP) is a tool for law enforcement agencies to employ to acquire additional law enforcement resources in the event of a domestic terror attack, a major disaster, or other emergency. Should the LERP be activated, a LEADS alert will be sent to selected agencies to send resources. The LERP can only be activated through a Sheriff's request or through a Chief's request. The Colonel of the Ohio State Highway Patrol can also activate the LERP.

G. Emergency Support Functions and Annexes

1. ESFs and Annexes group similar emergency functional assistance actions that local governments are likely to need from the State. Each ESF or Annex acts as a team of State agencies and other non-governmental organizations to functionally address local emergency and disaster needs.
2. A State agency can function as a Primary Agency on one-or-more ESFs, and function as a Support Agency on one-or-more ESFs. An agency might also function as a Lead Agency under one-or-more ESFs.
3. In some instances, local assets of a State agency that reside in a local jurisdiction may act as a first response asset, and the local assets of State agencies may be used to advise or assist local officials in accordance with agency authorities and procedures.

H. Overview of Emergency Support Functions

1. ESF-1 - Transportation

- a. ESF-1 addresses emergency and disaster related transportation issues including assessing damage to, restoring, and maintaining land, air and water transportation routes and systems during emergencies and disasters in coordination with governmental and private organizations as required; transporting state personnel, materials, goods, and services to emergency sites; and supporting evacuation and re-entry operations for threatened areas. ODOT is the Primary Agency for ESF-1.
- b. ODOT liaisons will staff the State EOC and coordinate with appropriate support organizations to answer the needs of affected communities. These needs can include damage and situational assessments; repairs to bridges, culverts and other transportation infrastructures; repair of slips and slides; debris clearance; hauling and movement of personnel, materials and goods; and support of local evaluation activities.
- c. ESF-1 includes three Tabs; the Aviation Support Plan, the Ohio Medical Countermeasure Transportation Plan, and the Bridge Collapse Response Considerations Plan
 - i. The Aviation Plan, Tab A to ESF-1, establishes the organizational structure for the integration of aviation assets into emergency and disaster response and recovery operations.
 - ii. The Medical Countermeasure Transportation and Distribution Plan, Tab B to ESF-1, is a support plan to Tab A to ESF-8, the Ohio Medical Countermeasure Management and Dispensing Plan. Tab B to ESF-1 addresses management

responsibilities for state-level organizations to facilitate the transport and security of Medical Countermeasures (MCM) when it is decided that federally-owned MCMs are required to respond to an incident. The primary goal of this plan is to coordinate the efforts of support agencies to this plan on the use and management of MCMs in response to public health and medical emergencies or events that require rapid delivery of large quantities of MCMs throughout Ohio.

- iii. The Bridge Collapse Response Considerations Plan, Tab C to ESF-1, provides incident response structuring information for State-level response to a bridge collapse. The assignments of responsibility for State-level agencies for a bridge collapse response will be as indicated in existing State EOP elements.

2. ESF-2 – Communications and Information Technology

- a. ESF-2 ensures the provision of communication to support state, county, and federal communications efforts. ESF-2 coordinates with communications assets available from state agencies, voluntary groups, the telecommunications industry, county agencies and the federal government. Ohio EMA is the Primary Agency for ESF-2.
- b. ESF-2 includes two Tabs; the Ohio Warning Plan and the Cyber Incident Response Plan.
 - i. The Warning Plan, Tab A to ESF-2, describes the process for the dissemination of warning information throughout the State of Ohio and defines and outlines the responsibilities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA), the Ohio State Highway Patrol, and applicable National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Service Offices, relating to the operation and utilization of the existing Ohio warning systems.
 - ii. The Cyber Incident Response Plan, Tab B to ESF-2, outlines how the state will respond to cyber-related incidents through the State EOC.

3. ESF-3 – Engineering and Public Works

- a. ESF-3 addresses most engineering concerns that are not related to transportation systems, therefore, ODNR serves as the Primary Agency for this function. ESF-3 agencies become involved in a wide array of mission types to assist local governments in response and recovery efforts. These missions could include damage inspection and assessment; demolition and stabilization missions; reconnaissance; emergency repairs; temporary and permanent construction; and debris management.

- b. ESF-3 includes three Tabs; the State of Ohio Debris Management Plan, the Agency responsibilities by Debris Management Activity chart; and the State of Ohio Water Retention Structure Failure Response Plan.
 - i. The State of Ohio Debris Management Plan, Tab A to ESF-3, defines roles and responsibilities of the partner agencies to the Plan and provides guidance for the development and implementation of all elements involved in managing debris removal operations. This plan includes the Agency Responsibilities by Debris Management Activity matrix which provides details on the expected response of support agencies by type of debris.
 - ii. The Agency responsibilities by Debris Management Activity chart, Tab B to ESF-3, provides detailed information on the mission types that will be addressed by the support agencies to Tab A to ESF-3.
 - iii. The State of Ohio Water Retention Structure Failure Response Plan, Tab C to ESF-3, identifies how county, state and federal agencies will prepare, respond and recover from the failure of a regulated dam or levee in Ohio. This plan is coordinated with local and federal plans to provide a comprehensive approach to the management of emergency response activities and to assure that the State is able to assist those impacted by a dam or levee failure.

4. ESF-4 – Firefighting

- a. ESF-4 agencies and departments are responsible for fire suppression in rural, urban, and wildland settings. Local jurisdictions have the responsibility of providing basic fire service protection and the provision of emergency medical services. Two former ESF-4 Tabs: the Wildfires Plan and the Fire Season Operations Plan were incorporated into the ESF during the latest planning year. The Ohio Department of Commerce, Division of State Fire Marshal is the Primary Agency for ESF-4.

5. ESF-5 – Information and Planning

- a. ESF-5 is an element of the multi-agency coordination system within the State EOC and is consistent with information and planning activities addressed in the NRF. ESF-5 manages the collection, processing, and analysis of information for dissemination to operational elements. It responds to the information requirements of assessment, response, and recovery personnel. It supports the identification of overall priorities for state-level emergency activities by conducting planning and research and developing displays and briefings as directed by the Executive Director of Ohio EMA, in his/her capacity as the State EOC Director. In addition, ESF-5 manages the incident action planning cycle within established operational periods and maintains personnel accountability in the State EOC.

- b. In the activated State EOC, ESF-5 personnel report to the Information and Planning Section Chief. ESF-5 does not collect raw data in the field, but collects information from state and local personnel in the field, from personnel within Ohio EMA, from state personnel in other ESFs, from private and volunteer organizations, from local EMAs and EOCs, from agency-based Subject Matter Experts (SMEs), from hazard-specific experts, and from federal personnel. Ohio EMA is the Primary Agency for ESF-5.

6. ESF-6 – Mass Care

- a. ESF-6 addresses, coordinates and reports on the emergency mass care activities of state-level organizations responsible for sheltering, feeding, counseling, providing first aid, and related social services and welfare activities required to assist disaster survivors. The primary and support organizations of ESF-6 work as a team in the State EOC and at the site of an incident to address the emergency mass care needs of Ohio residents, visitors and transients. As the Primary Agency for ESF-6, Ohio EMA coordinates and reports on mass care activities throughout disaster response and recovery.
- b. ESF-6 includes four Tabs; the Access and Functional Needs Plan, the Ohio Emergency Repatriation Plan, the Volunteer Management Support Plan; and the Ohio Reunification Support Plan.
 - i. The Access and Functional Needs Plan, Tab A to ESF-6, employs the Functional Needs Framework as an organizational model for addressing the needs of special needs populations with functional limitations during emergencies and disasters, and outlines State-level Support Agency expertise and capabilities and their applicability to the functional needs of the ‘functional needs community’ they represent. The plan incorporates and responds to FEMA’s 2015 guidance document, *Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS) in General Population Shelters*.
 - ii. The Ohio Emergency Repatriation Plan, Tab B to ESF-6, provides a functional structure for the reception, temporary care and onward transportation of repatriates through the State’s military and civilian ports by federal, state, and local government authorities and private or volunteer organizations.
 - iii. The Volunteer Management Support Plan, Tab C to ESF-6, provides information related to facilitating the State of Ohio’s volunteer management system; providing a method to manage volunteers in an incident; and discouraging spontaneous volunteers from responding to an incident. This plan provides guidance to personnel who support and coordinate local- and state-level volunteer management efforts.
 - iv. The Ohio Reunification Support Plan describes State-level disaster reunification services in support of local response.

7. ESF-7 – Resource Support and Logistics Management

- a. ESF-7 provides logistical and resource support to state and local entities involved in emergency and disaster response and recovery. This support includes locating, procuring, and issuing resources including equipment, supplies, and services required by emergency responders and disaster survivors. The Ohio Emergency Management Agency is the Primary Agency for ESF-7.
- b. ESF-7 includes two Tabs; the Donations Management Support Plan and the Emergency Potable Water Procurement and Distribution Operations Plan.
 - i. The Donations Management Support Plan, Tab A to ESF-7, provides a structure for state-level operations related to the efficient and effective delivery of donated goods and services to support disaster relief efforts.
 - ii. The Emergency Potable Water Procurement and Distribution Operations Plan, Tab B to ESF-7, addresses state-level operations associated with the procurement and distribution of potable water to areas of the state that have been impacted by a public water source interruption.

8. ESF-8 – Public Health and Medical Services

- a. ESF-8 addresses public health and medical services concerns during emergency events or incidents. Public health concerns can include: assessment and surveillance of health needs of the affected communities; provision of health related services and supplies; identification of areas where health problems could occur; testing of products for public consumption; and environmental testing.
- b. Medical services concerns can include: logistical support for state health personnel in the field; supply and restocking of health-related equipment and supplies; testing and/or disposal of food, medicine and related products affected in an incident; assistance in assessing potable water and wastewater/solid waste disposal issues and coordination/equipment; assessment of medical needs of the affected communities in coordination with local emergency medical personnel; provision of medical-related services and supplies that support the affected communities; and assistance and support for mass fatality and triage sites. The Ohio Department of Health is the Primary Agency for ESF-8.

- c. ESF-8 includes six Tabs; the Ohio Medical Countermeasure Distribution Plan, the CHEMPACK Plan, the Human Infectious Disease Incident Plan, the Acute and Non-Acute Mass Fatalities Incident Response Plans, and the Mass Casualties Incident Response Plan.
 - i. The Ohio Medical Countermeasure Management and Dispensing Plan, Tab A to ESF-8, addresses management responsibilities in an emergency situation for state-level organizations to facilitate a system to quickly deliver critical medical countermeasures (MCM) to the site of an emergency. The primary goal of the plan is to coordinate the efforts of support agencies to this plan on the use and management of MCMs in response to public health and medical emergencies or events that require distribution of large quantities of medical materiel from the Ohio Department of Health, Emergency Support Function #8, or Federal support programs.
 - ii. The CHEMPACK Plan, Tab B to ESF-8, defines the State’s program for the forward placement of sustainable repositories of nerve agent antidotes throughout the state, so they can be rapidly accessible for the treatment of affected persons. The CHEMPACK program allows the Ohio Department of Health to maintain accountability and the centralized control of these federal caches while making the caches immediately available to state and local authorities in case of an actual event involving nerve agents.
 - iii. The Human Infectious Disease Incident Plan, Tab C to ESF-8, addresses emergency management responsibilities for state-level organizations in the event of human infectious disease emergencies that require actions that are beyond ODH’s singular capabilities and that may require a Governor’s declaration of emergency, and/or a federal disaster declaration. The primary goal of this Plan is to provide direction and control of state and federal efforts to prevent, stop and/or eliminate the spread of human infectious disease.
 - iv. The Acute Mass Fatalities Plan, Tab D to ESF-8, outlines the organizational and operational concepts, responsibilities, and actions of state Agencies, Boards and Associations to support acute mass fatality incidents (sudden, rapid incidents that result in a large quantity of fatalities that are beyond the normal response abilities of normally-available fatality management resources) related to: scene operations; morgue operations; ante-mortem data management; release of remains; and fatality surge.
 - v. The Non-Acute Mass Fatalities Incident Response Plan, Tab E to ESF-8, addresses state-level response to mass fatalities that occur over an extended time period due to disease, or biological, chemical, or radiological contamination. The Plan is responsive to both temporary and sustained surges in fatalities that are the result of natural or human-caused emergencies or disasters, including pandemics (influenza pandemics and pandemics of other causes, such as smallpox, plague, and others).

- vi. The Mass Casualty and Medical Surge Plan, Tab F to ESF-8, provides details regarding organizational and operational concepts unique to incidents resulting in medical evacuations, mass casualties, and/or medical surge.

9. ESF-9 – Search and Rescue

- a. ESF-9 provides for the guidance and organization of state agencies that may be activated during Search and Rescue (SAR) operations. SAR operations include, but are not limited to, the location, recovery, and extrication of individuals who become lost or entrapped. The Ohio Department of Natural Resources is the Primary Agency for Search and Rescue operations in Ohio.

10. ESF-10 – Hazardous Materials

- a. ESF-10 provides guidance to coordinate state agency response and resources to assist local jurisdictions with the response to a hazardous materials incident. In the plan, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency is the Primary Agency for ESF-10 coordination.
- b. ESF-10 Support Agencies may take the lead for response to hazardous materials depending on the hazardous material that is involved. For example: The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency may take the lead for chemical-related hazmat incidents; the Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Infectious Disease Control may take the lead for biological-related hazmat incidents; the Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Environmental Health and Radiation Protection may take the lead for radiological-related hazmat incidents; and the Ohio Department of Commerce, Division of State Fire Marshal may take the lead for flammables- and explosives-related incidents.
- c. ESF-10 responsibilities can also include: assisting local agencies in the assessment of, response to, and recovery from hazardous materials incidents; ensuring that prompt measures are taken to contain, remove, and dispose of spilled hazardous materials; and advising the public of the situation, potential dangers, and precautionary actions that should be taken.
- d. ESF-10 includes one Tab, the REP Incident Plan
 - i. The Ohio Plan for Response to Radiation Emergencies at Commercial Nuclear Power Plants, often referred to as a Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) plan, Tab A to ESF-10, is designed to provide State officials with organizational concepts and descriptions of protective actions to be taken in the event of a radiological incident at commercial nuclear power plants within Ohio and near to Ohio's borders that could adversely impact Ohio citizens and

infrastructure. The plan is supplemented by county-level plans that address local radiological concerns and protective actions.

11. ESF-11 – Food and Agriculture

- a. ESF-11 addresses concerns regarding agriculture functions in the State of Ohio during emergencies and disasters, including:
 - i. The assessment and surveillance of agriculture needs in affected areas.
 - ii. Provision of agriculture-related services and supplies.
 - iii. Testing of products for public consumption.
 - iv. Identification of food supply needs.
 - v. Identification and application of appropriate agriculture assistance programs.
 - vi. Obtaining and delivering emergency food supplies in coordination with USDA.
- b. The Ohio Department of Agriculture is the Primary Agency for ESF-11.
- c. ESF-11 includes three Tabs, the Animal Disease Incident Plan, the Ohio National Veterinary Stockpile Plan, and the Dangerous Wild Animal Response Plan.
 - i. The Animal Disease Incident Plan, Tab A to ESF-11, is the framework for the assessment and response to a significant animal disease and/or animal diseases that are referenced in Chapter 941 of the Ohio Revised Code.
 - ii. The Ohio National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS) Plan, Tab B to ESF-11, defines the State of Ohio’s processes and organizational responsibilities for supporting responders with resources from the NVS and other sources. The NVS is the nation’s repository of critical veterinary countermeasures for supporting the response to catastrophic animal disease outbreaks caused by terrorists or nature. Operational in 2006, the NVS holds large quantities of veterinary supplies, equipment, and vaccines that Homeland Security Presidential Directive 9 requires it to deploy within 24 hours for the 17 most damaging animal diseases (Appendix A). It also has commercial support contracts with depopulation, disposal, and decontamination (3D) contractors that can deploy large numbers of trained personnel and equipment to help the State of Ohio.
 - iii. The Ohio Dangerous Wild Animal Plan, Tab C to ESF-11, describes how partner agencies will provide resource support before, during, and after a dangerous wild animal emergency. This plan addresses the issues found in Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Chapter 935, Sections 27 and 28.

12. ESF-12 – Energy

- a. ESF-12 coordinates with energy utilities and related governmental and private organizations to provide information for state-level assessment, response and recovery operations related to fuel shortages, power outages, and capacity shortages that impact Ohio citizens during emergencies and disasters. The ESF-12 support agencies provide information that is available on the transportation of fuel, sources for the provision of emergency power to support immediate response operations, and the restoration of normal energy supplies to energy-affected communities. The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio is the Primary Agency for ESF-12.

13. ESF-13 – Law Enforcement

- a. ESF-13 response and recovery activities can include the following: maintaining law and order within legal authority; assisting with the dissemination of alerts, warnings and notifications; coordination of law enforcement activities from local EOCs and command centers as needed to manage resources and personnel; staffing, roadblocks, traffic control points and other sites; providing evacuation/relocation support; providing communications to support agencies; supporting the relocation and temporary detention of persons confined to institutions; and maintaining and protecting logs, records, digests and reports essential to government and emergency operations. The Ohio State Highway Patrol is the Primary Agency for ESF-13.
- b. ESF-13 includes two Tabs; the Corrections Facility and Prison Support Plan, and the Ohio Medical Countermeasure Security Plan.
 - i. The Corrections Facility and Prison Support Plan, Tab B to ESF-13, establishes concepts of operations and assignments of responsibility for correctional institution and prison support and response activities from state- and federal-level agencies for ODRC facilities and operations during emergencies and critical incidents.
 - ii. The Ohio Medical Countermeasure Security Plan addresses management responsibilities for state-level organizations to facilitate security of MCMs when decided that MCMs are required.

14. ESF-14 – Recovery and Mitigation

- a. ESF-14 supports communities and disaster survivors in damage assessments and information gathering in order to develop disaster-specific recovery plans. This is accomplished through coordination with state field personnel, county EMA

offices, ESF -5 personnel and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

- b. In the event that supplemental state and federal financial assistance is provided, ESF-14 Primary, Support and Partner agencies' roles and responsibilities shift to Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). RSFs roles and responsibilities are supported and outlined in six Strategies: Community Planning and Capacity Building, Economic, Housing, Infrastructure, and Natural and Cultural Resources.
- c. Ohio EMA is the Primary Agency for ESF-14.
- d. Recovery-related activities may continue for months or years after an incident.
- e. ESF-14 includes six Tabs; the Economic Recovery Strategy, the Health and Human Services Recovery Strategy, the Housing Recovery Strategy, the Infrastructure Recovery Strategy, and the Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Strategy.

15. ESF-15 – Emergency Public Information and External Affairs

- a. ESF-15 ensures that sufficient state public information assets are deployed during emergencies and disasters to provide accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected populations, governments, legislators and the media. Ohio EMA is the Primary Agency for ESF-15.

F. Overview of Annexes

- 1. The Ohio EOP's 15 ESFs are reinforced by a Support Annex and three Incident Response Annexes. The EOP's Annexes provide guidance and describe the functional processes and administrative requirements necessary to ensure efficient and effective implementation of Ohio EOP objectives.
- 2. The Financial Accounting Support Annex provides basic financial management guidance to state departments that assist communities in responding to and recovering from emergencies and disasters. The intent is to ensure that funds are provided expeditiously, and that operations are conducted in accordance with established laws and policies.
- 3. The Drought Incident Response Annex provides an effective and systematic means for the State of Ohio to assess and respond to a drought. It defines drought as it applies to Ohio, the types of drought and the drought indicators. Ohio EMA activates the Drought Assessment Committee to coordinate drought response, monitor trends, provide reports and make recommendations on response actions.

4. The Terrorism Incident Response Annex addresses the directives of PPD-8 (2011) that directs that specific efforts be made to reduce the overall vulnerability of the U.S. to acts of terrorism. These include the basic actions necessary to enhance the ability to manage both the initial and long-term phases of terrorism incidents. Additional actions are detailed within the Annex to address issues stemming from the employment of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).
 5. The Catastrophic Incident Response Annex (CIRA) establishes the State’s strategy for implementing and coordinating an accelerated, pro-active state response to in-state and out-of-state catastrophic incidents. A catastrophic incident, as defined in the National Response Framework, is ‘any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions’.
 - a. The CIRA includes two Tabs; the Improvised Nuclear Device Plan, and the Catastrophic Resource Management Plan.
 - i. The Improvised Nuclear Device (IND) Plan provides guidance and response recommendations to state-level agencies in their response to a nuclear detonation, and for assisting and coordinating with all levels of government and the private sector.
 - ii. The Catastrophic Resource Management Plan coordinates an effective, integrated, multi-agency, federal-state response by efficiently receiving, onward-moving, integrating and ultimately dispatching federal, mutual aid, non-governmental, private, volunteer and donated augmentation resources for integration by the incident command(s). This plan addresses the management of inbound material and disaster response teams provided via the federal government, mutual aid, non-governmental sources, private sources, volunteers, and donations.
- G. A chart of ESF and Annex Primary and Support Agency assignments for each organization is included in the Ohio EOP as Tab A to the Base Plan, the *Primary and Support Agencies by ESFs and Annexes* spreadsheet.