

STATE OF OHIO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #13 LAW ENFORCEMENT

COORDINATING AGENCY

Ohio State Highway Patrol

PRIMARY AGENCY

Ohio State Highway Patrol

**OHIO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #13**

LAW ENFORCEMENT

COORDINATING

AGENCY: Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP)

PRIMARY AGENCY: Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP)

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Adjutant General's Department, Ohio National Guard (OHNG)
Attorney General's Office, Bureau of Criminal Investigation
(AGO/BCI)
Ohio Department of Commerce, Division of State Fire Marshal
(SFM)
Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR)
Ohio Homeland Security (OHS)

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Emergency Support Function # 13's primary and support agencies coordinate and carry-out emergency response-related law enforcement operations within the State of Ohio.

II SITUATION

A. The Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP) is responsible for the enforcement of laws on state facilities, institutions, and highways (ORC 5503.01-02). The Superintendent of the Patrol, or his/her designated representative, will act as the senior law enforcement coordinator in the Ohio Emergency Operations Center (Ohio EOC) for the duration of a given situation, or as required for the completion of a law enforcement mission.

B. The Line of Command/Succession of the Ohio EOC Law Enforcement Coordinator shall be the following:

1. Superintendent, Ohio State Highway Patrol (or his/her designee).
2. Hub Commander OSHP (or his/her designee).
3. Other Officers, OSHP, as assigned by the Superintendent.

C. Requests by a local jurisdiction for OSHP support, If not coordinated by a local OSHP Post Commander, may be coordinated and prioritized through the State of Ohio Emergency Operations Center (State EOC).

- D. Pursuant to Chapter 109 of the Ohio Revised Code, the Attorney General of the State of Ohio is the chief law officer for the State of Ohio and serves as the legal representative of all state departments, institutions, instrumentalities, agencies, boards and commissions.
- E. ODNR's primary law enforcement responsibilities are centered on all properties owned, maintained, controlled by ODNR and all waters within Ohio.

ODNR's Division of Watercraft is the state's primary law enforcement agency on all Ohio waters. The Division serves as the state's liaison to the United States Coast Guard (USCG) for coordination of all marine law enforcement matters, search and rescue, port security, marine intelligence on all federal waterways as defined in an existing Memorandum of Understanding between ODNR and the USCG.

ODNR's officers are defined as "Peace Officer" with the authority vested by law in police officers by the Ohio Revised Code 2935.03 on Department owned, maintained or administered lands and waters. The authority and jurisdiction of the officers extends anywhere statewide during emergency situations provided the assistance is at the request of a state or local law enforcement officer. ODNR may then render assistance to a state or local law enforcement officer in the event of an emergency.

The director of ODNR may enter into a mutual aid compact under 1501.02 of the Revised Code with the chief law enforcement officer of any federal agency, state agency, county, township, municipal corporation, or other political subdivision or with the superintendent of the state highway patrol to enable forest officers, park officers, and state watercraft officers and the law enforcement officers of the respective federal or state agencies or political subdivisions or the state highway patrol to assist each other in the provision of police services within each other's jurisdiction. Only the Divisions of Watercraft, Parks, and Forestry may enter into a mutual aid compact.

- F. The Governor, to aid civil authority, can call the Ohio National Guard. Missions and capabilities are fully documented in "CONPLAN GUARDIAN".
- G. The Ohio National Guard's contingency plans for support to Law Enforcement Agencies are specified in CONPLAN GUARDIAN (replaces CONPLAN OHIO) and Adjutant General of Ohio Regulation 380-2 (Military Assistance to Civil Disturbance)
- H. Ohio's Law Enforcement Response Plan (LERP) is a tool for local law enforcement agencies to acquire large quantities of law enforcement resources in response to a domestic terrorist attack, a major disaster, or other emergencies. When the LERP is activated, a LEADS resource request alert is sent to appropriate agencies.

The LERP system can only be activated through a Sheriff's request (under ORC 311.07) or through a Chief's request under the Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact (ORC

5502.41). The Superintendent of the Ohio State Highway Patrol can also activate the LERP.

A web-based database for the collection of pre-defined law enforcement resources is a part of the LERP system. System resources are divided into seven major categories: Personnel, Standard Vehicles, Specialized Vehicles, Aviation Specialty Teams, Watercraft and Equipment.

III. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Large scale or statewide disasters will necessitate the coordination of all law-enforcement agencies in order to expedite assistance to agencies and departments of government in affected areas.
- B. Even in cases of large-scale disasters, local law enforcement agencies will be the primary law enforcement agency in their particular jurisdiction. .However, local law enforcement agencies may still request law enforcement assistance from the state, such as OSHP and OHNG.
- C. In extended response operations, law enforcement logistical support (vehicles and equipment) as well as personnel, may be required to serve or be used in cases of excessive use, extended stress, and hazardous conditions.
- D. Additional law enforcement support will be needed for the maintenance, control and support of evacuation traffic control patterns, community reception and care facilities and for institutions such as hospitals, prisons, and mental institutions.
- E. Each federal, state and local law enforcement organization has an established chain of command prepared to integrate and coordinate law enforcement activities within and among organizations during an emergency.

III CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Overview
 - 1. In an emergency response, OSHP will effect primary coordination of ESF-13 missions from the Ohio EOC.
 - 2. Law enforcement agencies involved in any emergency response will be responsible for the employment of internal communications equipment and facilities to the greatest extent possible. These agencies will also be responsible for the maintenance of command structures, tracking of deployed personnel and resources and list of available personnel, and resources that may be activated. Auxiliary forces that are activated for service will work directly under the supervisory authority of their parent agencies.

3. All Ohio Department of Commerce, State Fire Marshal (SFM) Fire and Explosion Investigations Bureau (FEIB) investigators are Ohio Peace Officers certified by the Ohio Police Officers Training Council (OPOTC). There are two primary FEIB responsibilities: (1) investigate the origin, cause, and circumstances of fires and explosions in the State of Ohio, which can also be performed by local fire departments; and, (2) as a statewide law enforcement agency, arrest and prosecute persons believed to be guilty of arson, illegal explosives, illegal fireworks and similar crimes in the State of Ohio, which can also be performed by local (and county) law enforcement agencies.

The SFM FEIB also has the statutory authority to superintend the investigation of fires in Ohio which supersedes the authority of local jurisdictions to do the same, although this authority is rarely needed as the bureau always partners with local authorities to investigate fires and related crimes.

4. Emergency Partner Credentialing System (EPCS)
 - a. Members of the Ohio Department of Public Safety's (ODPS) Ohio Public Private Partnership (OP3) can obtain credentials to access the scene of incidents and disasters through the Emergency Partner Credentialing System (EPCS). This system will provide the private sector a means by which they can obtain official access credentialing that can be verified by emergency personnel who control access to incident scenes. Companies that have a routine need to provide critical goods or services in disasters or emergency situations may request access to Multi-Emergency Credentials through the EPCS. These credentials will allow an employee access to respond to regular statewide disaster relief initiatives.
 - b. Ohio Homeland Security (OHS) will have the primary responsibility for coordination of the EPCS and issuing credentials prior to and during an emergency.
 - c. OP3 Partners with proper credentials that are carrying-out authorized incident-related actions may be able to cautiously travel through areas that are under a County Sheriff-declared level three snow emergency.
 - d. Information sharing between EMA, OHS, and OSHP will be ongoing during an event or incident.
 - e. EPCS does not supersede the authority of local officials to restrict access to areas affected by disaster that are unsafe or have not yet stabilized. Local authorities will reserve their right to deny access to any individual to a restricted area, with or without EPCS credentials. EPCS credentials can be verified by local on-scene authorities through the Law Enforcement Automated Data System (LEADS).

5. State-level law enforcement response and recovery activities may include:
 - a. Maintaining law and order within jurisdictional limits.
 - b. Assisting in the dissemination of alerts, warnings and notifications.
 - c. Within legal jurisdictions, providing security for, and limiting access to EOCs, key governmental facilities, and emergency locations.
 - d. When requested by local authorities, providing 24-hour security services for evacuated jurisdictions, including reception and care facilities.
 - e. Staffing roadblocks, traffic control points and other sites, when required by order.
 - f. Providing communications support when able and when necessary.
 - g. Supporting the relocation and temporary detention of persons who are confined to institutions.
 - h. Furnishing status reports on casualty and damage observations to the EOC and other designated authorities.
 - i. Maintaining and protecting logs, records, digests and reports essential to government and emergency operations.
 - j. Continuing law enforcement activities consistent with legal authority.
 - k. Assisting in the provision of law enforcement support for phased-in returns to evacuated areas.
 - l. Supporting recovery operations at the site of the disaster.

B. Relationship Among Levels of Government

1. Federal

- a. State-level law enforcement organizations in Ohio will coordinate with federal and local law enforcement organizations in the event of an emergency within the state that would require a multilevel government response.
- b. The federal ESF-13 team includes the following organizations:
 - i. U.S. Department of Agriculture
 - ii. U.S. Department of Commerce
 - iii. U.S. Army North
 - iv. U.S. Department of Energy
 - v. U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Coordinating/Primary Agency)

- vi. U.S. Department of Interior
 - vii. U.S. Department of Justice (Coordinating/Primary Agency)
 - viii. U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
 - ix. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 - x. National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 - xi. Social Security Administration
 - xii. U.S. Postal Service
- c. The Federal Air Marshal’s “Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response teams, sometimes Visible Intermodal Protection and Response (VIPR), is specifically authorized by 6 U.S.C. § 1112, which says that the program is intended to "augment the security of any mode of transportation at any location within the United States". Authority for the program is under the Secretary of Homeland Security. VIPR teams are equipped to detain and search travelers at railroad stations, bus stations, ferries, car tunnels, ports, subways, truck weigh stations, rest areas, and special events. They also can deploy to deal with CBRNE/WMD (chemical, biological, radioactive, nuclear, and explosive weapons of mass destruction). The Teams also inspect ships, containers, and vehicles.
- d. The chart below illustrates the relationship among comparable law enforcement organizations in the various levels of government.

<u>Local Organizations</u>	<u>State Organizations</u>	<u>Federal Organizations</u>
Local Law Enforcement	Ohio State Highway Patrol	U.S. Department of Justice
Local Law Enforcement	Adjutant General’s Department/Ohio National Guard	U.S. Army North
Local Prosecuting Attorney’s Offices	Attorney General’s Office	U.S. Attorney’s Office, Department of Justice
*	Ohio Department of Natural Resources	U.S. Department of Interior
*	*	U.S. Department of Agriculture
*	Ohio Department of Commerce, Division of State Fire Marshal	U.S. Department of Commerce
*	*	U.S. Department of Energy
*	Ohio Homeland Security (OHS)	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
*	*	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
*	*	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
		U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

*	*	Social Security Administration
*	*	U.S. Postal Service

* There is no comparable organization at this level of government that corresponds to agencies listed at other levels of government.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. The Ohio State Highway Patrol is the Coordinating Agency for ESF-13, and will be responsible for working with this ESF’s 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 will be to focus on engaging Support Agencies in pre-incident planning and coordination opportunities.
2. The Ohio State Highway Patrol is the Primary Agency for ESF-13, and will take the lead in coordinating and reporting on ESF-13-related missions and operations.
3. ESF-13 agencies will be activated through the State EOC for assessment, response, and recovery operations based on the needs of the emergency. Primary and Support Agencies will coordinate with one another to ensure the most effective use of personnel and equipment, to avoid redundant activities, and to cooperate on emergency response missions.
4. All agency-based resources will be provided as they are needed, as they are available, and as agencies are able to provide them.
5. The activation of state-level response agencies through the State EOC will be dependent on an incident’s type and magnitude. Minor incidents might be adequately addressed locally while larger incidents might necessitate the activation of the State EOC’s assessment, response and recovery faculties and the creation and completion of missions for and by State-level agencies through the State EOC.
6. Support agencies to this plan will provide support, personnel, advice, and equipment to local and state agencies and responders.
7. Other state-level agencies that are not listed in this plan may provide additional support based on incident needs.
8. Among agencies of the state of Ohio that are identified in this Plan, there exists the responsibility to enforce, protect, and defend Ohio laws. Generally, the law

enforcement duties and responsibilities of these agencies are limited to specific jurisdictions. For example, Liquor Control agents may initiate an arrest in a liquor establishment, but they are not authorized to enforce speed limits on county streets.

9. State-level law enforcement officers will not be utilized to replace/cover a political jurisdiction's reduced day-to-day staffing.
10. Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections (ODRC) officers are available to support local law enforcement. Due to differences in training, ODRC officers cannot serve in a county jail. However, upon emergency request, ODRC officers are able to transport county jail inmates from one facility to another. This assistance would come only during an emergency situation and not during the routine operations of a county facility.
11. General Responsibilities for all State-Level Law Enforcement Agencies
 - a. Maintain routine law enforcement functions, including protection of life and property, enforcement of laws, conducting criminal investigations, and related tasks throughout the duration of the emergency. Priorities for emergency response will be coordinated through local EOCs.
 - b. Provide traffic control, including evacuation/relocation assistance and the movement of essential supplies.
 - c. Support warning and notification efforts.
 - d. Ensure security for key governmental facilities and coordinate with agencies responsible for the protection of vital private sector sites, as requested by local authorities.
 - e. Report the following information to the EOC as required: personnel and resource needs, damage assessments, exposure reports, casualty reports, evacuation status and traffic control reports.
 - f. Report suspicious activity to the Strategic Analysis and Information Center (SAIC).

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. Ohio State Highway Patrol (Primary Agency) (OSHP)
 - a. Operate the National Warning System (NAWAS) and LEADS warning systems for alerting local government and state departments and agencies in cases of emergencies.
 - b. Support communications services for and with the Ohio EOC.

- c. Provide liaison support to local EOCs as required.
 - d. Coordinate with ODOT in the determination of routes and control points for evacuation actions.
 - e. Coordinate with PUCO on the issuance and enforcement of guidelines pertaining to specific materials or carriers on Ohio roadways during an emergency.
 - f. Coordinate with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation in the evacuation and transfer of the penal inmate populations.
 - g. Assist in traffic control actions, to include the notification of evacuation and arrival times in the event evacuations are necessary, and confirm that access limitations to the site of the disaster have been established.
 - h. Assist in specialized search and rescue operations, as requested by local authorities.
 - i. Provide law enforcement support (to include security) for state facilities, institutions, services, officials, and resources.
 - j. Assist in evacuation support for institutional persons.
 - k. Evaluate assistance needs and requests and coordinate subsequent relief actions with local forces within resource and jurisdictional limitations.
 - l. In the event of a riot or other civil disorder, and upon the request of a sheriff or the chief executive of the municipal corporation, the Governor may order the OSHP to enforce criminal laws in the area affected by the riot/disturbance when conditions indicate that local authorities are unable to contain the situation. Through the superintendent and individual troopers, the Governor may designate such support until the termination of the emergency. (ORC 5503.02)
 - m. Assist local law enforcement with EPCS credential verification through the Law Enforcement Automated Data System (LEADS).
2. Adjutant General's Department, Ohio National Guard (OHNG)
- a. Provide law enforcement support services, including:
 - i. Security of critical facilities and geographical locations to guard against criminal activity and/or provide presence and stability.
 - ii. Road blocks and traffic control.
 - iii. Mobile security/station security.
 - iv. Provide assistance during evacuation operations (i.e. transportation, traffic control, coordination).

- v. Provide street mission-capable units for riot control.
- vi. Liaison team(s) to LEA(s).
- vii. High risk personnel security.
- viii. Conduct searches, seizures, and detention of civilians upon authorization of the Governor and upon proper training.

3. Attorney General's Office (AGO)

- a. Provide legal guidance and advice to state agencies and departments upon request.
- b. Provide laboratory assistance for investigation and/or evidence analysis upon request, through the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and consistent with its statutory jurisdiction, Ch. 109. Ohio Revised Code.

4. Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR)

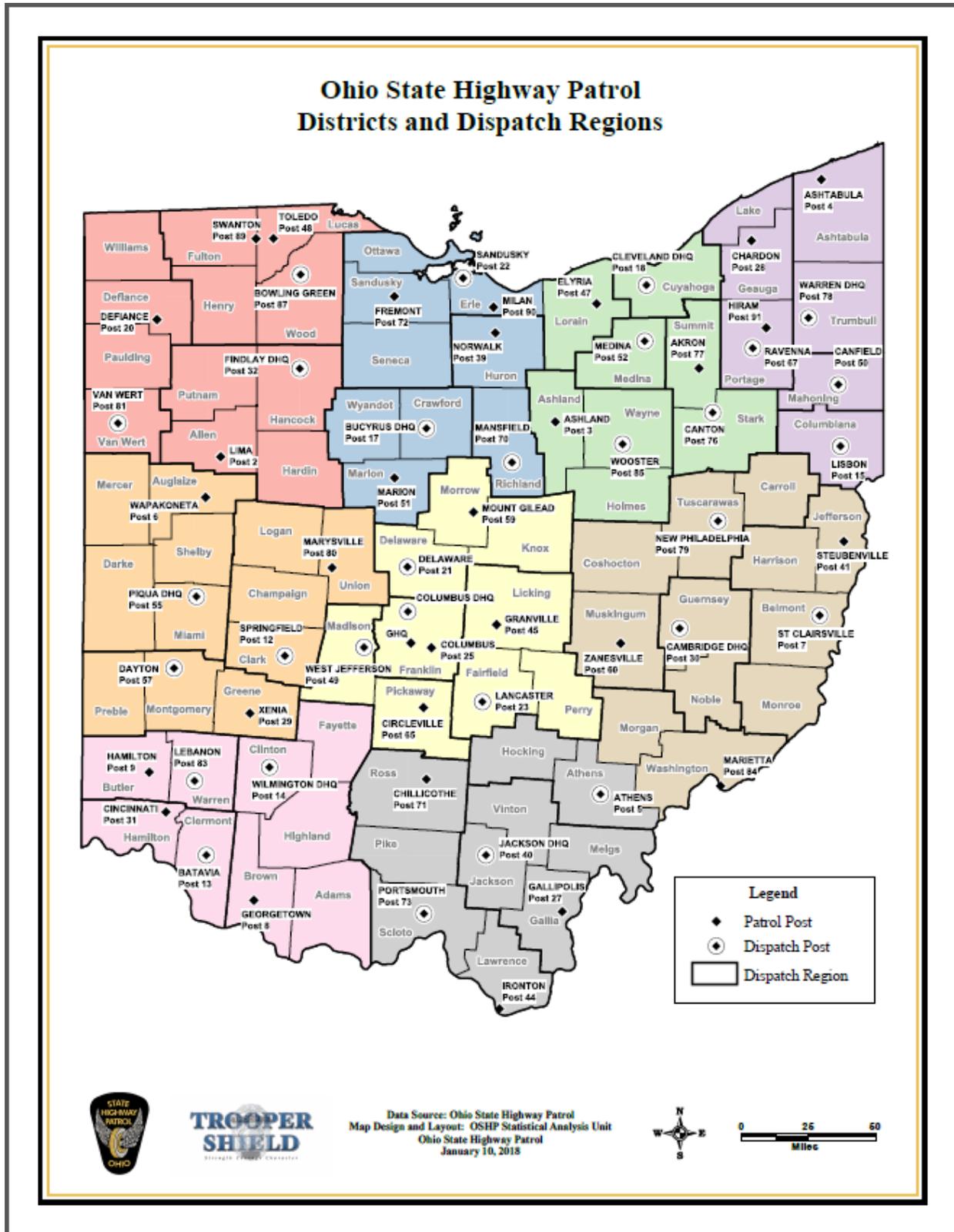
- a. Support communications services for and with the Ohio EOC
- b. Provide an Incident Commander to coordinate law enforcement internal and external to ODNR with respect to the department's territorial jurisdiction and authority.
- c. Provide and serve as the state's liaison to the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) for coordination of marine enforcement, search and rescue, port security, and marine intelligence on all federal waterways as defined in an existing MOU between ODNR and USCG.
- d. Upon official request by another agency outside of ODNR's territorial authority, provide emergency law enforcement assistance:
 - i. Traffic control
 - ii. Perimeter or site control
 - iii. Investigative support
 - iv. Information and intelligence support
 - v. K-9 support for enforcement and SAR
 - vi. Search and Rescue operations and swift water rescue teams
 - vii. Law enforcement transportation (both marine and land) for medical supplies and enforcement personnel
 - viii. Evacuation support

5. Ohio Department of Commerce, Division of State Fire Marshal (SFM)

- a. Perform forensic investigation of fires, explosions, illegal explosive manufacturing, illegal fireworks, and similar incidents.

- b. In response to the results of forensic investigations of arsons or bombings, perform criminal investigations and arrests and assist in the prosecution of those committing arsons, bombings, and related crimes.
 - c. Employ, through the Fire and Explosion Investigations Bureau (FEIB), four K9 teams that are trained and certified to sense trace/detect accelerant/flammable liquids and post blast explosives.
 - d. Provide lab services, through the FEIB, for field evaluation and identification of explosive precursor products.
 - e. Through the FEIB, operate the SFM mobile command post with a radio interoperability system and a post-blast response unit with mobile lab workspace and an All-Terrain Vehicle.
6. Ohio Homeland Security (OHS)
- a. Coordinate the implementation of the LERP
 - b. Operate the Strategic Analysis Information Center in an extended capacity, as the situation dictates.
 - c. Coordinate information and intelligence exchange between state, local and federal partners
 - d. Identify, process, analyze, evaluate and disseminate, as appropriate, threat information.
 - e. Monitor, process, organize, analyze, evaluate, document, and disseminate appropriate incident-related information, intelligence, and data.
 - f. Provide for the support of law enforcement information needs.
 - g. Manage the EPCS based on criteria thresholds and maintain coordination with state partners.

Attachment 1: Ohio State Highway Patrol Districts and Dispatch Regions Map



Attachment 2: Emergency Partner Credentialing System (EPCS)

Ohio Department of Public Safety Division of Homeland Security

EMERGENCY PARTNER CREDENTIALING SYSTEM (EPCS)

Ohio Homeland Security (OHS) has initiated the development of the Emergency Partner Credentialing System (EPCS) for Ohio Public Private Partnership (OP3) members and will launch this nationally unique system on January 1, 2016. The mission of EPCS is to allow OP3 members the ability to provide state-issued documentation to their eligible personnel, allowing them access to contribute aid to communities who have been struck by a critical incident. The distinctive document number will allow the credential to be verifiable by law enforcement through the Law Enforcement Automated Data System (LEADS).

Two types of credentials will be authorized through EPCS:

1. Multi-Emergency Credentials allow an employee access to regular statewide disaster relief initiatives. Expires after 180 days. The Multi-Emergency Credentials will go through OHS vetting, which entails approval by the Director of Ohio Homeland Security.
2. Emergency-Specific Credentials allow personnel access to a specific disastrous or emergency event, and will not carry over into disaster relief for other catastrophic events. Expires after seven days.

Emergency-Specific Credentials can also be used by eligible personnel for work related travel in the wake of a winter weather emergency. Use of the Emergency Specific Credential during winter weather emergencies will only be offered to OP3 members whose functions are vital for the continual operation of select critical infrastructure sectors. The eligible OP3 member personnel will also be required to be vital to their organization's operations. Not all personnel will have an Emergency Specific Credential during a winter weather emergency.

Critical infrastructure sectors determined to be vital for continual operations:

Healthcare	Water/Wastewater	Energy
Transportation	Chemical	Communication

In addition to being a part of the determined six critical sectors, each OP3 member organization will be vetted by Ohio Homeland Security before gaining access to credentials during winter weather emergencies.

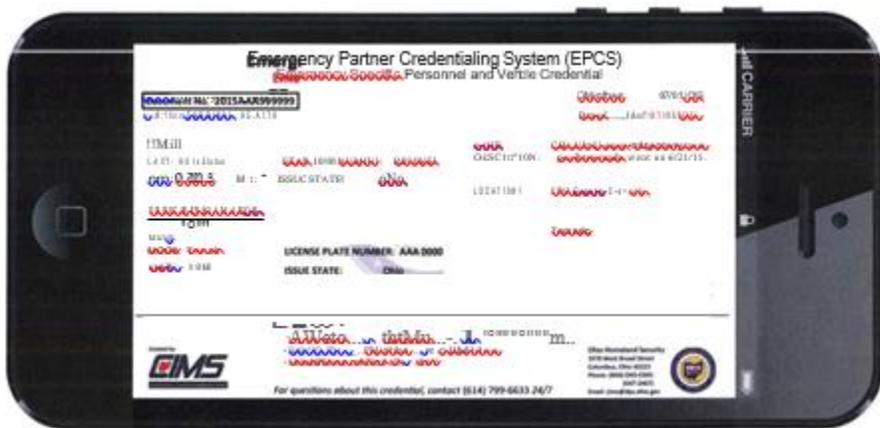
The three-step vetting procedure will require:

- Verification of the potential OP3 Private Partner in the Better Business Bureau
- Verification of the potential OP3 Private Partner on the Ohio Secretary of State Directory
- Notification sent to the Director of Ohio Homeland Security for approval/denial

The Emergency Specific Credentials assigned to vital personnel during a winter weather emergency, for work related travel, are still ultimately subject to the discretion of local authorities and law enforcement.

EMERGENCY-SPECIFIC CREDENTIAL:

- Allows personnel access to a specific disastrous or emergency event, and will not carry over into disaster relief for other catastrophic events.
- This credential will be specified to an immediate area of a crisis and expires after seven days.
- Document number in upper left can be verified through LEADS.



MULTI-EMERGENCY CREDENTIAL:

- Allows an employee access to regular statewide disaster relief initiatives.
- This credential can be utilized for multiple areas of a crisis and expires after 180 days. Document number in upper left can be verified through LEADS.

