



Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Final Analysis

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Sens. Hughes, Wagoner, Patton, Turner, Bacon, Balderson, Beagle, Coley, Daniels, LaRose, Lehner, Niehaus, Schaffer, Seitz, Tavares

Reps. R. Hagan, Kozlowski, Uecker, Combs, Damschroder, Johnson, O'Brien, Anielski, Antonio, Beck, Blessing, Bubp, Buchy, Butler, Carney, Celebrezze, Derickson, Dovilla, Duffey, Fende, Gardner, Garland, Gonzales, Goyal, Heard, Hill, Letson, Mallory, Matheney, McClain, Roegner, Rose, Rosenberger, Ruhl, Sears, Slaby, Sprague, Stinziano, Szollosi, Wachtmann, Young, Yuko, Batchelder

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ACT SUMMARY

Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC)

- Specifies that a purpose of the Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC) is to provide mutual assistance or aid among the political subdivisions participating in it for purposes of not only responding to and recovering from a disaster, but also for purposes of preparing for incidents, exercises, training activities, planned events, or emergencies, any of which require additional resources.
- Expands participation in IMAC to other political subdivisions besides counties, townships, and municipal corporations, including, health districts, school districts, and state institutions of higher education, unless such political subdivisions choose not to participate.

Other mutual aid agreements

- Authorizes political subdivisions to enter into other mutual aid agreements, both within and outside the state, in case of any disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted, and authorizes out-of-state emergency personnel to act within this state within the scope of the emergency responder's professional license, certificate, or other permit.

- Transfers the duty to establish a statewide system for volunteers and administering a statewide volunteer registration database from the Ohio Commission on Service and Volunteerism to the Ohio Department of Health and the Ohio Emergency Management Agency.
- Permits the State Board of Emergency Medical Services to transmit certain data that has not been risk-adjusted from the existing state Emergency Medical Services Incidence Reporting System directly to the National Emergency Medical Services Information System, under certain conditions.
- Permits certain additional persons to drive an ambulance during an emergency run.

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CONTENT AND OPERATION

Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact

Overview

The Intrastate Mutual Aid Program, known as the "Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact" (IMAC), is a program governing mutual aid between participating political

subdivisions (under prior law, only counties, townships, and municipal corporations¹) in the event of a disaster. As summarized in the IMAC Operations Manual produced by the Ohio Emergency Management Agency (OEMA), the compact's scope includes:

- A simple and efficient structure for requesting and receiving disaster assistance from other participating political subdivisions.
- Resolution of potential legal and administrative issues in advance of a disaster.
- A tool to strengthen mutual aid resources across Ohio by strengthening local government's capacity to manage response to a disaster.²

The act generally modifies and expands the scope of the IMAC, including types of events and activities that are covered by the IMAC and also the political subdivisions that automatically participate in the IMAC.

Purposes

Under the act, the IMAC has the following two purposes: (1) to provide mutual assistance or *aid* (italicized language indicates an addition to a continuing law provision) among the participating political subdivisions for purposes of responding to and recovering from a disaster, and also for purposes of *preparing for incidents, exercises, training activities, planned events, or emergencies*, any of which require additional resources, and (2) *to establish* (rather than embody) a method by which a participating political subdivision may seek assistance or aid to resolve many of the common issues facing political subdivisions *before, during, and after* an incident, exercise, training activity, planned event, or emergency (in addition to a disaster), any of which requires additional resources, and to ensure, to the extent possible, eligibility for available state and federal *disaster assistance* (in addition to funding).³

The act defines "emergency" and "planned event." An emergency must be declared or proclaimed by any of the following: Congress, the President, the Governor of Ohio, a board of county commissioners, a board of township trustees, or a mayor or city manager, or a specified chief executive of a participating political subdivision. A

¹ R.C. 5502.21(M).

² *Ohio IMAC Operations Manual*, Version 1.3 (May 2, 2007), p. 1.

³ R.C. 5502.41(B).

"planned event" means a scheduled nonemergency activity under the national incident management system and includes a sporting event, concert, or parade.⁴

The act eliminates the prior requirement for a formal declaration of an emergency by a participating political subdivision. It also eliminates, as a separate purpose of the IMAC, providing for mutual cooperation among the participating political subdivisions in conducting disaster-related exercises, testing, or other training activities using the services, equipment, supplies, materials, personnel, and other resources of the participating political subdivisions to simulate the provision of mutual aid.

Participants

Political subdivisions

The act expands the types of political subdivisions that automatically participate in IMAC to include (in addition to counties, townships, and municipal corporations):

(1) "Political subdivisions," as that term is defined in the Political Subdivision Sovereign Immunity Law.⁵ Notably, that definition includes school districts and other bodies corporate and politic responsible for governmental activities in a geographic area smaller than that of the state, including specified hospitals, specified planning commissions, port authorities, regional councils, emergency and joint emergency planning districts, joint emergency medical services districts, fire and ambulance districts, joint interstate emergency planning districts, county and joint solid waste management districts, community schools, the county or counties served by a community-based or district community-based correctional facility and program, and a community-based or district community-based correctional facility and program.

(2) Health districts (city and general) established under continuing law.⁶

State institutions of higher education

For the purposes of participating in the IMAC, the act specifies that a state institution of higher education is considered to be a participating political subdivision,

⁴ R.C. 5502.21(F) and 5502.41(A)(5).

⁵ R.C. 5502.41(A)(6), referencing R.C. 2744.01, not in the act.

⁶ R.C. 5502.41(A)(6), referencing R.C. Chapter 3709., not in the act.

thus making the institutions subject to the act's IMAC provisions that apply to participating political subdivisions.⁷

Opt out

The act expands the means by which a participating political subdivision may opt out of participation in the IMAC by permitting a political subdivision to adopt an ordinance, resolution, rule, bylaw, or regulation (as an alternative to enacting legislation) that documents a decision not to participate. If a political subdivision adopts such an ordinance, resolution, rule, bylaw, or regulation, the act requires that a copy of it be provided to the OEMA, the countywide emergency management agency, regional authority for emergency management, or program for emergency management within the political subdivision.⁸

The act permits a state institution of higher education to elect not to participate in the IMAC by enacting or adopting an appropriate resolution, rule, bylaw, or regulation to that effect. The institution must provide a copy of the resolution, rule, bylaw, or regulation to the OEMA and to the countywide emergency management agency, regional authority for emergency management, or program for emergency management within a political subdivision, whichever is responsible for emergency management at the institution.⁹

Requests for assistance or aid

The act permits a participating political subdivision that is impacted by an incident, disaster, exercise, training activity, planned event, or emergency, any of which requires additional resources, to request mutual assistance or aid by doing either of the following:

(1) Declaring a state of emergency and issuing a request for assistance or aid from any other participating political subdivision (new);

(2) Issuing to another participating political subdivision a verbal or written request for assistance or aid. If the request is made verbally, the act requires that a written confirmation of the request be made not later than 72 hours after the verbal request is made (continuing law).

⁷ R.C. 3345.042.

⁸ R.C. 5502.41(A)(4).

⁹ R.C. 3345.042(B)(2).

The act also requires that the request be made through an emergency management agency of a participating political subdivision (rather than the OEMA) or an official designated by the chief executive of the participating political subdivision from which assistance or aid is requested. As under continuing law, the request must provide the following information: (1) a description of the disaster, (2) a description of the assistance needed, (3) an estimate of the length of time the assistance will be needed, and (4) the specific place and time for staging of the assistance and a point of contact at the location. However, consistent with expansion in the types of events and activities that are covered by the IMAC, the description may be of the incident, exercise, training activity, planned event, or emergency that requires additional resources.¹⁰

Conditions on the obligation to provide requested assistance or aid

Under the act, a participating political subdivision is obligated to provide assistance or aid to another participating political subdivision that is impacted by an incident, disaster, exercise, training activity, planned event, or emergency, any of which requires additional resources. As under continuing law, the obligation to provide aid is subject to the following conditions:

(1) The responding political subdivision may withhold resources necessary to provide for its own protection;

(2) Responding political subdivision personnel continue to be under their local command and control structure, but are under the operational control of the appropriate officials within the incident management system of the participating political subdivision receiving assistance or aid; and

(3) Responding law enforcement officers acting under the IMAC have the same authority to enforce the law as when acting within the territory of their regular employment.

However, the act eliminates a condition of prior law that required the political subdivision requesting assistance to have declared a state of emergency by resolution of its chief executive or scheduled disaster-related exercises, testing, or other training activities.¹¹

Effect on other duties and agreements

The act addresses the effect of IMAC on all of the following:

¹⁰ R.C. 5502.41(E).

¹¹ R.C. 5502.41(F).

--Aid from private companies: A private company may participate in mutual assistance or aid pursuant to the IMAC if the participating political subdivision approves the participation and the contract with the private company allows for the participation.

--Regional response teams: Employees of participating political subdivisions may respond to a request for mutual assistance or aid as part of a regional response team (a group of persons from participating political subdivisions, including an incident management team, hazardous materials response team, water rescue team, bomb team, or search and rescue team¹²) that is under the operational control of the incident command structure.

--Response without request: Employees of participating political subdivisions may not respond without a request from a participating political subdivision.

--Campus law enforcement services: The act clarifies that the IMAC does not affect any agreement for law enforcement services between universities and colleges and political subdivisions pursuant to continuing law.

These provisions are in addition to continuing law governing the IMAC, which specifies that it does not do any of the following:

- (1) Alter the duties and responsibilities of emergency response personnel;
- (2) Preclude a participating political subdivision from entering into a mutual aid or other agreement with another political subdivision;
- (3) Affect either (a) any other agreement to which a participating political subdivision may be a party under another Ohio statute, or (b) any request for assistance that may be made under another Ohio statute.¹³

Liability

Political subdivisions

Under the Political Subdivision Sovereign Immunity (PSSI) Law,¹⁴ the functions of political subdivisions are classified as "governmental functions" or "proprietary functions." Generally, except as specifically provided in statute, a political subdivision

¹² R.C. 5502.41(A).

¹³ R.C. 5502.41(G).

¹⁴ R.C. Chapter 2744.

is not liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property allegedly caused by any act or omission of the political subdivision or an employee of the political subdivision in connection with governmental or proprietary functions.

Continuing law specifies that actions taken by participating political subdivisions under the IMAC are governmental functions. Consequently, a political subdivision and its personnel have the PSSI Law's defenses and immunities and are entitled to that Law's limitations on recoverable damages (*e.g.*, no punitive damage awards) when (1) the responding political subdivision and its personnel are rendering assistance or are in route to or from rendering assistance in another participating political subdivision, or (2) a political subdivision and its personnel are requesting or receiving assistance from a responding political subdivision under the IMAC.

The act retains the applicability of the PSSI Law to actions taken by participating political subdivisions under the IMAC. It does specify, however, that for purposes of tort liability and immunity from tort liability, personnel of a responding political subdivision under the IMAC are considered, while rendering assistance or aid in another participating political subdivision, to be agents of *their own* political subdivision, rather than the political subdivision receiving assistance or aid as under prior law.¹⁵

State institutions of higher education

Community colleges, state community colleges, technical colleges, and university branches are organized by districts that, by definition, are political subdivisions subject to the PSSI Law and therefore, under the act, the institutions and the personnel of such institutions have the PSSI Law's defenses and immunities and are entitled to that Law's limitations on recoverable damages when requesting or providing assistance or aid pursuant to the IMAC. State institutions of higher education that are not organized by political subdivisions are deemed to be performing a public duty for purposes of the State Sovereign Immunity Law and have the defenses to, and immunities from, civil liability provided in that Law, when the institutions are acting under the IMAC.¹⁶

Reimbursement

A political subdivision rendering assistance under the IMAC in another participating political subdivision generally must be reimbursed by the receiving political subdivision for specified losses, damages, expenses, and costs incurred in rendering the assistance; the act establishes, however, that a participating political

¹⁵ R.C. 5502.41(H).

¹⁶ R.C. 3345.042(C).

subdivision cannot be reimbursed for the first eight hours of mutual assistance or aid it provides. Under continuing law, expenses incurred under the Workers' Compensation Law relative to the personnel of the political subdivision rendering assistance are not reimbursable, and insurance proceeds covering any loss or damage to equipment of the political subdivision rendering assistance are to be considered in the reimbursement by the political subdivision receiving assistance.¹⁷

Procedures or plans

The act revises the requirement for each countywide emergency management agency, regional authority for emergency management, and program for emergency management within a political subdivision to coordinate procedures or plans that identify and inventory resources related to response and recovery activities of the participating political subdivisions served by that agency, authority, or program. Under the act, a participating political subdivision must establish procedures or plans that identify and inventory the current services, equipment, supplies, personnel, and other resources related to the *preparedness* (in addition to the response and recovery activities) of the participating political subdivisions served by that countywide emergency management agency, regional authority for emergency management, or program for emergency management.¹⁸

In addition to the local procedures and plans, continuing law governing the IMAC required certain statewide resource coordination by the OEMA's Executive Director by December 23, 2003. The act requires such statewide coordination for the expanded list of political subdivisions but does not establish a time for accomplishing the coordination. The act also eliminates references to specific local programs for emergency management.¹⁹

Other mutual aid agreements

In addition to the existing IMAC, the existing Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC, a national interstate compact),²⁰ and the ability of the governor to enter into mutual aid arrangements for reciprocal emergency management aid and assistance with other states,²¹ the act modifies existing authority for political

¹⁷ R.C. 5502.41(J) and (K).

¹⁸ R.C. 5502.41(C).

¹⁹ R.C. 5502.41(D)(1).

²⁰ R.C. 5502.40, not in the act.

²¹ R.C. 5502.291, not in the act.

subdivisions to enter into other intrastate mutual aid agreements and authorizes interstate agreements between political subdivisions.²² For both the intrastate and interstate mutual aid agreements, the act uses the definition of "political subdivision" from the IMAC (including changes the act makes), so counties, townships, municipal corporations, political subdivisions as defined in Political Subdivision Sovereign Immunity (PSSI) Law, and health districts are eligible to enter into these mutual aid agreements.²³

Intrastate agreements

In the same manner as the new changes to the IMAC, the act generally modifies and expands the scope of the existing intrastate mutual aid agreements. The act allows political subdivisions, in collaboration with other public and private agencies within this state, to develop mutual *assistance* or *aid agreements* (rather than arrangements as under prior law) for reciprocal emergency management *assistance* or *aid*, for purposes of *preparing for, responding to, and recovering from an incident, disaster, exercise, training activity, planned event, or emergency, any of which requires additional resources*. Under prior law, these mutual aid arrangements were limited to providing assistance in case of any hazard too great to be dealt with unassisted. For any of these expanded purposes, the act allows each political subdivision to render assistance or aid in accordance with the agreements. Like continuing law, the act specifies that a mutual aid agreement does not in any manner relieve the chief executive of any political subdivision of the responsibility of providing for emergency management.²⁴

The act removes a provision of prior law that required these intrastate arrangements to be consistent with the rules adopted by the Director of Public Safety.

Interstate agreements

The act also allows political subdivisions, in collaboration with other public and private agencies in political subdivisions in adjacent states, to develop agreements for mutual assistance or aid for purposes of preparing for, responding to, and recovering from an incident, disaster, exercise, training activity, planned event, or emergency, any of which requires additional resources (the same expanded purposes the act contains for the IMAC). The agreements may be used in situations that do not rise to the level of a local or state declaration of emergency and also in the initial stages of an event that may later result in a local or state declaration of emergency. A mutual aid agreement

²² R.C. 5502.29.

²³ R.C. 5502.29(A).

²⁴ R.C. 5502.29(B).

with political subdivisions in adjacent states must be approved by the chief elected officials of the agreeing political subdivision or their designees and must be prepared in accordance with the laws, regulations, ordinances, and resolutions applicable to the agreeing political subdivisions.²⁵

Under the act, a private company or its employees may participate in the provision of mutual aid, if the participating political subdivision approves the participation and the contract between the political subdivision and the participating private company permits the participation.²⁶ Additionally, the act specifies that it does not prohibit personnel of political subdivisions in this state from responding to a request for mutual assistance or aid resulting from an incident, disaster, exercise, training activity, planned event, or emergency, when the personnel are responding as part of a regional response team that is under the operational control of the incident command structure.²⁷

Responding personnel status

When engaged in preparation for, response to, or recovery from an incident, disaster, exercise, training activity, planned event, or emergency, any of which requires additional resources, the act allows personnel from political subdivisions outside this state to provide services within this state in accordance with the act and the terms of the mutual assistance or aid agreement.²⁸ The act also specifies that personnel of a responding political subdivision continue under their local command and control structure, but must be under the operational control of the appropriate officials within the incident management system of the political subdivision receiving the assistance or aid.²⁹

The out-of-state qualifications of a person acting in this state under a mutual assistance or aid agreement are recognized as authorizing the person to render aid to meet the request for assistance, so long as the person is acting within the scope of the person's license, certificate, or other permit. Personnel from outside the state remain employees and agents of their respective employers and political subdivisions, and nothing in the act or any mutual aid agreement entered into under the act creates an

²⁵ R.C. 5502.29(C).

²⁶ R.C. 5502.29(F).

²⁷ R.C. 5502.29(G).

²⁸ R.C. 5502.29(D).

²⁹ R.C. 5502.29(E).

employment relationship between the political subdivision requesting aid and the employees and agents of the political subdivision rendering aid.³⁰

All pension, relief, disability, death benefits, workers' compensation, and other benefits enjoyed by personnel rendering interstate or intrastate mutual aid extend to the services they perform outside their respective jurisdictions to the same extent as while acting within the boundaries of the political subdivision, and they are entitled to workers' compensation rights and benefits to the same extent as while acting within the boundaries of the political subdivision.³¹

Immunity

Similar to the IMAC immunity provisions, the act establishes that responding political subdivisions and the personnel of that political subdivision, while rendering assistance or aid, or while in route to or from rendering assistance or aid under a mutual aid agreement, in a political subdivision in an adjacent state are deemed to be exercising governmental functions for purposes of Political Subdivision Sovereign Immunity Law and have the defenses to and immunities from civil liability provided in that law, and additionally are entitled to all applicable limitations on recoverable damages under that law.³²

Administration of the state volunteer database

The act transfers from the Ohio Commission on Service and Volunteerism to the Director of the Emergency Management Agency and the Director of Health jointly the duties of (1) advising, assisting, consulting with, and cooperating with agencies and political subdivisions of the state to establish a statewide system for recruiting, registering, training, and deploying volunteers to respond to emergencies declared by the state or a political subdivision and (2) establishing fees, procedures, standards, and requirements to carry out these functions.³³ The act also continues, but relocates in the law (1) all legal immunities of a registered volunteer and (2) all exemptions from the Public Records Law of personal information relating to a registered volunteer or to the person's status or responsibilities, assignments, or deployment plans as a volunteer.³⁴

³⁰ R.C. 5502.29(H) and (I).

³¹ R.C. 5502.29(K).

³² R.C. 5502.29(J).

³³ R.C. 121.40(C)(13), 121.404, 3701.04(B), and 5502.281(A) and (D).

³⁴ R.C. 121.404 and 5502.281(B) and (C).

Transmittal of certain data to the National Emergency Medical Services Information System

The act permits the State Board of Emergency Medical Services to transmit data that identifies or tends to identify a specific provider of emergency medical services care and has not been risk-adjusted from the existing state Emergency Medical Services Incidence Reporting System directly to the National Emergency Medical Services Information System (NEMSIS). If the State Board performs this action, it must be pursuant to a written contract between the State Board and the federal agency that administers NEMSIS. The federal agency must ensure, to the maximum extent permitted by federal law, that the agency will use the data solely for inclusion in NEMSIS and will not disclose the data to the public, through legal discovery, a Freedom of Information request, or otherwise, in a manner that identifies or tends to identify a specific provider of emergency medical services care.³⁵ This provision is an exception to a provision of continuing law that provides that the State Board may make public information received from providers of care for inclusion in the state Emergency Medical Services Incidence Reporting System only on a risk-adjusted basis.³⁶

Ambulance staffing

Under the act, with respect to the driver of an ambulance during an emergency run, both of the following apply:

- (1) The driver must be at least 18 years of age *and hold a valid driver's license*.
- (2) The driver must *meet at least one of the following criteria*:
 - (a) Hold a *valid* certificate issued by the State Board of Emergency Medical Services to practice as a *medical* first responder, EMT, advanced EMT, or paramedic;
 - (b) Hold a *valid* fire training certificate issued by the Executive Director of the State Board of Emergency Medical Services to provide services as a firefighter;
 - (c) Be employed and in good standing as a sworn sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, police officer, marshal, deputy marshal, or highway patrol trooper in this state (new);

³⁵ R.C. 4765.06(G).

³⁶ R.C. 4765.06(D).

(d) Have successfully completed either the Emergency Vehicle Operations Course approved by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration or an equivalent course approved by the State Board of Emergency Medical Services (new).³⁷

The act also substitutes the newer terms "EMT" for "EMT-basic" and "advanced EMT" for "EMT-I" throughout these provisions. These newer terms are authorized by continuing law.³⁸

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	10-31-11
Reported, S. Highways & Transportation	12-14-11
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³⁷ R.C. 4765.43(B)(1) and (2).

³⁸ R.C. 4765.011, not in the act.

