

# **STATE OF OHIO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN**



## **EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #14 RECOVERY AND MITIGATION**

### **TAB F – NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES RECOVERY STRATEGY**

#### **FACILITATING AGENCIES**

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency  
Ohio Department of Natural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

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**Tab F – NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES RECOVERY STRATEGY**

**FACILITATING**

**AGENCIES:**

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)  
Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR)  
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

**SUPPORT AGENCIES:**

Ohio Department of Insurance (ODI)  
Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA)  
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture – Natural Resources and Conservation Service (NRCS)  
U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security (USCG)  
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – NDRF Primary  
U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) – NDRF Primary  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – NDRF Primary  
Local Governments (County EMA as lead)

**I. INTRODUCTION**

- A. The core recovery capability for natural and cultural resources is the ability to protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate response and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and in compliance with appropriate environmental and cultural resources laws. The Natural and Cultural Resources (NCR) Recovery Strategy coordinates departments and agencies working together to provide information and assistance to communities seeking to preserve, protect, conserve, rehabilitate, recover and restore natural and cultural resources during recovery.
- B. **Mission:** Integrate local, State, federal and non-governmental organization assets and capabilities to help communities address environmental and cultural resource recovery needs after disasters.

**II. ASSUMPTIONS**

- A. Declarations are not required to implement this Strategy.
- B. Assistance or resources provided by primary or support agencies are intended to supplement not supplant local resources. Local officials will coordinate with their local

agency representatives prior to seeking assistance through the mechanisms of this Strategy.

- C. The county emergency management agencies will coordinate initial contact with impacted local governments.
- D. Following a natural or human made disaster, there will not always be financial assistance provided to natural and cultural resources recovery.
- E. All efforts will be made to coordinate available resources so as to not have any duplication of benefits.
- F. Primary and support agencies have procedures in place or will develop them in order to implement their roles and capabilities and will inform agency field staff that this Strategy exists so as not to duplicate efforts.
- G. Primary and support agencies will address gaps and after-action items in a timely fashion.
- H. Primary and support agencies will have dual roles in the Recovery Strategies and may also have a role in response actions. Agencies will have resources and staff available to effectively manage all aspects of a disaster.
- I. Where applicable, trigger mechanisms are outlined within the Roles and Capabilities. If not listed, no trigger is needed other than the need for assistance.
- J. This Strategy uses elements of FEMA's Natural Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). The NDRF replaces Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14 (Long Term Recovery) from the National Response Framework and utilizes six Recovery Support Functions (RSF). The State of Ohio will maintain ESF 14 as part of its State Emergency Operations Plan (State EOP) functions.
  - 1. There are three federal agencies listed as support agencies for the State of Ohio NCR Strategy: the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Department of Interior and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
  - 2. The information included herein for these three agencies and their support agencies to the NDRF is taken directly from the NDRF.
  - 3. Roles and capabilities that can be provided by the federal agencies during a non-Stafford Act disaster will be reviewed on a case by case basis.
  - 4. Supplemental information provided specifically for this Strategy from a particular agency is noted as such under their roles and capabilities.

K. Short and long term is described as the following in ESF 14 (Recovery and Mitigation) of the State EOP (Ohio EMA is the primary agency for ESF 14):

1. Short-term ESF 14 operations address essential and immediate community and citizen needs by restoring vital services, stabilizing the incident and preserving property. These short-term operations frequently overlap with the response operations and could include: debris management, provisions of temporary facilities for purposes of housing beyond basic sheltering, medical/health and mental health services, basic repairs to homes, businesses and government facilities, identification of vital resources such as schools, grocery stores, day cares, etc., that allow a community to begin the recovery process, etc.
2. Long-term ESF 14 operations will include missions and issues that require specialized assistance to address unique needs that cannot be satisfied by routine disaster assistance programs or those that may be required for complex restoration or rebuilding challenges. Examples may include: permanent repair or replacement of homes, businesses and governmental facilities, case management for individuals with unmet needs, effective closeout of federal, state and local assistance programs, community planning and capacity building, etc.

### **III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

#### **A. Identification of natural and cultural resources issues**

1. Recognition of natural and cultural resources issues generally takes place at the onset of the disaster and is coordinated by the State Emergency Operations Center (State EOC). ESF-5 (Information and Planning) will organize a conference call with impacted counties to discuss natural and cultural resources issues, as the situation warrants.
2. Alternately, a County EMA Director may initiate the natural and cultural resources conversation by reporting it through the Field Desk.
3. In either instance a mission request will be assigned to ESF-14 (Ohio EMA is primary agency) via WebEOC.

#### **B. Operations of the Natural and Cultural Resources Team**

1. If needed, the Natural and Cultural Resources Team will convene either via conference call or in person at the State EOC. If issue/mission can be addressed via conference call or a web-based interactive system, that will be the primary method.

## IV. ROLES AND CAPABILITIES

### A. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)

1. In general, provide regulatory guidance that will assist (or not hinder) local communities with recovery efforts following a disaster event. Assistance may extend from immediate disaster response through recovery efforts.
2. Division of Materials and Waste Management
  - a. Provide technical assistance on proper management of waste streams that may be generated from community cleanup or demolition/re-building of structures (solid waste, construction and demolition debris, hazardous waste, scrap tires, etc., regulated under ORC Chapters 3714 and 3734 and OAC Chapter 3745).
  - b. Provide guidance on reuse or recycling of materials, sustainability efforts, or waste minimization.
  - c. Provide technical assistance on regulatory requirements regarding permits, licenses, or other authorizations for facilities that may accept increased amounts of waste because of a disaster event.
  - d. Prioritize the review of submittals for new/modified facilities considered necessary to support local recovery efforts (e.g., new/modified transfer facility to manage waste, following damage/destruction of an existing facility).
  - e. Continue to maintain/update the Debris Fact Sheet co-authored with Ohio EMA (provides details on regulated waste streams, examples of each type of waste, and management options).
  - f. Continue to provide information through division website: detailed information on available facilities for waste transfer, disposal, etc., including those authorized to accept special wastes such as asbestos; contact information for division staff/management; contact information for local solid waste management districts that may be able to assist with debris removal and household hazardous waste collection; recycling information; etc. <http://epa.ohio.gov/DMWM>
3. Other Ohio EPA divisions and offices
  - a. Provide technical assistance on regulatory requirements for various types of facilities (drinking water, wastewater, etc.).
  - b. Prioritize the review of submittals for new/modified facilities considered necessary to support local recovery efforts (e.g., new/modified drinking water or wastewater treatment facilities, following damage/destruction of an existing facility).

- c. Provide potential low interest loans through the Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance (related to water systems). No triggers to access; loan applications are accepted at any time.
  - d. Coordinate/assist with any cleanup activities that are necessary for communities to move forward with rebuilding/redevelopment efforts (e.g., cleanup of chemical spills/hazardous substances).
- 4. Director of Ohio EPA has discretionary authority to issue exemptions or variances from regulatory requirements in specific situations where such exemptions or variances will assist with redevelopment and will not cause harm to the environment, human health, or public safety.
  - 5. Continue to provide information through Ohio EPA's website: regulatory requirements and contact information for all agency programs; etc. (<http://epa.ohio.gov>).

B. Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR)

- 1. ODNR Office of Coastal Management (OCM)
  - a. ODNR Shore Structure Permits (ORC 1506.40) may be required for the rebuilding or rehabilitation of Lake Erie access structures or structures that act to control erosion, wave action or flooding along or near the shore of Lake Erie.
  - b. Submerged Lands Leases or Modifications to existing leases may also be required for projects lake ward of the natural shoreline of Lake Erie (ORC 1506.11).
  - c. Coastal Erosion Area permits are required for the installation of permanent structures (i.e. habitable structures and septic systems) located within a designated Coastal Erosion Area.
  - d. A Federal Consistency Review is required for projects located within or impacting Ohio Coastal Management Area that receive federal permits or federal funding.
  - e. Some financial assistance could be provided depending on the event (e.g. OCM provided funding for cleanup after Hurricane Sandy).
- 2. ODNR Division of Water Resources Floodplain Management will provide technical assistance to local communities enforcing floodplain regulations during recovery and rebuilding efforts.

3. ODNR has many grant opportunities available listed below and online at: <http://ohiodnr.gov/grants>
  - a. ODNR Division of Forestry has limited grants available to assist local fire departments through the Volunteer Fire Assistance Grant Program. More information can be found at: <http://forestry.ohiodnr.gov/firedepts>.
  - b. ODNR Mineral Resource Management provides grants to watershed groups involved in the long-term cleanup of watersheds impacted by acid mine drainage; the watershed must qualify as a hydrologic unit. The Acid Mine Drainage Abatement Program webpage has more information: <http://minerals.ohiodnr.gov/abandoned-mine-land-reclamation/acid-mine-drainage>
  - c. The Office of Real Estate has Parks and Recreation grants available
    - i. **Nature Works:** local subdivisions of government may be awarded this grant which provides up to a 75% reimbursement for acquisition, development, or rehabilitation of public park and recreation areas.
    - ii. **Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)** local subdivisions of government may be awarded this grant which provides up to 50% reimbursements for outdoor recreation projects which must align with Ohio Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.
    - iii. **Clean Ohio Trails Fund** local governments, park and joint recreation districts, and others may be awarded this grant for up to 75% matching funds for land acquisition for a trail, trail development, trailhead facilities, engineering and design.
    - iv. **Recreational Trails Program** cities, villages, counties, townships, and others may receive this grant for up to 80% matching federal funds for development of urban trail linkages, trail head and trailside facilities, maintenance of existing trails, restoration of trail areas damaged by usage, improving access for people with disabilities, acquisition of easements and property, development and construction of new trails purchase and lease of recreation trail construction and maintenance equipment, environment and safety education programs related to trails.
    - v. More information regarding all of these grants may be found at <http://realestate.ohiodnr.gov/outdoor-recreation-facility-grants>
  - d. Watercraft
    - i. **Boating Infrastructure Grant Program-** communities, public and private tie-up facilities are eligible to receive funding for the construction of transient moorage facilities for non-trailer able boats over 26-feet in length.
    - ii. **Clean Vessel Act-** public and private marinas are eligible for a grant to construct new or replacement pump out and/or dump stations to public and private marinas.

- iii. **Cooperative Public Boating Facilities** political subdivisions, park districts, and conservancy districts are eligible for the grant for construction or improvement of public facilities for recreational boating on navigable waters.
- iv. **Marine Patrol Assistance Grant**- political subdivisions, conservation districts, and others are eligible for a grant to help establish and maintain marine patrols to enforce provisions of the boating statutes of Ohio Revised Code.
- v. **Navigational Aids Grant**- political subdivisions, conservancy districts, and state departments are eligible for this grant marking hazards and assisting in developing/ marking zones in user conflict areas.
- vi. **Recreational Harbor Evaluation Program**- political subdivisions, park districts, conservancy districts, and agencies of state government are eligible for a grant for dredging public areas on navigable waters.
- vii. **Recreational Marine Loan Program**- public marinas for recreational boats are eligible for assistance in obtaining lower interest rates on loans through a linked deposit program.
- viii. More information on each of these grants may be found at <http://watercraft.ohiodnr.gov/grants>

e. Wildlife

- i. **Wetland Restoration Assistance**- individuals and organizations are eligible for this grant to assist with costs associated with wetland restoration projects on private lands in Ohio including tile cuts, construction of small, low-level dikes to restore or enhance hydrology.

C. State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

- 1. The Ohio History Connection's State Historic Preservation Office is the official historic preservation agency of the State of Ohio. The State Historic Preservation Office:
  - a. Identifies historic places and archaeological sites.
  - b. Maintains inventories of historic and archaeological resources and provides a Geographic Information System (GIS) service of identified resources.
  - c. Reviews rehabilitation work to income-producing National Register properties for federal investment tax credits and to properties applying for the Ohio Historic Preservation Tax Credit (OHPTC)
  - d. Consults on proposed federally-assisted projects for effects on historic, architectural and archaeological resources as stipulated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.



- e. Consults on proposed state-assisted projects according to Ohio Revised Code Section 149.53. Survey and salvage; discoveries; preservation.
- f. Administers the National Register of Historic Places program for the State of Ohio.
- g. Consults on the preservation of buildings and sites.
- h. Offers educational programs and publications.

D. Ohio Department of Insurance (ODI)

- 1. ODI regulates the state's insurance industry, which could potentially play a significant role in helping rebuild infrastructure in Ohio.
- 2. ODI does not issue permits but it can help consumers, businesses and government with private insurance navigate the claims process and urge insurers to quickly process claims.
- 3. Certain ODI experts could potentially provide guidance on insurance and infrastructure recovery issues.
- 4. Per 44 CFR 206.252 (d) and 206.253 (c ), when insurance purchase requirements are made for funding of projects under the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance (PA) Program, the Director of ODI can certify to the FEMA Regional Administrator, the amounts of insurance that are adequate, available and necessary.

E. Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA)

- 1. The Ohio EMA is the state agency that coordinates response and recovery during disasters.
- 2. Ohio EMA is the lead for Emergency Support Function 14 (Recovery and Mitigation) and would coordinate the efforts under this Strategy for disasters that had significant impact to natural and cultural resources.

F. United States Department of Agriculture – Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

- 1. Emergency Watershed Protection - Recovery
  - a. Grant program providing 75% of construction cost (90% in limited resource areas) to restore an impaired watershed(s) to a stable hydrologic function following a natural disaster;

- b. Grant is triggered by a Presidential declaration (Stafford Act) and local declaration;
- c. Local units of government are eligible to apply and they will initially submit a written request to the NRCS State Conservationist and then follow with formal application for federal assistance within 60 days of the event;
- d. The grants can provide technical and financial assistance to communities whose watersheds have been impaired by natural disasters;
- e. The cost share is 75% federal/25% non-federal (90%/10% in limited resource areas);
- f. The sponsor is responsible for needed land rights acquisition;
- g. Section 216, Public Law 81-516, Section 403 of Title IV of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978, Public Law 95-334, Section 382, Title III, of the 1996 Farm Bill Public Law 104-127;
- h. See NRCS Emergency Watershed Program (EWP) web page for further information:  
<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/oh/programs/financial/ewp/>
- i. 7 CFR, Part 624: The EWP program can be used whenever a natural disaster creates a sudden watershed impairment that is a threat to life and/or property; recovery is generally limited to removing the hazard and restoring stream hydrology back to pre-disaster conditions. The program cannot be used to rebuild infrastructure (such as roads, bridges, utilities, structures/ buildings).
- j. NRCS does not issue permits but can provide technical assistance for design and construction administration for eligible projects.
- k. NRCS will coordinate with local authorities immediately following the disaster to determine eligibility for EWP; in particular, coordination with local officials and first responders, to determine if the site meets "exigency" criteria (immediate threat of further damage). A request for assistance would trigger Ohio NRCS to immediately contact NRCS headquarters for funding availability.
- l. In July 2013, Ohio NRCS developed the Ohio EWP Recovery plan, found at:  
<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/oh/programs/financial/ewp/>  
National NRCS EWP policy is here:  
<http://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/RollupViewer.aspx?hid=26433>.
- m. Funding for the EWP program is not a budgeted line item, but is in the form of supplemental appropriations from Congress on an as needed and available basis. Therefore, funding to carry out this program is never guaranteed to be available at

all times. Eligible project applications are typically put on a "wait list"; limited funding for "exigency" projects may be available from NRCS headquarters.

2. Emergency Watershed Protection - Floodplain Easement (FPE)

- a. A funding source, which provides long-term protection and restoration of floodplains on privately owned lands damaged by flooding.
- b. When lands are enrolled into the NRCS floodplain easements program, homes, structures, dikes and other obstacles are removed, and the floodplain restored, allowing water to move naturally across floodplains when streams and rivers swell beyond their banks.
- c. The easements also prohibit any building in these flood prone areas in the future, which eliminates potential for future flood-related structural damage on these lands. The area must have experienced repetitive flooding, and in developed areas, a significant number of properties within the floodplain need to enroll to accomplish floodplain restoration.
- d. Landowners interested in enrolling their land in a permanent EWP-FPE easement should contact their local NRCS Field Office for more information. EWP-FPE is not available in all areas at all times and is most commonly available to landowners in areas recently impacted by a natural disaster such as widespread flooding. For more information regarding program eligibility and availability, please visit the EWP-FPE page.

G. United States Coast Guard (USCG)

1. The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) designates the USCG as Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSCs) for the coastal zone. The NCP provides for efficient, coordinated, and effective response to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants in IAW the authorities of CERCLA and the CWA, to include any federal, regional and/or local planning requirements, resource requirements, procedures for undertaking response and removal actions and involvement of state government in the initiation, development, selection, and implementation of response strategies. FOSCs have independent authority under the NCP to respond to an oil or hazardous materials incident and initiate response activities.
2. The FOSC shall ensure that natural resource trustees are promptly notified in the event of a discharge and coordinate all response activities with the affected trustees. For discharges of oil, the FOSC shall consult with the affected trustees on the appropriate removal actions to be taken.

3. The NCP applies to:

- a. Discharges of oil into or on the navigable waters of the United States, on the adjoining shorelines, the waters of the contiguous zone, into waters of the exclusive economic zone, or that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States (See sections 311(c)(1) and 502(7) of the CWA).
- b. Releases into the environment of hazardous substances, and pollutants or contaminants which may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare of the United States.
- c. The National Response Framework and some or all its Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) are activated.

H. FEDERAL AGENCIES – ROLES AND CAPABILITIES TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM THE NDRF - There are three Primary Agencies that support NCR: FEMA, Department of the Interior (DOI), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Responsibilities and support provided by Primary Agencies are defined and accomplished under a Mission Assignment (MA), Reimbursable Service Agreement, Interagency Agreement (IAA), or other funding mechanism subject to resource availability.

Pre-disaster. Natural and Cultural Resources (NCR) RSF Primary Agencies work through steady-state programs, in accordance with their statutory authorities, to support the development of strategies, plans, and activities to address disaster recovery issues for NCR.

Post-disaster. NCR RSF Primary Agencies may staff NCR RSF Field Coordinator positions and provide technical assistance in the form of disaster impact analyses and recovery strategies.

1. Department of Homeland Security – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- a. FEMA supports the nation’s citizens and first responders, ensuring that the nation works together to build, sustain, and improve the capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards. FEMA:
  - i. Provides leadership and technical and financial assistance, including guidance on Individual Assistance (IA), Public Assistance (PA), and Hazard Mitigation Program eligibility.
  - ii. Identifies relevant Federal programs and incentives that support the preservation, protection, conservation, rehabilitation, recovery, and restoration of NCR.

- iii. Promotes the principles of sustainable communities through the protection of natural resources, such as coastal barriers and zones, floodplains, wetlands, and other natural resources critical to risk reduction.
- iv. Encourages cultural institutions to develop and implement strategies for the protection of cultural collections and essential records.
  - v. Provides State preparedness reports with information on how well States are meeting their capability targets for the NCR core capability.
- vi. Provides geospatial information by developing new or adapting existing applications such as FEMA's GeoPlatform.
- vii. Provides a mitigation advisor to the Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC) to help identify threats and hazards while supporting State and local decision makers in selecting lasting recovery solutions.
- viii. Provides Mitigation Assessment Team, if criteria are met, consisting of building science experts from the combined resources of local, State, Tribal, Territorial, and Insular Area governments; non-governmental organizations (NGO)s, and private sector partners.
- ix. Manages a Lessons Learned Information Sharing system, recently consolidated with the Naval Postgraduate School's Homeland Security Library (<http://www.hsdl.org>), which houses FEMA's National Disaster Recovery Program Database and serves as a knowledge repository for emergency management stakeholders to submit and identify lessons learned and best practices regarding all 31 core capabilities and threat/hazard specific information.
- x. Coordinates where appropriate, FEMA Public Assistance (PA) and Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) staff review of projects that may directly or indirectly impact other adjacent Federally-funded projects.
- xi. Provides agencies via a Data Sharing Agreement Content guide available on the Unified Federal Review (UFR) website, with a starting point to quickly develop an EHP data-sharing agreement between local, Federal, State, Tribal, Territorial, and Insular Area governments, NGOs and private sector partners.

## 2. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- a. DOI protects America's natural resources and heritage, honors cultures and Tribal communities, and supplies the energy to power the nation's future. Before and after a disaster, DOI has specific legal authorities and limited resources to support FEMA, local, State, Tribal, Territorial, and Insular Area governments. As a NCR RSF Primary Agency, DOI:
  - i. Coordinates with local, State, Tribal, Territorial, and Insular Area governments, other partners and stakeholders in disaster-impacted communities, including nonprofit entities, NGOs, and members of the private sector, to help ensure actions taken during recovery operations consider NCR.
  - ii. Provides technical assistance and subject matter expertise in assessing impacts on NCR.

- iii. Shares best practices and assists in the development of programmatic approaches to address NCR issues.
- iv. Provides technical expertise concerning compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), and other related natural resource laws.
- v. Provides subject matter expertise in stabilizing landscapes, restoring watersheds, and project management.
- vi. Provides feedback on planning and preparedness activities to mitigate future NCR damage.
- vii. Provides available subject matter experts (SME) to conduct the damage assessment of the NCR impacted by a disaster.
- viii. Coordinates and facilitates meetings with NCR RSF partners for data sharing and integration through Headquarters remote support or ad hoc deployment of a field coordinator to the Joint Field Office (JFO).
- ix. Provides NCR RSF Field Coordinators and/or SMEs, when they are available, either through remote support or deployment to JFOs, to provide technical assistance on NCR recovery issues, identify available resources and programs, and help FEMA write and implement Recovery Support Strategy (RSS) reports. (See Section VI.G.4. for more details.)
- x. Provides staffing support for a UFR Advisor if FEMA is unable to staff the position.

In DOI's role as a primary agency, the following DOI Components provide assistance subject to the availability of funds and authorization:

b. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

- i. BIA is responsible for enhancing the quality of life, promoting economic opportunity, and carrying out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian Tribes, and Alaska Natives. BIA:
- ii. Provides funding to Indian Tribes for social services, infrastructure support, education, and other community development projects/programs.
- iii. When requested by a Tribe, may assist with Tribal consultation and provide coordination and technical assistance to Tribes to develop policies and procedure to address emergency/recovery management issues.
- iv. Provides Tribal-specific SMEs for recovery activities impacting Tribal communities.
- v. Assists tribes in obtaining services from other entities utilizing the Tribal Assistance Coordination Group.
- vi. Provides technical assistance to tribes to develop policies and procedure to address emergency management issues.
- vii. To support the Community Planning and Capacity Building (CPCB) RSF, leads DOI collaboration with FEMA and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) by assisting in the coordination of CPCB requirements for tribes during recovery efforts.

- viii. To support the Economic RSF, leads DOI collaboration with FEMA and HUD by assisting with coordination to resolve the recovery related economic needs for tribes during recovery efforts.
- ix. To support the Health and Social Services (HSS) RSF, implements welfare programs for tribes under Title 25 Code of Federal Regulations Part 20, including the administration of the “Emergency Assistance” fund, which is limited in scope and provides essential needs assistance directly to individuals who suffer from fire, flood, or other destruction of their home or personal possessions that are not covered by a primary resource.
- x. In further support for the HSS RSF, provides technical assistance, guidance and direction on BIA welfare assistance program policies, implementation, and interpretation through social service workers within BIA.
- xi. To support the Housing RSF, leads DOI collaboration with FEMA and HUD by identifying solutions and assisting in the coordination of the economic housing needs of tribes during recovery efforts.

c. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

- i. BLM is responsible for managing and conserving the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations under a mandate of multiple-use and sustained yield. BLM:
- ii. Provides technical expertise in:
  - a) Wildfire risk and fuels management
  - b) Wildlife and fisheries management
  - c) Forest management
  - d) Archaeological resources
  - e) Rangeland management
  - f) GIS
  - g) Land records and management
  - h) Remote camp operations
- iii. Provides flood expertise and response support.
- iv. Partners with local, State, Tribal, Territorial, and Insular Area governments to conduct water resources scientific assessments and data collection activities on a cost share basis.
- v. Provides community assistance in the form of technical assistance to support community-led natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation projects.
- vi. Provides reimbursable GIS/Global Positioning System (GPS) services to local, State, Tribal, Territorial, and Insular Area governments for the location of cultural resources.
- vii. Provides technical assistance on stream restoration for stream function, fisheries, and land protection.
- viii. Provides technical assistance and web-based technical information on preservation of historic properties, archeological resources, and museum collections.

- ix. Provides technical assistance to help State partners and others in natural resource recovery to rebuild recreational fishing, hunting, and eco-tourism industries.
- x. Provides technical assistance to local communities on developing engineering specifications for large stream culverts that could withstand higher water while also enhancing fish passage.
- xi. Provides technical assistance to stabilize and restore drastically-disturbed landscapes and damaged/highly-eroded watersheds.
- xii. Provides expertise and support during and after floods to measure the extent, height, quantity, and quality of flood waters to better understand flood impacts.

d. National Park Service (NPS)

- i. NPS preserves unimpaired, the NCR and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. NPS cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world. NPS:
- ii. Provides technical expertise in:
  - a) Historic properties and National Landmarks
  - b) Archaeological resources
  - c) Museums and collections
  - d) Parks and recreation planning (e.g., Rivers and Trails Conservation Program)
  - e) GIS
  - f) Open space planning
- iii. Provides SMEs to:
  - a) Conduct damage assessments to cultural resources, including assessment of historic properties using a hand-held Rapid Damage Assessment tool, and provide related training to local cultural resource entities
  - b) Provide compliance assistance with the NHPA and related laws, including the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and the Sunken Military Craft Act.
- iv. Provides community assistance in the form of technical assistance to support community-led natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation projects.
- v. Provides reimbursable GIS/GPS services to local, State, Tribal, Territorial, and Insular Area governments for the location of cultural resources.
- vi. Provides technical assistance and web-based technical information on preservation of historic properties, archeological resources, and museum collections.
- vii. Provides technical assistance to local communities on developing engineering specifications for large stream culverts that could withstand higher water while also enhancing fish passage.
- viii. Provides Historic Preservation Fund grants to States to identify, evaluate, register, preserve, and protect historic properties.



- ix. Provides technical information on participation in the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program.
- e. Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE)
  - i. OSMRE is responsible for administering a nationwide program to protect society and the environment from the adverse effects of surface coal mining operations. Under the program, OSMRE is charged with balancing the nation's need for continued domestic coal production with protection of the environment. OSMRE:
  - ii. Provides incidental recovery assistance to State (*for Ohio, the state agency is the Department of Natural Resources*) and Tribal grantees for problems caused by abandoned mines (e.g., if flooding caused a landslide from an abandoned mine that damaged public infrastructure such as roads or parks).
  - iii. Provides technical assistance to communities for mine-related problems during disaster recovery.
  - iv. Provides engineers, scientists and SMEs for recovery.
- f. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
  - i. FWS is responsible for the management of biological resources for the American public. FWS helps ensure a healthy environment for people by providing opportunities for Americans to enjoy the outdoors and shared natural heritage. FWS:
  - ii. Provides technical expertise in:
    - a) ESA, NEPA, and additional natural resource acts (e.g., Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, Coastal Barrier Resources Act, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, and Migratory Bird Treaty Act)
    - b) Migratory birds and their habitat
    - c) National Wildlife Refuges and associated lands, such as Waterfowl Production Areas
    - d) Fisheries habitat and fish passage
    - e) Recovery of fish, wildlife, and plant species as well as their habitats
    - f) Archeological resources
    - g) GIS
  - iii. Provides technical assistance for:
    - a) Protection of fish, wildlife, and plant species and their habitats, both in pre-disaster planning activities and post-disaster recovery
    - b) Restoration and recovery of wildlife habitats, including upland, wetland, riparian, and stream habitats to achieve their full original function and support of fish, wildlife, and plant species
    - c) Compliance, implementation, and permitting issues under FWS-administered natural resource laws regarding proposed activities

- iv. Provides ESA Section 7 consultation under its authority to ensure that recovery actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or adversely modify designated critical habitats.
- v. *Provided by FWS specific for State of Ohio NCR Strategy:*
  - a) FWS assumes responsibility for managing or coordinating emergency responses on land within its jurisdiction and assists other federal and state agencies on adjacent lands as requested
  - b) FWS provides scientific and technical advice, information, and assistance to prevent or minimize injury to natural resources
  - c) FWS personnel respond to spills of hazardous materials to provide scientific and technical advice relative to impacts on fish and wildlife and the environment. FWS maintains expertise in mitigating the effects of oil spills and hazardous materials.
  - d) Regulatory Authority includes: ESA (16 USC 1531 et seq.); Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC 668-668c); Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USC 703-712); Natural Resources Damage Assessment (NRDA) provision of: Oil Pollution Act (33 USC 2701 et seq.), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 SC 9601 et seq); Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 USC 661-667e)
- g. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
  - i.
  - ii. USGS provides reliable scientific information to describe and understand the earth; minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters; manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources; and enhance and protect the nation's quality of life. USGS:
  - iii. Provides technical expertise in:
    - a) Hydrological and sea level information
    - b) Water flow measurements
    - c) Water quality monitoring
    - d) Landslide assessments
    - e) Coastal and marine science
    - f) Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
    - g) Seismic monitoring for earthquakes and volcanoes
    - h) Remote sensing
    - i) Hazard and Risk Assessment
    - j) Geospatial products
  - iv. Provides information and subject matter expertise on natural hazards (i.e., floods, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions).
  - v. Works during and after floods to measure the extent, height, quantity, and quality of flood waters to help better understand flood impacts.
  - vi. Partners with local, State Tribal, Territorial, and Insular Area governments to conduct water resources scientific assessments and data collection activities on a cost share basis.

- vii. Provides data and interpretation to local, State, Tribal, Territorial, and Insular Area communities to raise awareness of hazards and threats, including improved awareness of aftershocks and consequences, and landslide potential.

### 3. Environmental Protection Agency

- a. EPA is responsible for the protection of human health and the environment. EPA:
  - i. Provides technical assistance to support recovery planning of public health and infrastructure, such as waste water treatment plants.
  - ii. Provides technical assistance for long-term cleanup to minimize public health threats, including: environmental sampling and monitoring, site assessment, decontamination, and disposal.
  - iii. Provides environmental surveillance.
  - iv. *Provided by U.S. EPA specific for State of Ohio NCR Strategy:*
    - a) U.S. EPA is a primary agency to support U.S. DOI under the NDRF
    - b) U.S. EPA provides responses and mitigation to hazardous substance releases pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).
    - c) U.S. EPA provides responses and mitigation to oil spills that threaten or impact navigable waters of the United States under the Oil Pollution Act (OPA).
    - d) Under the National Response Framework, U.S. EPA is the coordinating agency under ESF 10. Under ESF 10, FEMA can provide a mission assignment to U.S. EPA to assess and/or mitigate spills of hazardous substance and/or oil.
    - e) Pursuant to the above authorities, where applicable, U.S. EPA provides technical assistance to support recovery planning of public health and social services infrastructure. U.S. EPA also provides technical assistance for long-term cleanup to minimize public health threats, including: environmental sampling and monitoring, site assessment, decontamination, and disposal.

U.S. EPA has 15 Supporting Organizations for NCR, which are identified below:

- b. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)
  - i. ACHP promotes the preservation, enhancement, and sustainable use of our nation's diverse historic resources and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy. ACHP:
    - a) Performs outreach to stakeholders regarding proposed mitigation for disasters affecting historic properties
    - b) Develops program alternatives to expedite Federal agencies' compliance with NHPA Section 106
    - c) Provides policy advice regarding historic preservation focused on the nature of the disaster

- d) Trains and educates agencies and other stakeholders regarding historic preservation reviews
  - ii. Collaborates with agencies on coordination and integration of the NEPA and NHPA into recovery initiatives or projects.
- c. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
  - i. USACE delivers vital public and military engineering services; partnering in peace and war to strengthen the nation’s security, energize the economy, and reduce risks from disasters. USACE:
  - ii. Provides archaeological, heritage assets, material culture (including records), and perishable data assessments.
  - iii. Provides Tribal consultations and coordination with other Federal agencies on the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.
  - iv. Provides a range of archaeological, heritage assets management, data and archival management, and field forensic services.
  - v. Provides archaeological curation and collections management.
  - vi. Provides permitting for Clean Water Act Section 404 and Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 actions.
  - vii. Provides beach nourishment and dune reconstruction.
- d. Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)
  - i. CNCS improves lives, strengthens communities, and fosters civic engagement through service and volunteering. CNCS:
  - ii. Provides trained national service members to support communities’ most pressing needs including disaster recovery through National Service programs such as AmeriCorps and Senior Corps.
  - iii. Facilitates and leverages volunteer engagement for disaster recovery by working closely with CNCS State Offices, State Service Commissions, National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster, and other local, State, Tribal, Territorial, and Insular Area partners to provide National Service members and resources in a myriad of recovery functions and to identify and leverage current programmatic support.
  - iv. Engages in recovery functions such as: case management intake, direct physical labor, volunteer management and leadership and capacity building for local, State, Tribal, Territorial, and Insular Area governments and NGOs.
  - v. Provides technical assistance to facilitate sharing of best practices among State Service Commissions, grantees, and communities to address specific regional/local needs during preparedness, response, and long-term recovery.
- e. Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)
  - i. CEQ promotes the well-being of the nation, for both current and future generations, by curbing the carbon pollution that is driving climate change and threatening our children’s health, promoting clean energy and energy security,

protecting pristine places and natural resources that shape the nation's identity and fuel the economy, and leading by example at the Federal level. CEQ:

- ii. Provides assistance at the national level on issues involving NEPA reviews for recovery planning.
- iii. Provides assistance in coordinating planning for the long-term recovery of NCR.
- iv. Provides emergency alternative arrangements for short-term recovery efforts that are not exempted from NEPA review under the Stafford Act or other statutes.

f. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- i. USDA provides leadership on food, agriculture, natural resources, rural development, nutrition, and related issues based on sound public policy, the best available science, and efficient management. The USDA supports NCR recovery through a number of its agencies including the U.S. Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Farm Services Agency and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. USDA:
- ii. Administers programs for applying sound conservation and utilization practices to natural resources of the national forests and national grasslands, promoting these practices on all forest lands through cooperation with States and private landowners, and carrying out extensive forest and range research.
- iii. Protects and promotes U.S. agricultural health, administering the Animal Welfare Act, and carrying out wildlife damage management activities.
- iv. Provides Federal leadership and expertise to resolve wildlife conflicts to allow people and wildlife to coexist. Conducts program delivery, research, and other activities through its Regional and State offices, the National Wildlife Research Center, and Field Stations as well as through its National Programs.
- v. Provides technical advice, information, and other assistance to help prevent or minimize injury to, and to restore or stabilize, natural resources, including plant materials propagation; soil surveys; drought preparedness and mitigation; critical habitat, including environmentally sensitive and culturally significant areas; watershed survey, planning, protection, and rehabilitation; and reforestation and other erosion control.
- vi. Provides technical advice on outbreaks of animal/zoonotic disease, plant pest infestation, and eradication or decontamination strategies that may impact NCR.
- vii. Monitors, assesses, and provides damage assessment data and information on physical damage to USDA-financed natural and cultural resource infrastructure and projects.
- viii. Assists, supports, and coordinates Federal NCR recovery planning and development.
- ix. Identifies opportunities and partners to support research, education, and extension programs in the Land-Grant and other University systems, and other partner organizations for agriculture-related NCR recovery.

- x. Works with private landowners, NGOs, local, State, Tribal, Territorial, and Insular Area governments, to help them conserve, maintain, and improve their natural resources, emphasizing voluntary, science-based conservation, technical assistance, partnerships, incentive-based programs, and cooperative problem solving the community level.
- xi. Provides technical assistance and assists in accessing funding to support recovery of NCR infrastructure, such as water and waste water treatment plants in rural areas.
- xii. Provides assistance to landowners with wildlife habitat management issues.
- xiii. Provides technical assistance to facilitate recovery of USDA-regulated natural and cultural resources (e.g., zoos, aquariums, and other exhibits).
- xiv. Facilitates Multi-Agency Coordination of whole community resources to support recovery activities at USDA- regulated natural and cultural resources through the Association of Zoos and Aquariums and the Zoos and Aquarium All-Hazards Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Fusion Center.
- xv. Provides technical advice, information, and other assistance to help prevent or minimize injury to, and to restore or stabilize, natural resources, including plant materials propagation; soil surveys; drought preparedness and mitigation; critical habitat, including environmentally-sensitive and culturally-significant areas; watershed survey, planning, protection, and rehabilitation; and reforestation and other erosion control.
- xvi. Provides wildlife assessment, capture, hazing, and rehabilitation.

g. Department of Commerce (DOC)

- i. DOC creates the conditions for economic growth and opportunity. The DOC National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration and two sub-agencies support NCR recovery and enrich life through science. DOC responsibilities extend from the surface of the sun to the depths of the ocean floor to keep citizens informed of the changing environment around them.
- ii. The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) provides daily weather forecasts, severe storm warnings, and climate monitoring to fisheries management, coastal restoration, and marine commerce. NOAA's dedicated scientists use cutting-edge research and high-tech instrumentation to provide citizens, planners, emergency managers, and other decision makers with reliable information.
  - a) The National Weather Service (NWS) provides weather, water, and climate data and forecasts and warnings for the protection of life and property and enhancements of the national economy.
  - b) The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is responsible for stewardship of the nation's ocean resources and their habitat. NMFS provides vital services for productive and sustainable fisheries, safe sources of seafood, recovery and conservation of protected resources, and healthy ecosystems, all backed by sound science and an ecosystem-based approach to management. NMFS:

- 1) Provides technical and subject matter expertise in assessing impacts on NCR, including provision of data, tools, and information for assessing hazard-specific vulnerabilities and impacts (e.g., hurricanes, tsunamis, coastal inundation, drought, and oils spills) as well as evaluating specific types of disaster impacts to fisheries, marine infrastructure, and coastlines.
  - 2) Provides technical assistance and subject matter expertise regarding program eligibility, application processes, and project requirements.
  - 3) Provides technical assistance or other resources to tribes, States, or localities in obtaining possible sources of financial assistance, including financial assistance from other entities, for eligible disaster recovery projects or programs.
  - 4) Provides information, training, technical assistance, and program support to help communities apply green infrastructure and natural resources suitability, conservation, and restoration strategies for increased resilience.
  - 5) Provides rapid response research grants to assess ecosystem and community impacts.
  - 6) Facilitates community meetings by ensuring appropriate scientific information is available.
  - 7) Identifies and connects key relevant resources to help meet priority NCR recovery needs.
  - 8) Provides ESA Section 7 consultation under its authority to ensure that recovery actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or adversely modify designated critical habitats.
  - 9) Provides consultation under the Magnuson-Stevenson Fishery Conservation Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act.
- h. Department of Homeland Security, National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)
- i. NPPD strives to provide a safe, secure, and resilient infrastructure where the American way of life may thrive. NPPD leads the national effort to protect and enhance the resilience of the nation's physical and cyber infrastructure. NPPD:
    - ii. Provides a coordinating function with the private sector across the 16 infrastructure sectors.
    - iii. Oversees the Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards and has chemical information and regionally-based inspectors.
- i. General Services Administration (GSA)
- i. GSA delivers the best value in real estate, acquisition, and technology services to government partners and the American people. GSA:

- ii. Provides subject matter expertise for properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which have been impacted by a natural disaster or other emergency.
  - iii. Facilitates leasing support as requested.
- j. Heritage Emergency National Task Force (HENTF)
  - i. HENTF is a partnership of 42 national service organizations and Federal agencies created to protect the nation's cultural heritage from the damaging effects of natural disasters and other emergencies. The task force is co-sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and FEMA. HENTF:
  - ii. Facilitates the identification of organizations and individuals that can provide impact-assessment assistance to cultural heritage institutions.
  - iii. Facilitates the identification of SMEs for cultural resources and historic properties.
  - iv. Facilitates the identification of possible sources of public and private financial assistance to tribes, States, or localities for eligible cultural resource recovery projects or programs.
  - v. Leverages opportunities to encourage local, regional, State, and Tribal governments and institutions to develop emergency management plans that integrate NCR issues.
  - vi. Facilitates the coordination and communication with local stakeholders to help ensure integration of NCR.
  - vii. Directs Tribes, States, and localities to online resources and tools that can be used to initiate hazard mitigation by cultural institutions and for historic properties.
- k. Institute for Museum and Library Services (IMLS)
  - i. IMLS inspires libraries and museums to advance innovation, lifelong learning, and cultural and civic engagement. IMLS provides leadership through research, policy development, and grant making. IMLS:
  - ii. Coordinates technical assistance and subject matter expertise in the treatment of objects and records associated with historical, cultural, and natural heritage.
  - iii. Coordinates technical assistance and subject matter expertise through library networks and State library agencies to aid impacted areas in e-government interactions.
  - iv. Provides information about geographic locations, services, and staffing of the nation's libraries and museums to facilitate the deployment of local, expert teams to care for special material.
- l. Library of Congress (LOC)
  - i. LOC is the nation's oldest Federal cultural institution and serves as the research arm of Congress. It is also the largest library in the world with millions of books, recordings, photographs, maps and manuscripts in its



collections. The LOC's mission is to support Congress in fulfilling its constitutional duties and further the progress of knowledge and creativity for the benefit of the American people. LOC:

- ii. Helps identify agencies, organizations, and individuals that can assess the impact of a disaster on cultural institutions and cultural resources.
- iii. Provides expert advice and online guidance on recovery services, options, and protocols for damaged books, printed materials, manuscripts, photographs, and other select cultural resources.
- iv. Provides expert advice and information on mitigation measures to reduce or prevent the future loss of cultural resources.

m. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

- i. NARA drives openness, cultivates public participation, and strengthens our nation's democracy through public access to high-value government records. Public access to government records strengthens democracy by allowing Americans to claim their right of citizenship, hold their government accountable, and understand their history so they can participate more effectively in their government. NARA:
- ii. Helps identify agencies, organizations, and individuals that can assess the impact of a disaster on cultural institutions.
- iii. Provides expert advice and online guidance on recovery services, options, and protocols for damaged textual, photographic, electronic, and other records.
- iv. Provides expert advice and information on mitigation measures to reduce or prevent the future loss of historical records.
- v. May provide, through the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, modest grants to support projects and training that facilitate the use and long-term preservation of historical records held by archives and other repositories.

n. National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)

- i. NEA funds, promotes, and strengthens the creative capacity of the nation's communities by providing all Americans with diverse opportunities for arts participation. NEA:
- ii. Provides guidance on disaster aid for cultural institutions.
- iii. Supports the Craft Emergency Relief Fund and provides guidance to arts and cultural organizations to develop business continuity plans.
- iv. Works with partner State and local arts entities to develop plans to assist impacted arts organizations for projects ranging from documentation of lost artistic equipment and supplies to programming and implementing community-wide memorials.

o. National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)

- i. NEH serves and strengthens the nation by promoting excellence in the humanities and conveying the lessons of history to all Americans. NEH accomplishes this mission by awarding grants for top-rated proposals examined by panels of independent, external reviewers. NEH:
- ii. In cases of national emergencies, creates a large-scale initiative to offer broad support to cultural heritage institutions for salvage and recovery of collections.
- iii. Supports training through grants from the Preservation and Access Education and Training program for workshops and the creation of resources to aid emergency preparedness and response.
- iv. Provides support through its Preservation Assistance Grants for Smaller Institutions for expert consultation in emergency preparedness.
- v. Shares information on disasters affecting cultural institutions with other members of HENTF.

## I. Local Governments

### 1. County Government (Emergency Management Agency)

- a. Serve as a liaison between Ohio EMA and local governments.
- b. Engage local jurisdictions to assess impact to natural and cultural resources and damage to historic properties.
- c. Support local government efforts to coordinate recovery activities.
- d. Coordinate County EOC activities with support agencies and organizations in the recovery process for Natural and Cultural Resources.
- e. Request activation of the Natural and Cultural Recovery Team through ESF 14 in the Ohio EOC, if local capability cannot meet the need and the team is not already activated.

### 2. All Other Local Governments

- a. The county government may play a key role in issuing building permits for substantially damaged historic structures.
- b. Develop and assess appropriate hazard mitigation strategies for the protection of cultural resources.
- c. Provide public education/information to the citizenry regarding the importance and value to society of preservation, conservation, rehabilitation and restoration of natural and cultural resources during the recovery process.

J. Other Resources – Commissions, Associations, Districts

1. Emergency Management Association of Ohio (EMAO) - Serve as a liaison for county emergency management agencies and the Natural and Cultural Resources Team.
2. Ohio Arts Council (OAC) - The Ohio Arts Council is a state agency that funds and supports quality arts experiences to strengthen Ohio communities culturally, educationally and economically. With funds from the Ohio Legislature and the National Endowment for the Arts, the OAC provides financial assistance to artists and arts organizations.
3. Ohio Building Officials Association (OBOA) - The Ohio Building Officials' Association is a non-profit Association whose members are Building Officials', Building Inspectors, Architects, Engineers, Fire Officials and contractors throughout the State of Ohio. OBOA was started in 1961 to provide the State of Ohio with an association to promote Life Safety through improvement of Codes, uniform codes and uniform code enforcement. OBOA consists of approximately 1500 members.
4. Ohio Floodplain Management Association (OFMA) - The Ohio Floodplain Management Association is the leading resource for floodplain management professionals in Ohio. We are an organization dedicated to promoting sound and effective floodplain management and to providing training to floodplain managers. The organization was formed in 1995 to raise awareness about flood hazards and floodplain management. Since that time, OFMA has expanded its scope to offer educational opportunities, monitor local and national legislation affecting floodplain management, and provide a forum for communication among floodplain management professionals. OFMA is a State Chapter of the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) and a division of the Water Management Association of Ohio (WMAO). Membership is open to all persons actively interested in the floodplain functions and resources of the State of Ohio.
5. Ohio Museum Association –
  - a. Founded in 1976 by members of the Ohio's museum community, the Ohio Museums Association is a not-for-profit 501(c)(3) organization. OMA works with a variety of museums, museum professionals and providers of museum services to strengthen the state's museum, foster excellence in the field and support the museum community.
  - b. The Ohio Museums Association serves Ohio arboretums, aquariums, anthropology museums, art museums, art center and galleries, botanical gardens, ethnic museums, general museums, heritage centers, history museums, historic houses, historic parks and sites, historical societies, natural history museums, nature centers, planetariums, science and technology centers, youth and children's museums and zoos.

6. Ohio Library Council –
  - a. The Ohio Library Council is the statewide professional association which represents the interests of Ohio's public libraries, their trustees, Friends and staffs.
  - b. The membership of the OLC is composed of public library systems, other library institutions, library-related vendors and organizations, library trustees, Friends of the Library groups, and individual members of library staffs.
  - c. The Ohio Library Council is the forum in which Ohio's public library community is strengthened through advocacy, education, collaboration, and innovation.
7. Conservancy Districts - Conservancy districts are political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, provided for in the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) under Chapter 6101. They are formed at the initiative of local landowners or political subdivisions to solve water management problems, most frequently flooding. Each conservancy district operates under the jurisdiction of a conservancy court, consisting of one common pleas judge from each county that is within the district. Pursuant to implementing its court-approved work plan, a conservancy district has the right of eminent domain and may charge user fees, levy special assessments, and issue bonds. In addition to controlling floods, other authorized purposes include: conserving and developing water supply, improving drainage, collecting and disposing of waste, providing for irrigation, and arresting erosion on the Lake Erie shoreline. Many conservancy districts also provide recreational opportunities in connection with their water management facilities.
8. Ohio Township Association (OTA) – The OTA is a statewide organization dedicated to promoting and preserving township government, through lobbying efforts and educational forums. The Association was founded on June 28, 1928, and is organized in 87 counties. The OTA has more than 5,200 active members, made up of trustees and fiscal officers from Ohio's 1,308 townships, and more than 4,000 associate members. Townships encompass the unincorporated area of the state; they serve approximately 35 percent of Ohio's population and maintain more road miles than any other branch of government with 41,000 miles. Townships maintain cemeteries and can provide police and fire protection, parks and recreation, zoning and waste disposal.
9. Ohio Municipal League (OML) – The OML was incorporated as an Ohio non-profit corporation in 1952 by city and village officials who saw the need for a statewide association to serve the interests of Ohio municipal government. When an Ohio municipality becomes an active League member, all of the elected and key appointed officials are eligible to use the available services including the Legal Advocacy Program, Workers' Comp. Group Rating Pool, Ohio Municipal Joint Self Insurance Pool, OML Long Distance Phone Plan, GAP Program and training programs. OML is also a resource for: sample ordinances from other Ohio cities and villages, sample municipal policies, municipal charters, elected and appointed officials salaries, Ohio Revised Code, Ohio Administrative Code, Ohio Attorney General Opinions, Ohio

Court Decisions, U.S. Code Service, Federal Register, Department of Taxation reports, publications from other state municipal leagues, National League of Cities reports and publications of national organizations representing municipal officials.

10. County Commissioners' Association of Ohio (CCAO) – The CCAO provides the county commissioners and their staff with the necessary tools to achieve greater economic recovery for each of Ohio's 88 counties. CCAO Committees are: Agriculture and Rural Affairs, General Government and Operations, Health and Human Services, Jobs, Economic Development and Infrastructure, Justice and Public Safety, Metropolitan and Regional Affairs, Small County Affairs, Taxation and Finance, CCAO Executive Committee, CCAO Audit Committee, Ohio Council of County Officials, CCAO Deferred Compensation Committee, Boards Coordinating Council, CCAO Affiliates Council, Joint Committee on Administration of Elections, Special Committee on Revision of Drainage and Ditch Laws, Special Committee on Solid Waste Law, Prosecutors-Commissioners Liaison Committee, County Response to Addiction and Mental Health.
11. County Risk Sharing Authority (CORSA) - CORSA is a member-owned property and liability risk sharing pool sponsored by the County Commissioners Association of Ohio (CCAO). It was incorporated in 1987 as a not-for-profit corporation. CORSA is governed by nine Directors who are County Commissioners from member counties. The Directors are elected by CORSA members and are eligible to serve three, two year terms. CORSA operates under the authority granted by Ohio Revised Code section 2744.081 and provides property and liability coverage and risk management services to 65 counties and twenty county-affiliated public entities.
12. Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP) – The PEP is a local government self-insurance, risk-sharing pool in which members agreed to share the cost of their claims and related expenses. PEP has nearly 450 Members. In addition to comprehensive property and casualty coverage, PEP Members enjoy personalized loss control services including free access to a national library of risk management articles and videos as well as many other unique and innovative, industry leading features and benefits.
13. Water Management Association of Ohio (WMAO) – The purpose of WMAO is to promote the comprehensive understanding, conservation, and multifaceted use of Ohio's water resources. This purpose is achieved in numerous ways including: supporting the development, conservation, protection and utilization of water resources of Ohio for all beneficial purposes; assisting in the proper coordination of plans proposed by agencies of the federal, state and local governments, associations, and private enterprises to protect and utilize the water resources of the state; creating a widespread interest in water resources development and conservation by the citizens of Ohio and keeping all members of WMAO fully advised on all matters pertaining to or affecting water resources development and conservation in this state; supporting any and all educational efforts that promote the wise management of Ohio's water

resources; and encouraging needed legislation, both state and national, to carry out WMAO's objectives.

14. ArtsReady - ArtsReady is an online resource for cultural organizations for readiness resources and a web application that can make disaster planning easy. There are varying levels of membership that can provide:
  - a. Emails with advice on readiness;
  - b. Regionally-focused ArtsReady Alerts to help you prepare for or recover from a community-wide crisis;
  - c. The ArtsReady Library and Useful Links that connect organizations to information and examples for good planning and that provide assistance resources after a crisis hits;
  - d. Access to the full ArtsReady tool which is a web-based platform that guides organizations through creating and maintaining a comprehensive readiness plan;
  - e. Assessment of vulnerabilities based on an organizations resources, assets, and activities;
  - f. Customized, self-paced To-Do List to assist in plan build out;
  - g. Cloud-based storage for emergency-related documents that you can access anytime, anywhere;
  - h. A Battle Buddy Network where organizations can gain or give assistance in an emergency.

## **V. GAPS AND AFTER ACTION ITEMS**

### **A. GAPS**

### **B. AFTER ACTION ITEMS**

1. WebEOC training for partners not already in WebEOC – All applicable but Ohio EMA will coordinate
2. Development of procedures for WebEOC – Ohio EMA