

**OHIO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN  
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #14**

**RECOVERY AND MITIGATION**

**COORDINATING  
AGENCY:**

Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA)

**PRIMARY AGENCY:**

Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA)

**SUPPORT AGENCIES:**

Ohio Attorney General's Office (AG)  
Ohio Board of Regents (BR)  
Ohio Department of Aging (ODAge)  
Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA)  
Ohio Department of Commerce (ODOC)  
Ohio Department of Administrative Services (DAS)  
Ohio Department of Education (ODE)  
Ohio Department of Health (ODH)  
Ohio Department of Insurance (ODI)  
Ohio Department of Medicaid (ODM)  
Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (ODMHAS)  
Ohio Department of Natural Resources (DNR)  
Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT)  
Ohio Development Services Agency (DSA)  
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)  
Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC)  
Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA)  
Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC)  
Ohio Rural Electric Cooperatives Association (OREC)  
Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)  
Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA)  
American Red Cross (ARC)

**PARTNER AGENCIES:**

Adjutant General's Department, Ohio National Guard  
Ohio Arts Council  
Ohio Commission on Service and Volunteerism (ServeOhio)  
Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities (DODD)  
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS)  
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections (ODRC)  
Ohio Department of Veteran's Services (ODVS)  
Ohio Homeland Security (OHS)/Ohio Public/Private Partnership  
Ohio Hospital Association (OHA)  
Ohio Rail Development Commission (ORDC)  
Ohio Statewide Independent Living Council (OSILC)  
Ohio Secretary of State (SOS)

Ohio Treasurer of State (TOS)  
Ohio Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (Ohio VOAD)  
Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO)  
Corporation for National Community Services (CNCS)  
The Salvation Army  
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)  
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)  
US Coast Guard (USCG)  
U.S. Department of Agriculture – Farm Services Agency (FSA)  
U.S. Department of Agriculture – Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)  
U.S. Department of Agriculture – Rural Development (USDA-RD)  
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)  
U.S. Department of Interior (DOI)  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)  
U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)

## I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Purpose: This plan outlines how primary and support agencies under ESF-14 will prepare to supplement local recovery and mitigation actions. Should the disaster or event require implementation of state, federal or non-governmental agency programs, the State of Ohio has established Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) and developed RSF Strategies to address the specific topics of Housing, Economic Recovery, Infrastructure Support, Health and Social Services and Natural and Cultural Resources. The term non-governmental includes a wide variety of agencies, corporations and faith-based organizations that provide recovery assistance.

The Partner agencies listed above have no actionable missions within ESF-14, but may within other ESFs and do within the RSFs; therefore, the agencies are listed in order to highlight their involvement in the different Recovery phases.

- B. Recovery Phases
1. There are three Recovery phases. Actions taken in any of the Phases could happen without activation of the State Emergency Operations Center or any other ESF. ESF-14 operations are unique in that actions taken under ESF-14 could transition into RSF activities.
    - a. Response Phase – Recovery actions during the Response Phase address essential and immediate community and citizen needs by restoring vital services, stabilizing the incident and preserving property. These actions allow a community to begin the recovery process. In this phase, recovery actions could fall under the roles and responsibilities of a number of ESFs. For example, debris operations carried out under ESF-3 missions could be considered recovery

operations. Response Phase recovery actions could include, but would not be limited to:

- (i) Debris operations
- (ii) Provision of mass care and sheltering
- (iii) Addressing immediate health and social services needs
- (iv) Reopening of vital facilities, such as schools, grocery stores, day cares, etc. that allow a community to return to their day to day schedule

b. ESF-14 Phase – Recovery actions taken under this Phase would be transitional to the RSF Phase (see below). These recovery actions could include, but would not be limited to:

- (i) Damage assessments for purposes of seeking supplemental financial assistance
- (ii) Providing guidance and support to local and county agencies that administer programs with state or federal oversight (local health departments, county job and family services, etc.)
- (iii) Determining what health and social services, housing, infrastructure, economic or natural and cultural resources issues may need supported during the RSF Phase
- (iv) Permitting and technical assistance to facilitate community recovery, e.g. Ohio EPA providing permits to local water/wastewater facilities as they make infrastructure repairs

c. RSF Phase – Recovery actions coordinated by the RSF agencies and the applicable Recovery Strategies (Tabs to ESF-14). RSF Phase actions can take months to years to complete. RSF Phase recovery actions include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Repairs to homes, businesses, governmental and non-profit facilities
- (ii) Effective administration and closeout of financial assistance programs
- (iii) Case management for individuals with unmet needs
- (iv) Permitting and technical assistance to facilitate community recovery

C. General Recovery Needs – Understanding the needs of a community is critical to the development of appropriate structures, plans and partnerships to support recovery. Specific needs will vary by event and community, and need to be assessed holistically following an event.

1. Individual needs could include, but may not be limited to:

- a. Temporary housing (rental assistance or other temporary housing).
- b. Home repair/rebuild assistance (real property and mechanicals).
- c. Medical, dental, funeral assistance (including the replacement of durable medical equipment).

- d. Personal property (clothing, household items, furniture, appliances) replacement assistance.
  - e. Transportation or vehicle replacement assistance.
  - f. Replacement of job related tools and specialized/protective clothing.
  - g. Moving and storage assistance.
  - h. Legal assistance.
  - i. Insurance claims assistance.
  - j. Mental health needs.
  - k. Employment related assistance.
  - l. Food replacement.
  - m. Agricultural support for farmers and ranchers.
  - n. Assistance to mitigate against the effects of future events.
  - o. Measures to protect and stabilize records and culturally significant documents, objects, and structures.
2. Government needs could include, but may not be limited to:
- a. Recovery planning support.
  - b. Debris operations cost recoupment.
  - c. Legal and contract support.
  - d. Economic/Business stabilization support.
  - e. Reimbursement for emergency protective measures taken in the response phase.
  - f. Assistance to support repairs to roads, bridges, and other infrastructure.
  - g. Assistance for damaged public buildings.
  - h. Support for public healthcare facilities.
  - i. Assistance for damaged equipment.
  - j. Insurance claims assistance.
  - k. Support to ensure environmental and historic considerations are taken throughout recovery.
  - l. Assistance to mitigate against the effects of future events.
  - m. Measures to protect and stabilize records and culturally significant documents, objects, and structures.
3. Business needs could include, but may not be limited to:
- a. Recovery planning support.
  - b. Insurance claims assistance.
  - c. Economic/Business stabilization support.
  - d. Assistance for damage to facilities, infrastructure, equipment, etc.
  - e. Implement measures to protect and stabilize records and culturally significant documents, objects, and structures.

## II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Primary and support agencies will follow their established procedures to conduct needs and damage assessments in order to identify disaster-related impacts and the types of supplemental assistance that may be needed to support local recovery and mitigation actions.
- B. The scope of recovery operations will be different for all incidents and could be driven by factors such as:
  - 1. Ability of local government to recover
  - 2. Concentration of damage
  - 3. Amount of insurance coverage
  - 4. Impacted population demographics (elderly, Appalachian, etc.)
  - 5. Time of year in which the incident occurs (winter and/or the heat of summer can exacerbate the recovery process particularly if there are widespread power outages or inclement weather hindering response efforts)
  - 6. Incident type (flooding is longer in duration than a tornado and this will drive the speed at which recovery can begin)
- C. RSF operations may occur concurrently with ESF operations. RSF agencies will ensure proper staffing and reporting mechanisms for all their ESF assignments of responsibilities. The point of contact from a primary or support agency may differ under ESF and RSF operations.
- D. ESF-14 agencies will be activated through the State EOC for assessment, response, and recovery operations based on the needs of the incident. Primary and support agencies will coordinate with one another to ensure the most effective use of personnel and equipment, to avoid redundant activities, and to cooperate on emergency response/recovery missions.
- E. The Coordination Agency will regularly update RSFs 1-6 in coordination with primary, supporting and partner agencies.
- F. Mitigation actions are addressed by the State of Ohio's Enhanced Mitigation Plan.

### III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. In general, primary and support agencies will:

1. Identify and mitigate potential recovery obstacles during the Response and ESF-14 Phases, in collaboration with related ESFs
2. Prepare to continue ESF assigned responsibilities into the RSF Phase
3. Begin analysis and preparation to fulfill roles and responsibilities in support of the RSF Strategies
4. Identify need for and establishment of a State Long Term Recovery Committee (SLTRC)
5. Participate in the state-level coordination of damage and community needs assessments to ensure that infrastructure, health and social services, housing, economics and natural and cultural resources considerations are integrated into the post-disaster community planning process
6. Assess recovery-related impacts in relation to existing capabilities at the local and state levels
7. Identify gaps in local recovery needs that may require supplemental state or federal assistance
8. Establish timelines for state or federal recovery support activities
9. Address ESF-14 mission requests made by local EMA offices to the State EOC

B. Recovery Support Functions Concept of Operations

1. **RSF-1 – Community Planning and Capacity Building (CPCB)** – The mission of RSF-1 is to assist communities with pre- and post- event recovery planning. Planning actions can include participating in trainings and exercises. Primary RSF-1 objectives include:

<b>Facilitating Agency</b>	Ohio EMA
<b>Lead/Support Agencies</b>	All RSF agencies
<b>Federal Coordinating Agency</b>	FEMA – Dept. of Homeland Security
<b>Related ESFs</b>	N/A

- a. Incorporate planning for the transition from response to recovery into preparedness and operational plans, in close collaboration with related ESFs.
  - b. Incorporate planning for the transition from recovery operations back to steady-state into preparedness and operational plans.
  - c. Provide a forum for interagency coordination, information sharing, and exchange of effective practices.
  - d. Promote efforts to reduce risk pre- and post-disaster.
  - e. Identify relevant state, federal and NGO programs and resources that can support community recovery efforts.
  - f. Identify and report gaps and inconsistencies within and between regulations, policies, program requirements, and processes that are used in disaster recovery.
  - g. Provide technical assistance in the form of risk analysis that supports local and state recovery planning activities.
  - h. Coordinate with county-level human services departments on the implementation of a comprehensive family emergency assistance programs.
  - i. Plan, train and exercise with ESF-14 partners.
2. **RSF-2 – Economic Recovery** – The mission of RSF-2 is to integrate the expertise of the federal and state government to help local governments and the private sector sustain and/or rebuild businesses and employment, and develop economic opportunities that result in sustainable and economically resilient communities in response to natural or human made disasters. Primary RSF-2 objectives include:

<b>Facilitating Agency</b>	Ohio EMA
<b>Lead Agencies</b> <i>(RSF-2 for Supporting Agencies)</i>	Ohio Department of Commerce Ohio Development Services Agency
<b>Federal Coordinating Agency</b>	Department of Commerce
<b>Related ESFs</b>	ESF 7 – Resource Support and Logistics Management ESF 11 – Food and Agriculture

- a. Coordinate transition to RSF-2 recovery activities from Response and ESF-14 Phase recovery activities.

- b. Leverage state and federal resources and programs to most effectively meet community recovery needs while aggressively integrating with the private sector to facilitate early and productive engagement.
  - c. Work closely with local community leadership during disaster recovery to provide technical assistance and data related to economic development.
  - d. Incorporate mitigation measures into redevelopment following a disaster to build the community back stronger and minimize future risk.
  - e. Engage the workforce development system, including state vocational rehabilitation programs, as a means of helping individuals who acquire a disability as part of the disaster, return to work with the appropriate supports, accommodation and retraining.
  - f. When required, develop an Economic Recovery Action Plan to ensure the coordinated action of all state agencies, stakeholders, and supporting entities in the support of local governments.
3. **RSF-3 – Health and Social Services (HSS)** - The mission of RSF-3 is for the federal and state government to assist locally-led recovery efforts in the restoration of the public health, healthcare and social services networks and to promote the resilience, health and well-being of affected individuals and communities. Primary RSF-3 objectives include:

<b>Facilitating Agency</b>	Ohio EMA
<b>Lead Agencies</b> <i>(RSF-3 for Supporting Agencies)</i>	Ohio Department of Health Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services
<b>Federal Coordinating Agency</b>	Department of Health and Human Services
<b>Related ESFs</b>	ESF-6 – Mass Care ESF-8 – Public Health and Medical Services ESF-10 – Hazardous Materials ESF-11 – Food and Agriculture

- a. Coordinate transition to RSF-3 recovery activities from Response and ESF-14 Phase recovery activities.
- b. Restore and improve the resilience and sustainability of health and social services networks to meet the needs and well-being of community members in accordance with the specified recovery timeline.



- c. Coordinate and leverage applicable state, Federal and NGO resources for public health, healthcare and social services.
  - d. When required, develop an HSS Recovery Action Plan to ensure the coordinated action of all state agencies, stakeholders, and supporting entities in the support of local governments.
4. **RSF-4 – Housing** – The primary mission for RSF-4 is the establishment of intermediate and long-term housing for individuals and families displaced by a disaster, with a goal of long-term solutions in their own communities. RSF-4 agencies support local communities in the delivery of state, federal and NGO resources and activities to assist disaster survivors in the cleanup, temporary repair, rehabilitation and reconstruction of destroyed or damaged housing. RSF-4 also assists disaster survivors in identifying short and long term housing options and works with local governments on the development of other permanent housing solutions. Primary RSF-4 objectives include:

<b>Facilitating Agency</b>	Ohio EMA
<b>Lead Agencies</b> <i>(RSF-4 for Supporting Agencies)</i>	Ohio Housing Finance Agency Ohio Development Services Agency
<b>Federal Coordinating Agency</b>	Department of Housing and Urban Development
<b>Related ESFs</b>	ESF-6 – Mass Care ESF-14 – Recovery and Mitigation

- a. Coordinate transition to RSF-4 recovery activities from Response and ESF-14 Phase recovery activities.
- b. Coordinate and leverage state, federal and NGO resources to assist local governments in addressing housing-related recovery needs.
- c. Encourage rapid and appropriate decisions regarding land use and housing location in the recovering communities or regions.
- d. Build accessibility, resiliency, sustainability, and mitigation measures into identified housing recovery strategies.
- e. When required, develop a Housing Recovery Action Plan to ensure the coordinated action of all state agencies, stakeholders, and supporting entities in the support of local governments.

5. **RSF-5 - Infrastructure Systems** – The primary mission of RSF-5 is restoring Ohio’s critical infrastructure and lifeline utilities, and building back more resilient. RSF-5 coordinates the capabilities of the state and federal agencies and NGOs to support local governments and other infrastructure owners and operators in their efforts to achieve recovery goals and restore infrastructure systems. Primary RSF-5 objectives include:

<b>Facilitating Agency</b>	Ohio EMA
<b>Lead Agencies</b> <i>(RSF-5 for Supporting Agencies)</i>	Ohio Emergency Management Agency Ohio Environmental Protection Agency Ohio Homeland Security Ohio Department of Transportation
<b>Federal Coordinating Agency</b>	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
<b>Related ESFs</b>	ESF-1 – Transportation ESF-2 – Communications ESF-3 – Public Works ESF-12 – Energy ESF-14 – Recovery and Mitigation

- a. Coordinate transition to RSF-5 recovery activities from Response and ESF-14 Phase recovery activities.
  - b. Work with local, federal, and NGO partners to leverage available financial and technical assistance.
  - c. Promote rebuilding infrastructure in a manner which will reduce vulnerability to future disaster impacts.
  - d. When required, develop an Infrastructure Systems Action Plan to ensure the coordinated action of all state agencies, stakeholders, and supporting entities in the support of local governments.
6. **RSF-6 – Natural and Cultural Resources (NCR)** – The primary mission of RSF-6 is to integrate local, State, federal and NGO assets and capabilities to help communities address environmental and cultural resource recovery needs after disasters and to preserve natural and cultural resources as part of an overall community recovery. Primary RSF-6 objectives include:

<b>Facilitating Agency</b>	Ohio EMA
<b>Lead Agencies</b> <i>(RSF-6 for Supporting Agencies)</i>	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency Ohio Department of Natural Resources State Historic Preservation Office
<b>Federal Coordinating Agency</b>	Department of Interior
<b>Related ESFs</b>	ESF-3 – Engineering and Public Works ESF-10 – Hazardous Materials ESF-12 – Energy ESF-14 – Recovery and Mitigation

- a. Coordinate transition to RSF-6 recovery activities from Response and ESF-14 Phase recovery activities.
- b. Assess impacts to natural and cultural resources and identify needed protections during stabilization through recovery.
- c. Coordinate support of cross-jurisdictional natural and cultural resource issues.
- d. Identify opportunities to enhance natural and cultural resource protection with hazard mitigation strategies.
- e. Identify relevant state programs and resources supporting the preservation, protection, conservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of natural and cultural resources during recovery.
- f. When required, develop a NCR Action Plan to ensure the coordinated action of all state agencies, stakeholders, and supporting entities in the support of local governments.

#### **IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES**

##### **A. General**

1. State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC)
  - a. As soon as an SDRC is designated, he or she has authority over all of the RSFs, activating and demobilizing them as necessary.
  - b. The SDRC uses the RSFs to organize state, federal and NGOs actions and coordinate requests for assistance from recovering communities.

- c. The SDRC helps direct resources appropriated by the State Controlling Board or otherwise made available by the Governor’s Office to state agencies in support of RSF actions.
  - d. For requests that cannot be fulfilled with state resources or that require further assistance, the SDRC will coordinate with the Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator, when established, and the appropriate state and federal RSF coordinating agencies.
  - e. The SDRC coordinates development of the SRAP (State Recovery Action Plan) with activated RSFs.
2. ESF-14 Agencies
- a. The **Coordinating agency** ensures the continuity of ESF 14 by convening representatives from primary and supporting agencies and ensuring that plans and procedures are in place, key staff are trained, and expected resources are available if needed.
  - b. The **Primary agency** coordinates and reports on ESF-14 activities.
  - c. The **Supporting agencies** assist the Primary agency in completing missions and other ESF-14 recovery activities.
  - d. The **Partner agencies** have no actionable missions within ESF-14, but may within other ESFs and do within the RSFs; therefore, the agencies are included on the list at the beginning of this Annex in order to highlight their involvement in the different Recovery phases.
3. RSF Phase Agencies
- a. The **Facilitating agencies** takes a lead role in defining and directing actions to be taken by the deployed Lead and Support agencies in support of RSFs.
  - b. In cases where multiple Lead agencies share complementary capacities at the statewide level, a Facilitating team may be constituted to serve the role of the Facilitating agency. The Facilitating team is formed as a committee including a single designated representative from each primary agency within the RSF. In cases where an RSF is led by a Facilitating team, all members of the team are equally responsible for ensuring that the RSF serves its purposes.
  - c. The **Lead agencies** have statutory authorities and/or established programs directly related to the RSF and are therefore at the forefront of service delivery to recovering communities.

- d. The **Supporting agencies** are available to assist the Facilitating and Lead agencies when the RSF is activated. Supporting agencies' participation may not be needed at all times during recovery, though it should be available upon request from an RSF Lead agency.

B. Ohio Emergency Management Agency – Ohio EMA is the Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF-14

1. Facilitate discussions with support agencies on impacts they are seeing in their specialized areas (e.g. is ODOT planning on requesting an Emergency Relief declaration from the U.S. Department of Transportation?).
2. Provide data regarding declaration thresholds and program requirements to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) leadership, as it relates to the FEMA and SBA disaster assistance programs and the State Disaster Relief and State Individual Assistance Programs.
3. Prepare Governor's Request letter for a Presidential or SBA Agency only disaster declaration.
4. Review local mitigation plans in impacted area to scope out possible mitigation projects.
5. Work closely with other state agencies that provide financial assistance programs to ensure best use of resources (e.g. OWDA and OPWC).
6. Coordinate transition of ESF-14 Phase actions to the FEMA Joint Field Office (if applicable).
7. In conjunction with the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator, coordinates activation of a State Long Term Recovery Committee (if applicable).

C. Attorney General's Office (AG)

1. Provide technical assistance with the Post Disaster Contractor Registration Program, designed to protect affected communities from contractors who try to take advantage of them following a disaster. Trigger mechanism: Local government must pass an ordinance requiring contractors to register before doing work in the affected area.
2. Investigate fraud associated with disaster assistance and assures consumer protection during emergency response and recovery.

D. Department of Administrative Services (DAS)

1. In conjunction with ODHE/ODE and ODNR, assist educational institutions and other local public facilities in identifying temporary alternate locations.

E. Ohio Department of Higher Education/Ohio Department of Education (ODHE/ODE)

1. Advise the Chancellor and/or State Superintendent on issues of statewide importance affecting education.
2. Coordinate with educational institutions for the implementation of a comprehensive program of emergency assistance to those affected following a disaster.
3. In conjunction with DAS, assist educational institutions and other local public facilities in identifying temporary alternate locations.
4. Conduct damage assessments of educational institutions infrastructure to include buildings, grounds, transportation resources, etc.

F. Department of Aging (ODAge)

1. Identify funds, if available, and strategies to meet unmet needs and support delivery of long-term care supports and services.
2. Examine possible provision or redeployment of staff to support management and delivery of long-term care supports and services in the disaster area.

G. Department of Agriculture (ODA)

1. Coordinate with federal USDA for emergency programs and to provide liaison between federal, state and local organizations when required.

H. Ohio Department of Commerce (ODOC)

1. State Fire Marshall:
  - a. Provide loans and grants to local governments, municipalities, townships, fire districts, fire departments, and volunteer fire departments for use in purchasing firefighting equipment and facilities (e.g. Small Government Fire Department Services Revolving Loan Program, Fire Department grants, and Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations (BUSTR) Revolving Loan Program- all require a Governor's declaration).

2. Division of Industrial Compliance:
    - a. Provide emergency building inspection services (structural, electrical, mechanical, plumbing) in an emergency or disaster response situation.
    - b. Assist with assessing damage to residential and commercial structures.
  3. Division of Financial Institutions:
    - a. Work with the regulated entities (state chartered banks, savings institutions and credit unions) to provide for office and branch relocations or the approval of temporary locations.
  4. Division of Securities:
    - a. Expedite an approval and/or registration process for securities transactions.
  5. Division of Liquor Control:
    - a. If the physical location of a business is destroyed, altered or is closed for more than thirty days, inspect the permit premises depending on the situation.
  6. Division of Unclaimed Funds:
    - a. Revise deadlines for money holders and finders and may be required to work with electronic reporting entities.
  7. Division of Real Estate:
    - a. Work with the real estate brokerage agencies to provide for office and branch relocations or the approval of temporary locations.
- I. Ohio Department of Health (ODH)
1. Begin analysis and preparation to fulfill the agency's assigned responsibilities in the five existing recovery strategies.
  2. Examine possible provision of funds, if available, to affected local health jurisdictions for continued public health services to the affected population.
  3. Examine possible provision of staff, if available, to affected local health jurisdictions until the local health jurisdiction regains its former capability.
  4. Examine mechanisms to provide expedited licensing/registration of health and medical service facilities/services that fall within ODH's regulatory authorities.

J. Ohio Department of Insurance (DOI)

1. Investigate any complaints against insurance companies doing business in the state.
2. Assist in the administration of insurance programs following a disaster.
3. Provide information to individuals, governments and businesses on insured losses to assist with damage assessment, recovery and mitigation, for both immediate needs and long-term recovery.
4. Provide technical assistance and information to help Ohioans best understand their insurance coverage and navigate the insurance claim filing process.
5. Prompt insurance companies to quickly process claims and to be a catalyst in the recovery and rebuilding phases.

K. Ohio Department of Medicaid (ODM)

1. Provide access to and verification of medical coverage/pharmacy benefits in the event of disaster to assure verification of payment and to validate eligibility.

L. Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (ODMHAS)

1. In collaboration with local behavioral boards, community providers, state hospitals and facilities, other state agencies and community partners, coordinate the activities and services necessary to address behavioral health needs of persons impacted by the disaster event in the immediate aftermath and over the long-term.
2. Provide representatives and/or other resources to assist impacted local Mental Health and/or joint Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Boards and behavioral health services providers in provision of supportive services and treatment to disaster survivors.

M. Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR)

1. Assist, coordinate and provide subject matter experts and investigators on environmental disasters dealing with fish, wildlife, recreational land, forests, water, geological mineral and oil and gas resources.
2. Assist/Coordinate a response to help in the environmental recovery of fish, wildlife, recreational land, forest, water, geological minerals and oil and gas resources.
3. Assist/Coordinate and provide health safety inspections for dams, mines, well sites, forests and fish and wildlife populations.



4. In conjunction with DAS, assist local public facilities in identifying temporary alternate locations.
5. Provide technical assistance regarding floodplain management.
6. Assist/Coordinate the administration of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Certain funds are restricted for NFIP-sanctioned or non-participating communities.
7. Assist communities in their participation and will maintain compliance with the NFIP.
8. Assist, coordinate and deploy an interagency Urban Forest Strike Team. Strike team will evaluate public tree damage, provide datasets for urban tree restoration programs, and assist with FEMA-related documentation.
9. The Division of Forestry may have grants available to assist local fire departments for hazardous fuels reduction programs, fire and emergency response equipment purchases, and federal excess equipment acquisitions. This assistance is limited to the forest fire protection area of the state.

N. Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT)

1. Provide engineering damage assessment as needed for infrastructure/critical facilities recovery operations.
2. Provide civil engineering support for building and infrastructure assessments.
3. Conduct damage assessments of transportation infrastructure to include roadways, bridges, signals, drainage etc.
4. Coordinate and share information with Ohio EMA regarding possible request to USDOT to approve the Emergency Relief Program.

O. Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA)

- a. ODSA's can assist with long term recovery from a disaster, primarily in the areas of infrastructure and housing.
- b. Following disasters, ODSA works with communities to amend or extend current grants in order to meet the needs of the citizens in the affected area.
- c. The majority of ODSA's funds are to assist low- and moderate-income residents in the areas of home repairs, rehabilitation, new construction, rental assistance, assistance with monthly payments, utility tap-ins, financial counseling and other

eligible activities after the initial state or federal (FEMA) assistance has been provided.

- d. ODSA also supports networks of local partners who can provide support to private businesses after a disaster and administers a variety of tax incentive programs that may be able to support economic recovery.
- e. Maintain and update inventory of the programs offered by the community action agencies in the state that could be called upon to provide direct service or technical assistance at the site.
- f. Assist with the identification of available housing in communities impacted by a disaster and coordinate referrals of disaster survivors to appropriate emergency housing to meet short and long-term needs.
- g. Coordinate for long-term recovery assistance for individuals, businesses and governments.
- h. Process applications and coordinate with Ohio EMA concerning the use of Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) and other state/federal disaster assistance programs.

P. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)

1. Coordinate with regulated facilities (public water, domestic water, wastewater, landfills, hazardous waste disposal sites, etc.) for compliance with facility plans and state and federal regulations.
2. Provide technical assistance regarding compliance with EPA regulations regarding water, wastewater, generators of infectious waste, transport of scrap tires, etc.

Q. Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC)

1. OFCC has several policies that assist state agencies and K-12 public schools with reconstruction of facilities in the event of an emergency.
2. The director of OFCC has the authority to exempt a construction project from competitive bidding in the case of emergency or extreme exigency.
3. Under the School Building Emergency Assistance Program, the Commission is authorized to distribute state assistance to school districts for emergency facility projects due to an Act of God.
4. The law defines an emergency project as the “reconstruction or renovation of or repair to any classroom facilities made necessary due to an Act of God.”

5. Replacement of administrative buildings, athletic fields and other areas are not considered classroom facilities and are therefore ineligible.
6. There can be no duplication of benefits.

R. State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

1. Identify Historic Properties. Historic Properties are defined as listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places.
2. Consult on effect to Historic Properties by proposed federally-assisted projects.
3. Consult on the preservation of Historic Properties.
4. Provide qualified historic preservation personnel (must meet the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for the appropriate discipline) to serve on Damage Assessment and Damage Survey teams.
5. Provide technical advice to affected jurisdictions regarding damage to Historic Properties.

S. Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA)

1. Provide staff resources to work with owners of OHFA-funded properties in a disaster area to assess the damage to the property and help determine if the property is no longer habitable. Work with the owners to develop action plans to repair the property and relocate residents on a temporary or permanent basis.
2. Work with various housing partners to identify housing needs and available housing resources for a specific disaster area.
3. Maintain a free website to the general public, called Ohio Housing Locator, which provides information about affordable, accessible, rental housing in Ohio. Web-users can search by location, cost and features.
4. Assist the Ohio EMA, local governments, housing authorities, HUD and FEMA (if applicable) with the coordination of interim housing activities and the return of disaster survivors to permanent housing.
5. To facilitate the identification of temporary housing, coordinate the identification of available rental units using the Agency's Constant Contact mailing list, social media, and the Ohio Housing Locator.

T. Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC)

1. Prepare to administer emergency financial assistance programs.
2. Work closely with other state agencies that provide infrastructure financial assistance programs to ensure best use of resources (e.g. OWDA, ODOT and Ohio EMA).

U. Ohio Rural Electric Cooperatives Association (OREC)

1. In events impacting a large portion of the Association works with Ohio EMA to coordinate damage assessments and other recovery actions required prior to seeking assistance from Ohio EMA.

V. Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA)

1. Prepare to administer emergency financial assistance programs.
2. Work closely with other state agencies that provide infrastructure financial assistance programs to ensure best use of resources (e.g. ODOT and Ohio EMA).

W. American Red Cross (ARC)

1. When executing our recovery mission, the American Red Cross will always provide:
  - a. Community Recovery Strategy Development: Provide leadership, technical assistance, preparedness and resiliency information to the overall recovery efforts in affected communities.
  - b. Casework/Recovery Planning: Provide assistance to families and individuals in developing recovery plans, accessing the full range of community and government resources, advocacy and problem solving.
  - c. Direct Client Assistance: Where and when there is no federal declaration for Individual Assistance or when such declaration will be delayed, provide financial assistance. Even in the event of a federal declaration, financial assistance may be provided for undocumented individuals or others ineligible for Individual Assistance.
  - d. Preparedness Information: Distribute safety and preparedness information in affected and adjacent communities to reduce post-disaster deaths and injuries and to inform people near the affected area.

2. When resources allow the American Red Cross will provide, in order of priority:
  - a. Additional financial assistance: Provide resources when such expenditures will allow for the completion of family or individual recovery (e.g. health, mental health, housing/building and repair, occupational supplies, etc.).
  - b. Partner and Interagency Support: Provide technologies such as interagency case management systems, material support, grants, and negotiated expenses to facilitate the work of the community partners.
  - c. Community Preparedness and Resilience Building: Build community resilience through disaster preparedness and capacity building to respond to future events.

## **VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS OF ESF-14-RECOVERY AND MITIGATION**

Each ESF-14 organization maintains internal standard operating procedures (SOPs) and checklists that detail the logistical and administrative support arrangements internal to its organization. Additional support needs during an emergency may be requested through the Ohio EOC to ESF-7, Resource Support.