

STATE OF OHIO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #14 RECOVERY AND MITIGATION

TAB A – COMMUNITY PLANNING AND CAPACITY BUILDING STRATEGY

FACILITATING AGENCY

Ohio Emergency Management Agency

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FACILITATING AGENCY: Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA)

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Ohio Department of Administrative Services (DAS)
Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA)
Ohio Department of Commerce (ODOC)
Ohio Department of Health (ODH)
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS)
Ohio Department of Medicaid (ODM)
Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR)
Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT)
Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA)
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)
Ohio Homeland Security (OHS)
Ohio Public Private Partnership (OP3) of Ohio Homeland Security
Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA)
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
American Red Cross (ARC)
Ohio Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (Ohio VOAD)
Local Jurisdictions (County EMAs as lead)

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. The core recovery capability for community planning is the ability to effectively plan and implement disaster recovery activities, and to engage with the whole community to achieve their objectives and to increase resilience.
- B. The Community Planning Capacity Building (CPCB) Recovery Support Function (RSF) unifies and coordinates expertise and assistance programs from across the State to aid in restoring and improving the ability of local governments to organize, plan, manage and implement recovery. The CPCB RSF assists local governments in developing a pre- and post-disaster system of support for local communities.
- C. This RSF also has an emphasis on integration of hazard mitigation throughout the continuum of pre- and post-disaster recovery planning and implementation. The CPCB RSF also serves as a forum for helping to integrate the nongovernmental and private sector resources into public sector recovery planning processes.

- D. **Mission:** Coordinates technical assistance and capabilities to aid local governments in building their local capabilities to effectively plan for and manage recovery and engage the whole community in the recovery planning process.

II. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Declarations will not be required to implement this Strategy.
- B. Assistance or resources provided by primary or support agencies will be intended to supplement and not supplant local resources.
- C. Local officials will coordinate with their local agency representatives prior to seeking assistance through the mechanisms of this Strategy.
- D. County-level emergency management agencies will coordinate initial contact with impacted local governments.
- E. Following a natural or human made disaster, there will not always be financial assistance available for impacted community(ies) and its disaster survivors for recovery issues.
- F. Efforts will be made to coordinate available resources so as to not have any duplication of benefits.
- G. 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.
- H. Primary and support agencies will address gaps and after-action items in a timely fashion.
- I. Primary and support agencies will have dual roles in the Recovery Support Function 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.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. 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.
- B. Requires the development of well thought out planning, training and exercise, and outreach, both pre- and post-disaster, targeting not only state and local government partners, but also members of the larger assistance network.

- C. Ensure all available resources and response assets are identified and trained to fill relevant vulnerability gaps and meet evolving threats that may prolong recovery efforts.
- D. Ohio Department of Health: The Ohio Administrative Code 3701-17-25 requires all nursing homes to have plans in place for disaster preparedness and fire safety. The Ohio Administrative Code 3701-17-63 requires all residential care facilities to have plans in place for disaster preparedness. The ODH Division of Quality Assurance (DQA) is responsible for the investigation and enforcement of these regulatory requirements.
- E. Ohio Department of Medicaid: Nursing homes are required by OAC 5160:3-02.7 and in accordance with 42 CFR 483.73 (November 16, 2016) to develop a detailed written emergency plan of procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency or disaster.

The plan includes: procedures for securing emergency shelter, procedures for resident care, procedures for contacting physicians and family, procedures for transportation and hospitalization and for records transfer. Nursing Homes are required to inform ODM of activation of their emergency resident relocation plan within one day and provide at least weekly updates to the ODM Emergency Relocation Coordinators.

- F. Ohio Homeland Security: OHS utilizes the Infrastructure Protection Gateway (IP Gateway) as a tool to collect information on critical assets. The information stored in the systems is collected voluntarily, so the list is not comprehensive. The information is covered by the Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCII) Act and can only be released to those with PCII certification. However, a manmade or natural disaster may trigger release of appropriate information on a need to know basis.
- G. OHS has several publications (i.e. School Resource Guides, Communities Against Terrorism, etc.) that can be found on the Ohio Homeland Security Website (http://homelandsecurity.ohio.gov/printed_material.stm). They also collaborate with their federal partners to bring courses to local partners (i.e. Active Shooter Training, Bomb Prevention Workshop, Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Awareness/Bomb Threat Management Workshop, etc.) Those courses can be scheduled through OHS and partners at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The courses may have specific prerequisites or class thresholds.
- H. The Ohio Public Private Partnership is an initiative established in January 2014 designed to provide current information and situational awareness on disaster response and recovery efforts to state agency decision-makers and the business community, so decisions can be made and resources allocated that best support the needs of the impacted community.
- I. The Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA) facilitates the development, rehabilitation and financing of low- to moderate-income housing. The Agency's programs help first-time homebuyers, renters, senior citizens, and others find quality affordable housing that meets their needs. OHFA funds competitive fixed-rate mortgage loans and provides financing for the development and rehabilitation of affordable rental housing through the Housing Tax Credit

program, issuing tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds and other affordable housing programs. More information can be found on OHFA's website <http://ohiohome.org/>

J. Other Resources – Commissions, Associations, Districts

1. The Ohio Floodplain Management Association (OFMA) is the leading resource for floodplain management professionals in Ohio. The organization is 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.
2. The Ohio Association of Regional Councils: Regional councils have the tools to consider the impacts of transportation infrastructure on a region and within the state. With plans in place, regional councils target limited regional resources to deliver the best return on investments for the region. Because regional councils work with both state and federal mandates, the transportation system that is built locally is also integrated with state and federal priorities.

Regional councils help communities find funding, develop plans to meet state and federal regulations, and connect the region's infrastructure system. This work creates or retains jobs, provides access to education and training, maintains and upgrades bridges and roads, and positions communities for future growth. Councils also provide essential tools for community planning. We collect large amounts of data – traffic volume, census, GIS, demographic – and make that information accessible to local decision-makers in formats that are visual and understandable.

3. County Engineers Association of Ohio (CEAO) raises the technical and non-technical standards of service rendered to the general public by the County Engineer and his/her employees by establishing a central point for reference and group discussion of mutual problems. The CEAO provides conferences, seminars, and workshops to its members on selected subjects relating to engineering concerns and local transportation systems. Special bulletins about critical state and national legislative matters are frequently issued. Each of Ohio's 88 counties elects a County Engineer.
4. 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.

IV. ROLES AND CAPABILITIES

A. Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA)

- 1. The Disaster Recovery Branch provides training to state and local governments and other interested parties on the damage assessment process, cost documentation, debris management/planning (co-instructed with Ohio EPA) and the overall recovery process. Training and other technical assistance can be found at <http://ema.ohio.gov/RecoveryBranch.aspx>
- 2. The Disaster Recovery Branch promotes pre-disaster planning and assists local governments in the development of pre-disaster recovery plans.
- 3. The State Voluntary Agency Liaison (State VAL) coordinates and supports the organization of local Long Term Recovery Committees (LTRCs).

B. Ohio Department of Administrative Services (DAS)

- 1. DAS will pre-identify buildings and facilities to serve as alternate work locations, if a large publically-owned building has been damaged or destroyed.

C. Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA)

- 1. ODA's Food Safety Division, Dairy Division, Meat Inspection Division, Plant Health Division's Animal Feed and Grain sections have databases of manufacturing firms, warehouses and grain silos located throughout Ohio. In the event of an emergency situation, ODA has the capability to source food, water, animal feed and grains from one part of the state to be used in another part of the state as necessary.

2. ODA may not have training specific to long term disaster recovery for businesses but can identify through stakeholder audiences who does have those resources: Ohio Farm Bureau, Ohio Farmers Union, various commodity groups (corn, soybean, livestock, eggs, poultry, meat, dairy, nurseries, fruits and vegetables, etc.), professional groups (like the Ohio Meat Processors Association), Ohio Agri-Business Association, etc. ODA can work with these private entities to identify needs and provide training in long-term disaster recovery. ODA campus auditorium, classrooms, and conference rooms would be available for training.

D. Ohio Department of Commerce (ODOC)

1. Division of Financial Institutions

- a. The Division will regulate and examine state-chartered banks (ORC 1109), savings institutions (ORC 1151 and 1161), and credit unions (ORC 1733). As part of the examination of these institutions, the Division will review and comment on compliance with business continuity planning standards and guidance issued by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC). See <http://ithandbook.ffiec.gov/it-booklets/business-continuity-planning.aspx>

2. Division of Real Estate

- a. The Division will work directly with real estate brokerage, appraiser/firm and/or cemetery operators to replace credentials destroyed in an emergency. The Division will also educate and encourage credential holders to utilize electronic data storage as a backup and/or solution to statutory record retention requirements.

E. Ohio Department of Health (ODH)

1. ODH will conduct inspections of licensed long-term/residential care facilities and licensed health care facilities/programs/services to ensure compliance with licensure requirements to ensure the health and safety of Ohio's health care consumers.
2. ODH will evaluate requests for waivers or variances from specific licensure requirements.
3. ODH will provide health and medical-related information and/or advisories to the public.

F. Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS)

1. ODJFS will improve the well-being of Ohio's workforce and families by promoting economic self-sufficiency and ensuring the safety of Ohio's most vulnerable citizens.
2. Child Care Services-licensed child care providers and type A homes (7-12 children) are required by OAC sections 5101:2-12-16 and 5101:2-13-16 to have a detailed emergency preparedness plan including provisions for shelter and in place and reunification with parents.

G. Ohio Department of Medicaid (ODM)

1. For response to individuals who have in-home care needs, ODM has a response strategy in place to assure that individuals impacted by various types of disasters are able to continue to have their needs met, including an acuity-based model for contact and intervention.
2. Communication: ODM will maintain partnerships with various stakeholder networks, including home-health agency providers, and will quickly and effectively deploy updates and information to these networks.

H. Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR)

1. ODNR's Division of Water Resources Floodplain Management will provide technical assistance to enforce floodplain regulations.

I. Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT)

1. ODOT's Office of Permits will evaluate and issue permits accordingly for oversize/overweight vehicles for normal infrastructure travel.

J. Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA)

1. ODSA will compile and publish a wide range of economic, industry and population data. These resources are readily available on the ODSA website <http://development.ohio.gov/>

K. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)

OEPA will provide regulatory guidance, including:

1. Division of Materials and Waste Management
 - a. Provide guidance on reuse or recycling of materials, sustainability efforts, or waste minimization.
 - b. 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).
 - c. 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>).

2. Other Ohio EPA Divisions and Offices

- a. Provide technical assistance on regulatory requirements for various types of facilities (drinking water, wastewater, etc.).
- b. Provide technical assistance through the Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention.

3. Continue to provide information through Ohio EPA's website: regulatory requirements and contact information for all agency programs; etc. (<http://epa.ohio.gov>).

L. Ohio Homeland Security (OHS)

1. OHS will conduct vulnerability assessments for critical infrastructure facilities. These assessments will provide facilities with "options for consideration" which help prevent and mitigate potential threats to these targets, as well as to harden these targets and understand the assets capabilities and potential impact/loss if affected by a disaster.

M. Ohio Public Private Partnership (OP3) of Ohio Homeland Security (OHS)

1. OP3 will maintain a member list that includes utilities, banks, grocers, hospitals, retailers, insurers, major employers and various associations.

N. Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA)

1. OHFA will maintain a free website for use by the general public, called Ohio Housing Locator <http://www.ohiohousinglocator.org>, which will provide searchable apartment listings and resources for affordable, accessible, rental housing in Ohio. Web-users can search by location, cost and features.

O. State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

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 will:

1. Identify historic places and archaeological sites.
2. Review rehabilitation work to income-producing National Register properties for federal investment tax credits.
3. Consult on the conservation of buildings and sites.
4. Offer educational programs and publications.

P. American Red Cross (ARC)

In the preparedness phase:

1. Promote awareness of risks.
2. Help facilitate actions for communities to take to limit the incident impacts.
3. Help people and communities recover more quickly by implementing the *Home Fire Campaign* and the *Pillowcase Project*, which teaches third- through fifth-graders basic disaster preparedness and coping skills.
4. Under the *Home Fire Campaign*, install free smoke alarms in peoples' homes

Q. Ohio Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (Ohio VOAD)

1. Assist with the organization and coordination of local Long-Term Recovery Committees (LTRC).

S. Local Jurisdictions

1. County-level jurisdictions (Emergency Management Agencies as leads)
 - a. Support local government efforts to coordinate recovery activities. Include businesses in local recovery planning efforts. Coordinate and/or participate in local LTRCs.
 - b. Serve on the local LEPC.
2. Other local jurisdictions
 - a. Develop and assess appropriate hazard mitigation strategies for the protection of cultural resources.