

# **STATE OF OHIO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN**



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

### **TAB B – ECONOMIC RECOVERY STRATEGY**

#### **FACILITATING AGENCIES**

Ohio Department of Commerce  
Ohio Development Services Agency

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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #14**

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**FACILITATING  
AGENCIES:**

Ohio Department of Commerce (ODOC)  
Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA)

**SUPPORT AGENCIES:**

Ohio Attorney General’s Office (AG)  
Ohio Department of Administrative Services (DAS)  
Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA)  
Ohio Department of Insurance (ODI)  
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS)  
Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT)  
Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA)  
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)  
Ohio Public Private Partnership (OP3) of the  
Ohio EMA and Ohio Homeland Security (OHS)  
Ohio Rail Development Commission (ORDC)  
Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)  
Ohio Treasurer of State (TOS)  
U.S. Department of Agriculture - Farm Service Agency  
(USDA-FSA)  
U.S. Department of Agriculture - Rural Development (USDA-RD)  
U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)  
Local Governments (County EMA as lead)

**I. INTRODUCTION**

- A. Economic recovery is the ability to return economic and business activities (including agricultural) to a state of health and develop new economic opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable community. Economic recovery is a critical and integral part of recovery. Disasters not only damage property, but also entire markets for goods and services. The speed and effectiveness of returning a community to self-sufficiency and vitality depend upon quickly adapting to changed market conditions, reopening businesses and/or establishing new businesses. Businesses employ workers, provide for community needs and services and generate revenue once again, allowing the community, both its members and government, to provide for itself.
  
- B. Considerable Federal and State funds are contributed to local and State economic recovery as well as to other areas of recovery that necessarily strengthen the economy. The attraction of outside investment and the role of the private sector cannot be

understated as foundational in a community's economic recovery. Thus, the role of the Economic Strategy is to facilitate and enable that role by leveraging state resources, information and leadership. Informed management must accompany this capital investment to ensure its most effective use and compliance with all applicable federal and State laws and regulations. This involves the coordination of federal and state recovery programs and their integration with private sector efforts including those of nongovernmental and private volunteer organizations, nonprofits, investment capital firms and the banking industry.

- C. The Economic Strategy facilitates the progression from direct federal/state financial assistance to community self-sustainment. Importantly, the Economic Strategy Team will work closely with local community leadership who direct long-term economic recovery efforts. Actions taken at the local level should encourage reinvestment and facilitate private-sector lending and borrowing necessary for the functioning of vital markets and economies. Effective economic recovery following a disaster is positively influenced by pre-disaster community planning including mitigation actions that increase community resilience. When coupled with informed decisions by local officials, it provides the confidence building necessary for economic recovery.
- D. The mission of the Economic Recovery Strategy 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 natural or human made 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 state agency representatives prior to seeking assistance through the mechanisms of this Strategy.
- C. The County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) will coordinate initial contact with impacted local governments.
- D. Following a natural or human made disaster, there will not always be financial assistance available for the businesses.
- 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 National 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 still utilize ESF 14 as part of its State Emergency Operations Plan functions.
- K. Short and long term is described as the following in ESF 14 (Recovery and Mitigation) of the State Emergency Operations Plan (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 economic issues**

1. Recognition of economic 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 economic issues, as the situation warrants.
2. Alternately, a County EMA Director may initiate the economic 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 Economic Team**

1. If needed, the Economic Team will convene either via conference call or in person at the State EOC. If an 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 Department of Commerce (ODOC)**

1. The Department is made of up seven unique Divisions supported by an Administrative Services Division. Through the divisions, the Department regulates banks and savings institutions, credit unions, mortgage lenders and consumer finance businesses (Financial Institutions); Securities professionals and products (Securities); real estate professionals (Real Estate) and cable television. The Division of Liquor Control is a part of the Department of Commerce, as is the Division of the State Fire Marshal. The Department regulates the building industry (Industrial Compliance) and collects and holds funds (Unclaimed Funds) until the money can be returned to its rightful owner.
2. State Fire Marshall provides loans and grants to local governments, municipalities, townships, fire districts, fire departments, volunteer fire departments for use in purchasing firefighting equipment and facilities.
  - a. Small Government Fire Department Services Revolving Loan Program – No-interest loan up to \$300,000 based on funding availability, to be paid back in no more than 20 years; applicant must contribute 5% of the total cost of project. Local governments, municipalities, townships, fire districts, joint fire districts, and fire and ambulance districts are eligible to apply via State Fire

Marshall application. Trigger: Governor's declaration. Authority: Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 1301:7-7-01(S), Ohio Fire Code 119.

- b. Fire Department Grants – Grant up to \$25,000 based on funding availability; for firefighting or rescue equipment, gear or similar items, or for other fire department needs related to the provision of fire protection services. Volunteer fire departments, fire departments, joint fire districts, local governments operating a fire department and local governments contracting for fire protection services are eligible to apply via State Fire Marshall application. Trigger: Governor's declaration. Authority: OAC 1301:7-7-01(T), Ohio Fire Code 120.
  - c. Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations (BUSTR) Revolving Loan Program – No-interest loan, no minimum or maximum amount, based on funding availability, to be paid back in no more than 10 years; applicant must contribute 5% of the total cost of the project. Political subdivisions and community improvement corporations are eligible to apply via State Fire Marshall application. Trigger: Governor's declaration. Authority: OAC 1301:7-9-20.
3. Division of Industrial Compliance provides Emergency Building Inspection Services in an emergency or disaster response situation. The Division works with local building or state officials and/or disaster recovery team officials through the state Emergency Operations Center.
- a. The Division provides Building Plan Review and Approval, including on-site inspection services for building, electrical, plumbing, elevator, and boiler system operating and habitable conditions prior to any resumption of operation and/or inhabitation of affected buildings or systems. Authority: Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Sections 3703, 3713, 3781, 3791, 4104, 4105 and associated OAC provisions.
  - b. The Division provides Emergency Building Inspection Services in emergency or disaster response situation through coordination with local building or state officials and/or disaster response/recovery team officials through the state Emergency Operations Center. Requests for emergency building inspection services are generally run through either local building departments, county or state emergency or disaster response forces. The Division has established processes and procedures to conduct emergency dispatch and field inspection services in the listed mission areas when properly requested through designated local government officials and/or local/state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) personnel. The Division has internal EOC capability to respond in timely and responsible manner. Trigger: Proclamation or declaration by responsible national or state officials of need for critical service inspections prior to resumption of occupancy or service to buildings and facilities.

4. The Division of Financial Institutions in certain cases by statute or rule the Division is required to approve the establishment, relocation, or temporary offices of various regulated entities.
  - a. The Division regulates and examines state-chartered banks (ORC 1109), savings institutions (ORC 1151 and 1161), and credit unions (ORC 1733). The Division also licenses and examines money transmitters (ORC 1315), check cashers (ORC 1315.21-1315.99), credit service organizations (ORC 4712), Homeowner Equity Protection Act (ORC 1349.25-1349.72), mortgage brokers and loan originators (ORC 1322.01-1322.99), Ohio Mortgage Loan Act (ORC 1321.51-1321.99), pawnbrokers (ORC 4727), precious metal dealers (ORC 4728), premium finance companies (ORC 1321.20 & 1321.71-1321.99), Short Term Loan Act (ORC 1321.35-1321.48 & 1321.99), and small loan companies (ORC 1321.01-1321.20 & 1321.99).
  - b. All main office and branch locations for state-chartered banks, savings institutions, and credit unions are Division approved locations. In the event of an emergency, by statute or rule the Division may need to work with the regulated entities to provide for office and branch relocations or the approval of temporary locations.
  - c. The Division has access to the Emergency Communications System (ECS) as administered by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Nearly all Ohio-chartered banks and savings institutions are registered with ECS which allows the Division and/or the Federal Reserve System to communicate with Ohio charters via multiple means in the event of an emergency.
  - d. As a part of the examinations of state-chartered banks, savings institutions, and credit unions we review and comment on compliance with the business continuity planning standards and guidance issued by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC). See <http://ithandbook.ffeic.gov/it-booklets/business-continuity-planning.aspx>.
5. The Division of Securities would be able expedite an approval and/or registration process for securities transactions.
  - a. The Division licenses and regulates securities dealers (ORC 1707.14, 1707.15) and salespersons (ORC 1707.16), Investment Advisers (ORC 1707.141, 1707.151) and Investment Adviser Representatives (ORC 1707.161); and also receives various filings related to exemptions (ORC 1707.03) and registrations by description (ORC 1707.06, 1707.08) and registers securities' transactions by qualification and coordination (ORC 1707.09, 1707.091) filed with the Division. The Division also has enforcement powers to investigate potential violations of the Ohio Securities Act by an individual or business (ORC 1707.23, 1707.36) and initiate civil, criminal or administrative proceedings based on evidence of violations of the

Ohio Securities Act (ORC 1707.19, 1707.23, 1707.26, 1707.261, R.C. 1707.27).

- b. Division of Securities does not issue permits. Records of the Division may be accessed by issuers of securities or licensees in order to recover information lost in a disaster. If, during the recovery from a disaster, the Division is requested to expedite approval for securities transactions, it is possible to move quickly through the registration process. For most license applications, the approval process is already generally done within 24 hours.
  - c. The licensed dealers may be requested by customers to provide access to available cash, requiring in some instances that stocks be liquidated. This sale of securities and/or transfer of cash will take place in markets regulated by the federal securities agencies. The Division does not compile or coordinate such resources.
  - d. State regulations specific to disaster recovery for the securities industry have not been created. The Financial Industry Regulatory Association (FINRA) has promulgated Rule 4370 dealing with emergency preparedness (<http://www.finra.org/industry/issues/businesscontinuity/>). Almost all Ohio securities brokers are members of FINRA and will follow that rule. For investment advisors (IAs), the SEC has published a Risk Alert suggesting best practices (<http://www.sec.gov/about/offices/ocie/business-continuity-plans-risk-alert.pdf>) and the Division, by policy, follows the same suggestions for state-registered IAs.
6. The Division of Liquor Control may be required to re-inspect permit premises.
- a. The Division regulates the manufacture, distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages in Ohio. This includes the issuance and renewal of all supplier, manufacturer, distributor and retail outlet permits. This authority is granted per ORC 4301.10.
  - b. If the physical location of the business is destroyed, altered or is closed for more than thirty days the Division may be required to inspect the permit premises depending on the situation. There is no coordination that takes place with any local entities.
7. The Division of Unclaimed Funds may be required to revise deadlines for money holders and finders and may be required to work with electronic reporting entities.
- a. The Division is charged with collecting, safeguarding and paying unclaimed funds pursuant to the Ohio Unclaimed Funds Act (“Act”), Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Chapter 169. Holders, which include private sector businesses, are required to report annually to the Division pursuant to ORC §169.03 whether or not they have unclaimed funds to remit. “Holder” is defined broadly in

ORC §169.01(D) and OAC 1301:10-1-01(E). Every holder must report various types of unclaimed funds in accordance with dormancy periods specified in ORC §169.02. Holder reporting and due diligence requirements are specified in ORC §169.03. The Act authorizes the Director or Commerce to examine the books and records of holders for compliance with the Act. ORC §169.03(F). The administrative rules related to these responsibilities include: OAC 1301:10-1-01(K) (“examination period” defined); OAC 1301:10-3-01 (“Search of records”); OAC 1301:10-3-03 (“Holder reports; enforcement”) OAC 1301:10-3-04 (“Examination of accounts”); and OAC 1301:10-5-03 (“Safe deposit box contents”).

- b. Division of Unclaimed Funds does not issue permits. It does annually register paid professional finders who assist the owners of unclaimed funds in recovering their funds for a fee of no more than 10%. The Division also provides assistance to holders filing unclaimed funds reports electronically. In the event of a disaster the Division might need to revise deadlines and issue updates of such changes to finders and holders. Also, there could be issues related to electronic holder reporting that would need to be resolved and communicated.
  - c. The Division compiles a database of holders who file reports electronically through the Ohio Business Gateway and through other means. The Division also will be able to provide information to the holders through the National Unclaimed Property Professionals Association in the event of an emergency.
8. The Division of Real Estate by statute or rule may need to work with the real estate brokerage agencies to provide for office and branch relocations or the approval of temporary locations.
- a. The Division is responsible for the credentialing, education, compliance and enforcement of Ohio’s real estate brokers, salespeople (ORC 4735) and appraisers (ORC 4763). The Division investigates allegations of license law violation including fraud, misconduct and unlicensed real estate activity and may impose discipline as determined by the Ohio real Estate Commission and the Ohio Real Estate Appraiser Board. The Division administers the Ohio Cemetery Dispute Resolution Commission and is responsible for registration of cemeteries as well as resolving complaints involving those cemeteries (ORC 4767). The Commission works to resolve consumer disputes or complaints involving registrants. The work of the Division and Commission requires close cooperation/collaboration with municipalities (ORC 759), townships (ORC 517), and associations (ORC 1721) operating cemeteries in Ohio.
  - b. All main office and branch locations for Ohio’s real estate brokerages are Division approved locations. In the event of an emergency, by statute or rule the Division may need to work with the regulated entities to provide for office and branch relocations or the approval of temporary locations.

- c. Division of Real Estate has and will work directly with any real estate brokerage, appraiser/firm and/or cemetery operator to replace credentials destroyed in an emergency. The Division also has consistently educated and encouraged credential holders to utilize electronic data storage as a backup and/or solution to statutory record retention requirements.

B. Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA)

1. Supports networks of local partners who can provide support to private businesses after a disaster, including: Small Business Development Centers, Minority Business Assistance Centers, and others.
2. Compiles and publishes a wide range of economic, industry and population data. These resources are readily available on the ODSA website <http://development.ohio.gov/>
3. Administers a variety of tax incentive programs that may be able to support economic recovery (e.g., InvestOhio, New Markets Tax Credits, Historic Preservation Tax Credits, Job Creation Tax Credits).
4. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Community Development Program
  - a. Grants are available on both a competitive and non-competitive allocation basis to 103 non-entitlement counties and direct city applicants. HUD defines non-entitlement communities as all units of general local government that do not meet the definition and qualifications for an entitlement community. This includes all cities, counties, towns, townships, etc. that do not qualify to receive CDBG entitlement funds, and any incorporated units of general local government located in urban counties who have opted not to participate in the urban county's entitlement CDBG program.
  - b. Funds are to provide communities with a flexible housing and community development resource that can be used to address locally identified needs that are eligible CDBG activities and qualify under the national objective of low- and moderate-income (LMI) benefit or elimination of slum and blight. Funds are not disaster specific.
  - c. Communities must apply by set application deadline to be considered for funding.
  - d. Competitive funds are awarded up to \$300,000.

- e. Competitive funds also require identification of high priority, single component infrastructure improvement, and demonstration of community distress, leverage commitments, and program design criteria.
  - f. All CDBG requirements apply.
5. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Economic Development Program
- a. Grants are available for infrastructure projects that are directly and primarily related to the creation, retention or expansion of a particular business. The beneficiary business must create or retain at least 5 jobs to qualify. At least 51 percent of the jobs created and/or retained must qualify as low- and moderate-income (LMI).
  - b. The beneficiary business is required to undertake a fixed asset investment during the project period.
  - c. Grant funds are awarded up to \$500,000 for water, sanitary sewer, storm sewer, gas, electric, and rail infrastructure.
  - d. County distress level determines the percent of infrastructure that can be funded with program dollars.
  - e. Grants are available on an open cycle, Funds are not disaster specific.
  - f. The CDBG cost per job must not exceed \$9,999.99.
  - g. Each CDBG dollar must leverage at least one dollar of other public or private investment.
  - h. At least 15 percent of the project's fixed asset costs must be privately financed.
6. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Targets of Opportunity Program
- a. Grants are available for community and economic development targets of opportunity projects and activities that do not fit within the structure of existing programs, and to provide supplemental resources to resolve immediate and unforeseen needs.
  - b. Projects must meet a CDBG national objective of low- and moderate-income (LMI) benefit or elimination of slum and blight.
  - c. Grants are awarded on an open cycle. Grants are not disaster specific.
  - d. Eligible applicants include HUD non-entitlement counties, cities and villages.

e. All CDBG funding requirements apply.

7. Governor's Office of Appalachia

a. Ohio is the only state to match Federal Appalachian Regional Commission dollars, providing roughly \$3.7 million to Ohio's Appalachian counties for projects that support economic development, job creation or community development.

b. Applications are submitted by designated Local Development Districts (LDDs) with prior approval from the Ohio Development Services Agency.

c. Applicants must provide match funding based on the economic level of distress in the county in which the project is located.

d. Eligible applicants include the 32 designated Ohio Appalachian counties.

e. Rapid Response funds may be utilized at Ohio Development Services Agency's Director's discretion.

C. Ohio Attorney General's Office (AG)

1. Provides 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. The Attorney General's Office will:

a. Contact local officials to discuss the program. If a community chooses to implement the program, it must pass an ordinance requiring contractors to register before doing work in the affected area;

b. Coordinate implementation of the program with the sheriff's office, local officials and county, city and township agencies;

c. Assist with the registration process; and

d. Verify the information provided on contractor applications and provide results of the verification to local officials.

Trigger mechanism: Local government must pass an ordinance requiring contractors to register before doing work in the affected area.

D. Ohio Department of Administrative Services (DAS)

1. Provide procurement staff to the ESF-7 desk in the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC), upon request.
2. Coordinate with ESF-7 Support Agencies to identify and obtain listings of buildings and facilities to serve as State mobilization centers, receiving and distribution centers (e.g., warehouses, trucking companies, storage facilities, etc.), and staging areas.
3. Identify buildings and facilities to serve as alternate work locations, if a large, publically-owned building has been damaged or destroyed.
4. Approve suspension of purchasing contract requirements, as defined in Section 125.02-125.11 of the Ohio Revised Code.
5. Provide personnel, as needed, to support ongoing emergency response and recovery operations in the State EOC and/or FEMA Joint Field Office (JFO).
6. Work with companies identified on the Ohio Public Private Partnership list, upon request by Ohio EMA, to manage donations.

E. Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA)

1. ODA regulations allow the department to make temporary allowances and more frequent inspections as plants or operations are recovering to ensure their equipment, process, and facilities meet food safety standards or other standards specifically referenced to that industry. At the local level, there would be some coordination with local health departments for food safety issues.
2. ODA will coordinate the locating of resources in times of emergency, and will act as a “market finder”, “storage finder” and “supply identifier” for entities (farms, processors, warehouses, terminals, etc.) that affect the commerce of agriculture. In agriculture, an important economic activity is bringing raw product to the market for processing.
3. ODA can assist with the movement of food stuffs and products to the appropriate processors. For milk and dairy processing, ODA licenses the trucks that move the product and can assist to allow them to move product farther, such as across state lines if needed. For meat processing facilities, the supply has potential to stay on the farm for longer periods.
4. ODA has the ability to assist producers to find open slaughter facilities within geographic areas (in-state and across state lines) when livestock can stay on the farm no longer. In the cases of meat processing and dairy processing, water is

essential for these facilities to remain open. The water supply, short- and long-term, is critical.

5. To work together, dairy plants/processors have ability to make water potable. Should it be needed, dairy processing plants could become water bottling facilities for human consumption. Thus, these plants could also supply meat processors with potable water to clean their facilities and keep them compliant with food safety standards.
6. ODA's laboratories have the ability to verify the safety of food products and to provide regulatory testing that is required to verify animal health and to support the movement of animals and animal products nationally and internationally.
7. ODA has licensed and mapped all frozen and cold storage facilities for food. In addition, their licensing ability provides various programs to identify storage for multiple products (grain, meat, dairy, water, fruits, vegetables, other food stuffs). In the event of a long term bacterial/insect/etc. outbreak, ODA has the ability to license, contract and oversee services for outbreak control.
8. Through their processes and laboratories, ODA has the ability to certify phytosanitary designation (clean plants/products). ODA works hand-in-hand with federal partners currently for all these programs. ODA has the ability in the permitting processes to make temporary allowances and certain tolerances can be adjusted, yet assure sanitary conditions and food safety.
9. While ODA works closely with farmers, food processors, local governments, and other state agencies in supporting economic recovery from a disaster, the department also draws upon the expertise of Ohio's major agricultural organizations, including:
  - a. The Ohio Farm Bureau
  - b. The Ohio Farmers Union
  - c. The Ohio AgriBusiness Association
  - d. The Ohio Grocers Association
  - e. The Ohio Association of Meat Processors
  - f. Various state commodity groups (corn, soybean, livestock, eggs, poultry, meat, dairy, nurseries, fruits and vegetables, etc.).
10. There are a variety of regulatory activities that must be licensed by ODA. For example, ODA licenses food establishments, food manufacturers, dairy farms, dairy processors, meat and poultry slaughter facilities, grain warehouses, fertilizer plants and pesticide applicators. Here is a complete list of regulatory activities that must be licensed or registered by ODA in order to operate in the state:
  - a. Concentrated Animal Feeding Facilities - R.C. Chapter 903

- b. Agricultural Additives and Lime; Fertilizer - R.C. Chapter 905
- c. Agricultural Seed – R.C. Chapter 907
- d. Apiaries – R.C chapter 909
- e. Bakeries – R.C. Chapter 911
- f. Canneries, Soft Drink Bottling – R.C. Chapter 913
- g. Cold Storage; Individual Lockers – R.C. Chapter 915
- h. Dairy Products – R.C. Chapter 917
- i. Meat Inspection – R.C. Chapter 918
- j. Horse Meat – R.C. Chapter 919
- k. Pesticides - R.C. Chapter 921
- l. Livestock Feeds – R.C. Chapter 923
- m. Marketing (Eggs) – R.C. Chapter 925
- n. Agricultural Commodity Handlers – R.C. Chapter 926
- o. Nursery Stock; Plant Pests – R.C. Chapter 927
- p. DWA and restricted Snakes – R.C. Chapter 935
- q. Animal Diseases – R.C. Chapter 941
- r. Garbage-Fed Swine – R.C. Chapter 942
- s. Livestock Dealers – R.C. Chapter 943
- t. Property Identification (Brands) – R.C. Chapter 947
- u. Rendering Plants and Compost Facilities – R.C. Chapter 953
- v. Dog Breeding Kennels and Retailers – R.C. Chapter 956
- w. Weights and Measures – R.C. Chapter 1327
- x. Concession and Amusement Ride Safety – R.C. Chapter 1711

y. Auctioneer Law – R.C. Chapter 4707

F. Ohio Department of Insurance (ODI)

1. Regulates the state's insurance industry, as authorized in Title 39 of the Ohio Revised Code (ORC).
2. Provides technical assistance to the private business sector and residents, helping them navigate the claim filing process so claims are filed correctly, enabling insurers to make payments more quickly.
3. Prompts insurance companies to quickly process claims and be a catalyst in the recovery and rebuilding phases.
4. Communicates with the insurance companies during a disaster event regarding how the insurers are assisting on site where they have policyholders.

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

1. U.S. Dept. of Labor Dislocated Worker Grants (DWGs) – discretionary funds issued to states to hire dislocated workers and long-term unemployed to help with disaster cleanup following a presidential declaration (FEMA) for Public Assistance. ODJFS applies for the DWG funds on behalf of local Workforce Development Board Areas included in the FEMA declaration within 30 days of the disaster or within 15 days of the FEMA declaration. There is no specific limit to the grant. DWGs permit states and local areas to hire temporary workers to help with demolition, deconstruction, cleaning, repair and reconstruction of public structures, facilities, waterways and lands within the disaster area. Eligible workers must have lost their jobs or homes due to the disaster, or must qualify as returning veterans, dislocated workers or long-term unemployed individuals. DWGs are authorized by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), Title I, section 170. Local areas, project operators, and sub-recipients of DWG funds must adhere to all federal, state and county rules, laws and regulations and other limitations or provisions identified by ODJFS. Trigger mechanism: FEMA declaration of disaster eligible for Public Assistance.
2. U.S. Dept. of Labor Rapid Response funding – grant funding held at the state level to help local Workforce Development Areas provide services to workers who lost their jobs due to natural disasters or mass layoffs. Local Workforce Development Areas apply to ODJFS as soon as demand for services for dislocated workers is known to exceed local funding. Funding pays for job search assistance, re-training, and supportive services to help dislocated workers find new employment. Rapid Response funding is authorized by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), section 134(a) (2)(A). Trigger mechanism: Worker dislocation event, including disasters, where local area resources are insufficient to provide re-employment.

H. Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT)

1. The director of transportation shall have general supervision of all roads comprising the state highway system. The state highway system refers to Interstates, U.S. Routes, and State Routes (see Ohio's Infrastructure Strategy for additional information).

I. Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA)

1. Ohio EMA is the primary agency for Emergency Support Function #14 Recovery and Mitigation (ESF-14), of the state Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). As lead for ESF-14, Ohio EMA personnel will staff the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and work with appropriate state support agencies, federal partners, local governments and non-governmental entities to ensure the coordination of short- and long-term recovery and mitigation operations in Ohio for individuals, families, businesses, governmental agencies and certain private non-profit organizations.

J. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)

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.

1. 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>
2. Other Ohio EPA divisions and offices
- a. Provide technical assistance on regulatory requirements for various types of facilities (e.g., drinking water, wastewater).
  - 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. Provide technical assistance through the Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention.
  - e. 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).
3. 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.
4. Continue to provide information through Ohio EPA's website: regulatory requirements and contact information for all agency programs; etc.  
<http://epa.ohio.gov>
- K. Ohio Public Private Partnership (OP3) of the Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA) and Ohio Homeland Security (OHS)

The Ohio Public Private Partnership (OP3) 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. OP3 maintains a member list that includes utilities, banks, grocers, hospitals, retailers, insurers, major employers and various associations. The Ohio Public Private Partnership can:

1. Provide businesses with information that will help resume operations, and when appropriate, have visibility on projected needs so they can better position their business to serve Ohioans who are recovering from a disaster.
2. Participate on Long Term Needs Committee(s).
3. Serve as a liaison between Ohio Department of Public Safety and private partners on natural and manmade disasters.
4. Develop a list of privately-held types of commodities available for long term recovery needs.
5. Continue to engage business and industry on economic impact.

L. Ohio Rail Development Commission (ORDC)

1. Promote economic development through the Rail Improvement Program. The program has limited funds available for grants and loans to assist with repair of Ohio rail infrastructure and rail lines. Virtually any rail project, public or private, is eligible for funding consideration as long as there are public benefits commensurate with the ORDC investment.
2. Help repair damages to, or replace, active warning devices (i.e., flashers and gates) at public at-grade highway-railroad crossings through the Grade Crossing Safety Program.

M. Ohio 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:

1. Identifies historic places and archaeological sites.
2. Reviews rehabilitation work to income-producing National Register properties for federal investment tax credits.

3. Consults on significance and proposed federally-assisted projects for effects on historic, architectural and archaeological resources.
4. Consults on the conservation of buildings and sites.
5. Offers educational programs and publications.

N. Ohio Treasurer of State (TOS)

1. Renew Ohio – In cases of state severe weather, natural disaster, or other disaster situation (i.e., fire), this program assists small business owners (up to 150 employees) and farm operators who are financing the cost of rebuilding or repairing their businesses through the use of construction or other loans. The Renew Ohio program provides up to a 3% interest rate reduction on these bank loans for up to 4 years. Business owners and farm operators who have suffered severe damage or loss as a result of severe weather, natural disaster or other disaster event are eligible to apply through participating banks.

O. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) – Farm Service Agency (FSA)

Provides federal program benefits to Ohio's farmers and producers for disaster relief and emergency assistance:

1. Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) – Provides financial assistance to producers of non-insurable crops to protect against natural disasters that result in lower yields or crop losses, or prevents crop planting. Eligible producers are required to purchase NAP coverage which pays for production losses in excess of 50% at 55% of the average market price. The 2014 Farm Bill authorizes additional higher coverage levels with additional premium payment. NAP payments are limited to \$125,000 per crop year, per individual or entity. Trigger: At least a 50% crop loss due to natural disaster.
2. Tree Assistance Program (TAP) – Provides financial assistance to eligible orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes and vines damaged by natural disasters. Eligible trees, bushes and vines are those from which an annual crop is produced for commercial purposes. Nursery trees include ornamental, fruit, nut and Christmas trees. Trees used for pulp or timber are ineligible. For tree, bush or vine replacement, the payment is equal to 65% of the actual cost of the practice. For salvaging existing trees, bushes and vines, the payment is equal to 50% of the actual cost of rehabilitation. TAP payments are limited to \$125,000 total per person or entity, per year. Trigger: Tree loss or damage in excess of 15% after adjustment for normal mortality or damage, and eligible losses are due to natural disaster.
3. Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP) – Provides financial assistance to owners of non-industrial private forests to restore forest health damaged by

natural disasters. Funding for EFRP is determined by Congress. Up to 75% of the cost to implement emergency conservation practices can be provided. EFRP payments are limited to \$500,000 per person or entity, per disaster. Trigger: FSA County Committee determination that the natural disaster damage creates new conservation problems that if left untreated would impair or endanger the natural resources on the land, and, significantly affect future land use.

4. Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP) – Provides emergency relief to producers of livestock, honey bees and farm-raised fish for losses due to disease, adverse weather or other loss condition, including blizzards, wildfires, and water shortages, which are not adequately covered by other disaster programs. No person or entity may receive more than \$125,000 total in payments under ELAP, LFP (below), and LIP (below) combined. Trigger: Livestock, honey bees or farm-raised fish death or feed losses and livestock grazing losses, due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.
5. Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) – Provides compensation to eligible livestock producers that have suffered grazing losses due to 1) a qualifying drought condition, and 2) a qualifying fire on federally managed land leased by producers. Payment rate for drought is 60% of the monthly feed cost for either 1, 3, 4 or 5 months, depending on the severity of the drought. Payment rate for a qualifying fire on federally managed rangeland is 50% of the monthly feed cost for the number of days the rancher is prohibited from grazing, not to exceed 180 days. No person or entity may receive more than \$125,000 total in payments under LFP, ELAP (above), and LIP (below) combined. Trigger: County with a U.S. Drought Monitor indicator of D2 (severe drought), D3 (extreme drought), or D4 (exceptional drought) for drought. For fire, documentation from the federal agency.
6. Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) – Provides benefits to eligible livestock producers for livestock deaths in excess of normal mortality caused by adverse weather. Payment rate for eligible livestock owners is based on 75% of the fair market value of the livestock. Payment rate for eligible livestock contract growers (poultry and swine only) is based on 75% of the average income loss sustained by the contract grower with respect to the dead livestock. No person or entity may receive more than \$125,000 total in payments under LIP, ELAP (above), and LFP (above) combined. Trigger: Livestock death due to adverse weather.
7. Haying and Grazing of Conservation Reserve Program Acres (CRP) – Allows emergency haying or grazing of CRP acreage to provide relief to livestock producers in areas affected by severe drought or similar natural disaster. A county must suffer a 40% or greater loss in normal hay and pasture production. (CRP acreage is environmentally sensitive land that farmers agree to remove from agricultural production and plant species that will improve environmental health and quality, in exchange for a yearly rental payment.) CRP participants are

assessed a haying or grazing annual rental payment reduction, generally 25%.  
Trigger: Emergency authorization by the national FSA office, or by a state FSA committee determination utilizing the U.S. Drought Monitor.

8. Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) for Agricultural Producers – Provides emergency funding and technical assistance to farmers and ranchers to repair farmland damaged by natural disasters and for implementing emergency water conservation measures during severe drought. Up to 75% of the cost to implement emergency conservation practices can be provided (i.e., removing debris, repairing fences, providing water for livestock). Trigger: FSA County Committee determination that the natural disaster or severe drought damage creates new conservation problems that, if untreated, would further damage the land; significantly affect the land's productive capacity; represent damage from a natural disaster unusual for the area (except for wind erosion damage); and be too costly to repair without federal assistance in order to return the land to productive agricultural use.
9. Emergency Farm Loans (EFL) – Provides emergency loans to help producers in disaster-declared counties/contiguous counties to recover from production or physical losses due to drought, flooding, other natural disasters, or quarantine. Loans may be used to restore/replace essential property; pay all or part of production costs associated with the disaster year; pay essential living expenses; reorganize the farming operation; or refinance certain debts, excluding real estate. Producers must have suffered at least a 30% production and/or physical loss and may borrow up to 100% of their actual losses minus any disaster related compensation received (i.e., insurance). The maximum loan amount is \$500,000. Loans for crop, livestock and non-real estate losses are normally repaid within 1 to 7 years. Loans for physical losses to real estate are normally repaid within 30 years. Trigger: Disaster declaration by the President or designation by the Secretary of Agriculture of a county(s) as a disaster or quarantine area. A disaster designation by the FSA Administrator authorizes emergency loan assistance for physical losses only, available in the designated/contiguous counties.
10. Disaster Set-Aside (DSA) – Provides producers in declared or designated disaster counties and contiguous counties, who have existing FSA loans and are unable to make their scheduled payments as a direct result of the disaster, the opportunity for FSA to consider set-aside of up to 1 full year's payment. Farmers presently indebted to FSA will be notified of the availability of DSA and have 8 months from the date of declaration or designation to apply. Each payment set-aside must be repaid prior to the final maturity of the note. Any principal set-aside will continue to accrue interest until it is repaid. Trigger: Disaster declaration by the President or disaster designation by the Secretary of Agriculture or FSA Administrator.

For additional FSA disaster program information:

County FSA Offices in Ohio:

<http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?state=oh&agency=fsa>

State of Ohio FSA Office:

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/stateoffapp?mystate=oh&area=home&subject=landing&topic=landing>

USDA - FSA Office:

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/>

- P. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) – Rural Development (RD)
1. Provides Business and Industry (B&I) Guaranteed Loans. The purpose of this loan program is to improve, develop, or finance business, industry and employment and improve the economic and environmental climate in rural communities. Rural Development can guarantee quality loans made by private lenders to business and industry involving manufacturing, wholesale, retail and services. The percentage of guarantee for loans up to \$5 million is 80% and the percentage of guarantee for loans between \$5 million and \$10 million is 70%. Eligible applicants are individual or sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation, cooperative, a for-profit or non-profit entity. Funds may be used for real estate, machinery and equipment, term working capital and debt refinancing. This program is open at all times and not disaster specific.
- Q. U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)
1. Provides low-interest, physical disaster loans up to \$2 million to businesses of all sizes and most private nonprofit (PNP) organizations to repair or replace damaged or destroyed real estate, machinery and equipment, furniture, inventory and fixtures. Trigger mechanisms: Agency-only declaration; a presidential declaration for Individual Assistance; or a presidential declaration for Public Assistance with loans limited to non-critical private non-profits (PNPs).
  2. Provides Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) up to \$2 million to small businesses and most private non-profits (PNPs) suffering from substantial economic injury. Substantial economic injury occurs when a business concern is unable to meet its obligations as they mature, or to pay its ordinary and necessary operating expenses. EIDLs provide the necessary working capital to help small businesses survive until normal operations resume after the disaster. Trigger mechanisms: Agency-only declaration; a presidential declaration for Individual Assistance; a presidential declaration for Public Assistance with loans limited to

non-critical PNPs only; a Secretary of Agriculture declaration and an Agency-only declaration arising from a Governor' certification for economic injury.

3. A business may qualify for both an EIDL and physical disaster loan. The maximum combined business loan amount is \$2 million.
4. Staff SBA Disaster Loan Outreach Centers (DLOCs) or FEMA Disaster Recovery (DRCs) to assist survivors in completing their disaster loan application.
5. Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs), Women's Business Development Centers (WBDCs) and SCORE, a business mentoring organization sponsored by SBA, assist businesses in completing their disaster loan applications. They also provide management and technical assistance to businesses.

R. Local Governments

1. County Government (Emergency Management Agency)
  - a. Serve as a liaison between Ohio EMA and local governments.
  - b. Engage local jurisdictions, business, and industry to assess economic impact.
  - c. Provide initial information on economic loss to Ohio EMA.
  - d. Request activation of the Economic Recovery Team through ESF 14 in the Ohio EOC, if local capability cannot meet the need and the team is not already activated.
  - e. Provide public information and assist with citizen outreach as needed during the economic recovery planning process.
  - f. Support local government efforts to coordinate economic recovery activities with the Ohio Economic Recovery Team.
  - g. Forward information from the Ohio EMA and the State Economic Recovery Team to communities and businesses on availability and application process of assistance programs.
  - h. Include businesses in local recovery planning efforts.

S. Other Resources – Commissions, Authorities, Districts

1. Emergency Management Association of Ohio (EMAO) - Serve as a liaison for county emergency management agencies on the State Economic Recovery Team.
2. Ohio Building Officials Association - The Ohio Building Officials' Association (OBOA) 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.

3. Ohio Floodplain Management Association - The Ohio Floodplain Management Association (OFMA) 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.
4. Ohio Association of Regional Councils
  - a. Ohio's regional planning and development organizations work to strengthen local governments, economies and communities through regional collaboration, strategies and partnerships. As public-based entities governed by policy boards of local elected officials, along with private sector and community representatives, these entities often focus on developing and implementing comprehensive economic development strategies.
  - b. Across rural Ohio, regional councils also serve as Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) local development districts (LDDs).
  - c. Many of Ohio's Regional Councils operate federally funded business development finance programs and revolving loan funds (RLFs) that fill a critical capital gap. In many cases, their funding is used to supplement capital accessed from private sources. Another benefit of these revolving loan fund or business development programs is that they have a primary focus on supporting local economic development, whether local wealth creation or job creation and retention.
  - d. Regional Councils are also using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) services for an array of issues, such as transportation planning and public transportation routing, enhanced 911 services, land use, emergency evacuation routes, flood plain mapping, infrastructure inventory and planning, zoning, school bus routes, special service transportation routes, natural resource management, housing, tourism and economic development.

5. 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.
  
6. 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.
  
7. Ohio AgriBusiness Association – The Ohio AgriBusiness Association is a commercial agribusiness state trade association, which traces its history back to 1880. The Association brings together business in Ohio, who are manufacturers and wholesale/retail suppliers of plant nutrient and protection materials, the grain warehousing and marketing industry, the feed and seed industry, as well as companies providing equipment, financing, insurance, consulting, and other products and services for the agribusiness industry.

## **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