

# **STATE OF OHIO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN**



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

### **TAB E – INFRASTRUCTURE RECOVERY STRATEGY**

#### **FACILITATING AGENCIES**

Ohio Emergency Management Agency  
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency  
Ohio Homeland Security  
Ohio Department of Transportation

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**FACILITATING  
AGENCIES:**

Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA)  
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)  
Ohio Homeland Security (OHS)  
Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT)

**SUPPORT AGENCIES:**

Adjutant General’s Department (AG)  
Ohio Department of Administrative Services (DAS)  
Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA)  
Ohio Board of Regents/Ohio Department of Education (BR/ODE)  
Ohio Department of Commerce (ODOC)  
Ohio Department of Health (ODH)  
Ohio Department of Insurance (ODI)  
Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR)  
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections (ODRC)  
Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA)  
Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC)  
Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC)  
Ohio Rail Development Commission (ORDC)  
Ohio Rural Electric Cooperatives (OREC)  
Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA)  
Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO)  
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)  
U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)  
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)  
U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)  
U.S. Department of Agriculture - Natural Resources Conservation  
Service (USDA-NRCS)  
U.S. Department of Agriculture - Rural Development (USDA-RD)  
Local Governments (County EMA as lead)

**I. INTRODUCTION**

- A. The core recovery capability for infrastructure systems is the ability to efficiently restore infrastructure systems and services that support a viable, sustainable community and that improve resilience to and protection from future hazards. This Infrastructure Strategy serves as a collaborative forum for State government engagement with local and non-governmental representatives to focus on public engineering services that can reduce

risks from disasters and expedite recovery. The collaborative efforts of this Strategy involve government and non-governmental sector partners with expertise in public engineering services, as appropriate, across the infrastructure sectors identified through the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) Partnership Framework. Therefore, the scope of this Strategy includes, but is not limited to, the following infrastructure sectors and subsectors: chemical, commercial facilities, communications, critical manufacturing, dams, defense industry base, emergency services, energy, financial services, food and agriculture, government facilities, healthcare and public health, information technology, nuclear reactors, materials and waste, transportation systems and water and wastewater systems that directly support the physical infrastructure of communities; as well as physical facilities that support essential services, such as public safety, emergency services and public recreation.

- B. **Mission:** Facilitate the integration of the capabilities of state government to support local and other infrastructure owners and operators in their efforts to achieve recovery goals relating to the public engineering of the state's infrastructure systems.

## II. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Declarations are not required to implement this Strategy.
- B. Assistance or resources provided by primary or support agencies are intended to supplement not supplant local resources. Local officials will coordinate with their local agency representatives prior to seeking assistance through the mechanisms of this Strategy.
- C. The county emergency management agencies will coordinate initial contact with impacted local governments.
- D. Following a natural or human made disaster, there will not always be financial assistance provided to infrastructure recovery.
- E. All efforts will be made to coordinate available resources so as to not have any duplication of benefits.
- F. Primary and support agencies have procedures in place or will develop them in order to implement their roles and capabilities and will inform agency field staff that this strategy exists so as not to duplicate efforts.
- G. Primary and support agencies will address gaps and after-action items in a timely fashion.
- H. Primary and support agencies will have dual roles in the Recovery Strategies and may also have a role in response actions. Agencies will have resources and staff available to effectively manage all aspects of a disaster.

- I. Where applicable, trigger mechanisms are outlined within the Roles and Capabilities. If not listed, no trigger is needed other than the need for assistance.
- J. This Strategy uses elements of FEMA’s Natural Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). The NDRF replaces Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14 (Long Term Recovery) from the National Response Framework and utilizes six Recovery Support Functions (RSF). The State of Ohio will maintain ESF 14 as part of its State Emergency Operations Plan (State EOP) functions.
- K. Short and long term is described as the following in ESF 14 (Recovery and Mitigation) of the State EOP (Ohio EMA is the primary agency for ESF 14):
  1. Short-term ESF 14 operations address essential and immediate community and citizen needs by restoring vital services, stabilizing the incident and preserving property. These short-term operations frequently overlap with the response operations and could include: debris management, provisions of temporary facilities for purposes of housing beyond basic sheltering, medical/health and mental health services, basic repairs to homes, businesses and government facilities, identification of vital resources such as schools, grocery stores, day cares, etc., that allow a community to begin the recovery process, etc.
  2. Long-term ESF 14 operations will include missions and issues that require specialized assistance to address unique needs that cannot be satisfied by routine disaster assistance programs or those that may be required for complex restoration or rebuilding challenges. Examples may include: permanent repair or replacement of homes, businesses and governmental facilities, case management for individuals with unmet needs, effective closeout of federal, state and local assistance programs, community planning and capacity building, etc.

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

- A. Identification of infrastructure issues
  1. Recognition of infrastructure 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 infrastructure issues, as the situation warrants.
  2. Alternately, a County EMA Director may initiate the infrastructure 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 Infrastructure Team

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

## IV. ROLES AND CAPABILITIES

### A. Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA)

1. The Disaster Recovery Branch will communicate to other RSF 5 partners financial assistance being provided to communities, educational institutions and certain private non-profit organizations through the following programs:
  - a. State Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) (grant program)
    - (1) Administered by the Ohio EMA, Disaster Recovery Branch, this program provides assistance to local governments and certain private non-profit organizations for costs related to debris removal, emergency protective measures and repair/replacement of facilities. Trigger mechanism: local declaration (gubernatorial for snow events), Governor's written authorization, State Controlling Board approval, budget impact.
    - (2) Provides 75% reimbursement for natural disasters except snow which is 50%.
    - (3) Applicants must file letter of intent and damage assessment within 14 days of the local declaration.
2. FEMA PA Grant Program (Stafford Act and 44 CFR 206 Parts G and H)
  - a. Federal assistance program where eligibility and no less than 75% of funding comes from FEMA. Trigger mechanism: Presidential declaration following governor's submission of request to President through FEMA.
  - b. Declaration criteria include meeting a statewide and countywide per capita, considerations for insurance, events in the past 12 months, etc. (ref: 44 CFR 206.48).
  - c. Two types of declarations can include PA:
    - i. Emergency declaration – limited to emergency protective measures to include direct federal assistance (mission assignments to other federal agencies) or grant assistance (grants to eligible state and local governments).
    - ii. Major disaster declaration – includes all categories of work (debris removal, emergency protective measures and repair/replacement of facilities, road, utilities, etc.).

- d. Administered by the Ohio EMA, Recovery Section, this program provides assistance to state and local governments and certain private non-profit organizations for costs related to debris removal, emergency protective measures and repair/replacement of facilities.
  - e. Applicants must apply to the State within 30 days of the declaration (Request for Public Assistance).
  - f. If declaration includes Category A (debris removal), Recovery Section will inform Ohio Department of Job and Family Services because their National Employment Grant (NEG) is predicated on a Presidential declaration.
3. The Recovery Section 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.
  4. Training and other technical assistance can be found at <http://ema.ohio.gov/RecoveryBranch.aspx>

B. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)

1. In general, provide regulatory guidance that will assist (or not hinder) local communities with recovery efforts following a disaster event. Assistance may extend from immediate disaster response through recovery efforts.
2. Division of Materials and Waste Management
  - a. Provide technical assistance on proper management of waste streams that may be generated from community cleanup or demolition/re-building of structures (solid waste, construction and demolition debris, hazardous waste, scrap tires, etc., regulated under ORC Chapters 3714 and 3734 and OAC Chapter 3745).
  - b. Provide guidance on reuse or recycling of materials, sustainability efforts, or waste minimization.
  - c. Provide technical assistance on regulatory requirements regarding permits, licenses, or other authorizations for facilities that may accept increased amounts of waste because of a disaster event.
  - d. Prioritize the review of submittals for new/modified facilities considered necessary to support local recovery efforts (e.g., new/modified transfer facility to manage waste, following damage/destruction of an existing facility).

- e. Continue to maintain/update the Debris Fact Sheet co-authored with Ohio EMA (provides details on regulated waste streams, examples of each type of waste, and management options).
  - f. Continue to provide information through division website: detailed information on available facilities for waste transfer, disposal, etc., including those authorized to accept special wastes such as asbestos; contact information for division staff/management; contact information for local solid waste management districts that may be able to assist with debris removal and household hazardous waste collection; recycling information; etc. <http://epa.ohio.gov/DMWM>
3. Other Ohio EPA divisions and offices
- a. Provide technical assistance on regulatory requirements for various types of facilities (drinking water, wastewater, etc.).
  - b. Prioritize the review of submittals for new/modified facilities considered necessary to support local recovery efforts (e.g., new/modified drinking water or wastewater treatment facilities, following damage/destruction of an existing facility).
  - c. Provide potential low interest loans through the Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance (related to water systems). No triggers to access; loan applications are accepted at any time.
  - d. 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).
4. Director of Ohio EPA has discretionary authority to issue exemptions or variances from regulatory requirements in specific situations where such exemptions or variances will assist with redevelopment and will not cause harm to the environment, human health, or public safety.
5. Continue to provide information through Ohio EPA's website: regulatory requirements and contact information for all agency programs; etc. (<http://epa.ohio.gov>).

C. Ohio Homeland Security (OHS)

- 1. Following a disaster, OHS engages with the State EOC providing intelligence analysis and production of strategic and actional intelligence; utilizing established

collaborative relationships with critical infrastructure public and private partners; and sharing identified information such as asset vulnerabilities on a need to know basis.

2. 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.
3. 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](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.
4. OHS conducts vulnerability assessments for critical infrastructure facilities. These assessments provide facilities with "options for consideration" which help prevent and mitigate potential threats to these targets, as well as harden these targets and understand the assets capabilities and potential impact/loss if affected by a disaster.

#### D. 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.
2. The director may alter, widen, straighten, realign, relocate, establish, construct, reconstruct, improve, maintain, repair, and preserve any road or highway on the state highway system, and, in connection therewith, relocate, alter, widen, deepen, clean out, or straighten the channel of any watercourse as the director considers necessary, and purchase or appropriate property for the disposal of surplus materials or borrow pits, and, where an established road has been relocated, establish, construct, and maintain such connecting roads between the old and new location as will provide reasonable access thereto.
3. Except in the case of maintaining, repairing, erecting traffic signs on, or pavement marking of state highways within villages, which is mandatory as required by section 5521.01 of the Revised Code, and except as provided in section 5501.49 of the Revised Code, no duty of constructing, reconstructing, widening, resurfacing, maintaining, or repairing state highways within municipal corporations, or the culverts thereon, shall attach to or rest upon the director, but the director may construct, reconstruct, widen, resurface, maintain, and repair the same with or without

the cooperation of any municipal corporation, or with or without the cooperation of boards of county commissioners upon each municipal corporation consenting thereto.

4. ODOT's Office of Permits evaluates and issues permits accordingly for oversize/overweight vehicles for normal infrastructure travel. Under a Governor's Declaration, the Office of Permits will coordinate accordingly.
5. ODOT has resources (Labor, Material, and Equipment) available for maintaining several facets of the infrastructure. Districts and counties react to infrastructure needs. Districts and counties coordinate at the local level.
6. ODOT has multiple programs that can provide financial and technical assistance to local governments in the areas of aviation, bridge and road, major new capacity projects, multi-modal and transit. ODOT annually issues a Program Resource Guide to outline the programs. Local governments should contact District Planning and Engineering Administrators for information.
7. The Federal Highway Emergency Relief program provides emergency funds to the state and counties for the repair or reconstruction of Federal-aid highways and roads on federal lands that have suffered serious damage by natural disasters or catastrophic failures from an external cause.
  - a. This requires a Governor's disaster declaration.
  - b. Repairs made within 180 days after the occurrence of the disaster or failure are eligible for 100% federal reimbursement. Repairs made after 180 days have an 80/20 cost share (federal/local).
  - c. ODOT makes the application, coordinates the damage survey eligibility and processes project finalization and reimbursement.
8. Following a gubernatorial declaration, ODOT resources are available to local governments for issues related to infrastructure.

E. Adjutant General's Department (AG)

1. On order of the Governor, mobilizes for State Active Duty (SAD) and/or T32 Active Duty and assists Ohio EMA, as available to advise, assist, and provide capabilities, personnel, and facilities to the State of Ohio as directed or required.

F. Ohio Department of Administrative Services (DAS)

1. Provide procurement staff to the ESF-7 (Logistics) desk in the State EOC, upon request.

2. Identify buildings and facilities to serve as alternate work locations, if a large, county-owned building has been damaged or destroyed.
3. Approve suspension of purchasing contract requirements, as defined in Section 125.02-125.11 of the Ohio Revised Code (ORC).
4. Provide personnel, as needed, to support ongoing emergency operations in the State EOC and/or FEMA Joint Field Office (JFO).
5. Maintain Multi-Agency Radio Communications System (MARCS) infrastructure.
6. Provide guidance to State and local government, upon request, to ensure that adequate data recovery, protection, and/or disposal processes are followed when harvesting information from damaged facilities (i.e., disposal of computers, storage of hard drives, etc.).
7. Serve as a liaison with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Cybersecurity and Communications, upon request.
8. Provide guidance on the cyber security of alternate work locations, upon request.
9. Provide guidance on standards to follow, protocols to put in place, etc. for the rebuilding of cyber security infrastructure

G. Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA)

1. ODA licenses food establishments, food manufacturers, dairy farms, dairy processors, meat and poultry slaughter facilities, grain warehouses, fertilizer plants and distributorships, etc. All have to be licensed by the state to operate. Also, ODA permits the installation and operation of 230 large livestock and poultry farms. In addition, ODA's Division of Soil and Water Conservation provides training and financial support to Ohio's 88 county Soil and Water Conservation Districts; implements agricultural and non-point source water pollution control programs ; and, enforces agricultural sediment and livestock manure regulations.
2. In the regulatory capacity, ODA has the ability to make temporary allowances and to conduct inspections more frequently as plants or operations are recovering to ensure their equipment, process, and facilities meet food safety, dairy, meat, grain, animal feed, and animal health standards specifically referenced to that industry. At the local level, there would be some coordination with local health departments for food safety issues.
3. 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. ODA also partners with OSU Extension and USDA Farm Service Agencies to assist farmers and producers throughout Ohio during a state emergency.

4. 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 need and provide training in long-term disaster recovery. ODA campus auditorium, classrooms, and conference rooms would be available for training.
  
5. In addition to the database resources discussed in number three above, ODA has the ability to assist with short- and long-term infrastructure system recovery in other ways, depending on the type and severity of the emergency situation. ODA can assist farmers and agribusiness in cases of power failures, natural gas shutoffs, road closures, subsidence and drainage failures, and no water. For example, in cases of power or natural gas shutoffs, ODA can assist farmers, who operate grain bins, dairy parlors, poultry barns, etc., find alternative fuel, such as propane gas or heating oil. In cases of massive road closures, such as the result of an earthquake, ODA can help find water and food for the military to drop off by airplane or helicopter. In case of severe water shortages, ODA can work with bottling operations, such as Anheuser Busch, Coca Cola, Pepsi, etc., to get bottled water to people, animals, farms, and agribusinesses. It is noted that bulk tanks used to haul milk can also haul water. In a variety of emergency situations, ODA can assist in other ways:
  - a. The Animal Health Division can advise and assist in rendering of dead animals, including linking local farmers and communities with Ohio's ten or so rendering facilities;
  - b. ODA's Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory has veterinarians and scientists who can provide quick response and testing support in the event of an animal disease outbreak. The lab is a member of the USDA National Animal Health Laboratory Network.
  - c. ODA's Consumer Protection Laboratory has scientists who can test food, feed, fertilizers, and pesticides. The lab is a member of the USDA and FDA Food Emergency Response Networks. This lab can also support testing that the Ohio Department of Health and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency needs to conduct during an emergency situation;
  - d. ODA works hand-in-hand with federal partners and Ohio's farm, food and agricultural organizations on all of the above referenced areas. ODA's state partners include, but are not limited to, the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, Ohio Federation of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Ohio Farmers Union, commodity groups, Ohio Grocers Association, and the Ohio AgriBusiness Council, which is comprised of the state's major food and agricultural companies.

## H. Ohio Department of Higher Education and Ohio Department of Education (ODHE/ODE)

1. Ohio Department of Higher Education and Ohio Department of Education oversees educational institutions for the state. The Departments are responsible for advising the Chancellor and State Superintendent on issues of statewide importance affecting educational institutions.
2. ODE monitors intra-district open enrollment. Open enrollment allows a student to attend school tuition-free in a district other than the district where his or her parents reside.
3. ODHE/ODE can facilitate discussions between impacted communities and local educational institutions for the possible provision of longer term temporary housing.

## I. Ohio Department of Commerce (ODOC)

1. The Department is made of up 7 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 – Triggered by a Governor’s declaration; Loan amount up to \$300,000 based on funding availability; local governments, municipalities, townships, fire districts, joint fire districts or fire and ambulance districts are eligible to apply using the State Fire Marshall application; no interest loan to be paid back in no more than 20 years and the applicant must contribute 5% of the total project cost; Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 1301:7-7-01(S), Ohio Fire Code 119
  - b. Fire Department Individual Equipment Grant – Triggered by a Governor’s declaration; Grant up to \$25,000 based on funding availability; volunteer fire departments, fire departments, joint fire districts, local governments operating a fire department or local governments contracting for fire protection services are eligible to apply using the State Fire Marshall’s applicant; the applicant can receive a grant up to \$25,000 for firefighting or rescue equipment, gear or similar items or for other fire department needs related to the provision of fire protection services; OAC 1301:7-7-01(T), Ohio Fire Code 120

- c. Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations (BUSTR) Revolving Loan Program – Triggered by a Governor’s declaration; Loan with no minimum or maximum but based on funding availability; political subdivisions or community improvement corporations can apply using the State Fire Marshall’s applicant; no interest loan to be paid back in no more than 10 years and the applicant must contribute 5% of the total cost of project; 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 EOC.
  - a. This Division provides Building Plan Review and Approval to include 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; ORC Sections 3703, 3713, 3781, 3791, 4104, and 4105 and associated OAC provisions.
  - b. This Division can provide technical assistance in terms of Emergency Building Inspection Services in emergency or disaster response situation. Local building or state officials and/or disaster response recovery team officials through the State EOC. Requests for emergency building inspection services are generally run through either local building departments, county or state emergency or disaster response forces.
  - c. Assistance from this Division requires a 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. 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 or state EOC personnel. The Division has internal EOC capability to respond in timely and responsible manner.
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 (see Ohio’s Economic Strategy for additional information).
5. The Division of Securities would be able expedite an approval and/or registration process for securities transactions (see Ohio’s Economic Strategy for additional information).
6. The Division of Liquor Control may be required to re-inspect permit premises (see Ohio’s Economic Strategy for additional information).

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 (see Ohio's Economic Strategy for additional information).
8. The Division 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 (see Ohio's Housing Strategy for additional information).

J. Ohio Department of Health (ODH)

1. ODH's Bureau of Health Preparedness would assist with situational awareness of bed availability in recovering areas through use of the SurgeNet system; if necessary.
2. ODH's Office of Health Assurance and Licensing evaluates and issues licenses for the operation of new long term care facilities or other health care providers and suppliers. Additionally, the Division would facilitate inspections of facilities that want to re-open after clean-up or after the rebuilding of structures.
3. ODH's Office of Health Assurance and Licensing would provide information on requirements and processes for applying for a federal 1135 waiver. The 1135 is a waiver related to federal programs. When the President declares a disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act or National Emergencies Act and the HHS Secretary declares a public health emergency under Section 319 of the Public Health Service Act, the Secretary is authorized to take certain actions. Under section 1135 of the Social Security Act, the Secretary may temporarily waive or modify certain Medicare, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) requirements to ensure that sufficient health care items and services are available to meet the needs of individuals enrolled in Social Security Act programs in the emergency area and time periods and that providers who provide such services in good faith can be reimbursed and exempted from sanctions (absent any determination of fraud or abuse).
4. ODH's Office of Health Assurance and Licensing would evaluate requests for variances of health and safety regulations established under Ohio Administrative Code rules for health care facilities and providers.
5. ODH's Office of Health Assurance and Licensing would receive and investigate health and safety concerns/complaints for licensed and certified health care facilities.
6. ODH's Office of Health Assurance and Licensing establishes contact with long term care providers regarding their operational status.

K. Ohio Department of Insurance (ODI)

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

L. Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR)

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

M. Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections (ODRC)

1. Through a request to the Agency Director, Managing Director of Operations or Special Operations Commander, DRC can provide manpower and light equipment to assist in implementing the infrastructure strategy such as debris removal, chainsaws and light trucks. The request can come from any state official.

N. Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA)

1. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program
  - a. Grants awarded up to \$500,000 for water and sanitary sewer infrastructure improvements.
  - b. Grants awarded on an open cycle. Grants are not disaster specific.
  - c. Eligible applicants include HUD non-entitlement counties, cities and villages. 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.
  - d. Applicants must document an existing health hazard.
  - e. Applicants must provide a minimum of a one to one match for funding.
  - f. The service area of the proposed improvement must be at least 51% low- and moderate-income.
  - g. Applicants must secure all necessary Ohio EPA permits prior to submitting applications for funding.
  - h. All CDBG program requirements apply.
2. 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.
  - 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.
3. 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.
4. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Targets of Opportunity Program
- a. Grants are available for 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.
5. 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 development projects, including infrastructure
  - 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

O. Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC)

- 1. OFCC has several policies that assist State Agencies and public K-12 with reconstruction of facilities in the event of an emergency.
- 2. Under ORC 123.15, the director of OFCC has the authority to exempt a construction project from competitive bidding in the case of emergency or extreme "public exigency." ORC 123.15 provides, in relevant part:
  - a. As used in this section and section ORC 123.21, "public exigency" means an injury; or,
  - b. Obstruction that occurs in any public works and that materially *[physically]* impairs *[to lessen the quality, strength, or effectiveness of something]* its immediate use or places in jeopardy property adjacent to it; an immediate danger of such an injury or obstruction; or,
  - c. An injury or obstruction, or an immediate danger of an injury or obstruction that occurs during the process of construction of any public works and that materially impairs its immediate use or place in jeopardy property adjacent to it.

3. The Director of OFCC may issue a declaration of a public exigency on the director's own initiative or upon the request of the director of any state agency. The director's declaration shall identify the specific injury, obstruction, or danger that is the subject of the declaration and shall set forth a dollar limitation for the repair, removal, or prevention of that exigency under the declaration.
4. Before any project to repair, remove or prevent a public exigency under the director's declaration may begin, the director shall send notice of the project, in writing, to the director of budget and management. That notice shall detail the project to be undertaken to address the public exigency and shall include a copy of the director's declaration that establishes the monetary limitations on that project.
5. In addition, whenever the Director of OFCC declares a "Public Exigency" as provided in Division (C) of section 123.15 of the ORC, the Director shall also notify the members of the Controlling Board.
6. Ohio School Facilities Commission - School Building Emergency Assistance Program Guidelines
  - a. The Program authorizes the Commission to distribute state assistance to school districts for emergency facility projects due to an Act of God. 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."
  - b. The law requires that any state assistance under this program shall be used to pay the cost of only the portion of an emergency project that is not covered by insurance or other public or private emergency assistance received by or payable to the school district.
  - c. Any damage to classroom facilities caused by the age of the facilities or by the lack of timely maintenance to the facilities shall not be eligible for state assistance under this program.
  - d. In 2001-2002, H.B. 640 appropriated fifteen million dollars and funds remain available for the program.
  - e. A school district is required to apply to the Commission within sixty (60) days of the damage occurring, unless waived by the Commission for good cause.
  - f. Districts in the first through 100th percentiles are eligible if they meet the criteria specified by law and in order to qualify for state assistance, a school district shall submit all of the following to the Commission:
    - i. A School Building Emergency Assistance Program Application Form.

- ii. A notarized statement from the school district treasurer certifying that the amount of state assistance requested for the emergency project is not covered by insurance or other public or private emergency assistance received by or payable to the school district.
- iii. A written estimate from a licensed architect, engineer or contractor of the cost to repair the damaged facilities.
- g. The Commission will only consider applications for classroom facilities that are consistent with spaces that the Commission funds in accordance with the Ohio School Facilities Design Manual. For example, the Commission will not consider applications for the replacement of administrative buildings, athletic fields and other areas not considered a classroom facility.
- h. The Commission will conduct an on-site visit of the facility in need of emergency repair or replacement to verify the cause of the need for the emergency repair or replacement of a school facility.

P. Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC)

1. The OPWC reserves \$3 million annually for emergency projects that arise directly out of catastrophic situations that involve an immediate threat to public health and safety, and for which there is no alternative way of addressing the project through local funding or other resources. Emergency funds are reserved on a first-come, first-serve basis. Funding requests are accepted year round. Eligible projects include permanent improvements to roads, bridges, water supply, sanitary collection and treatment, storm water, and solid waste. The program can fund up to 90% of the total project cost.
2. Projects with construction start dates that extend beyond a calendar year will be referred to its respective Public Works Integrating Committee to apply for funding through the OPWC's traditional funding process. Traditional funding is through both the State Capital Improvement Program (SCIP) and the Local Transportation Improvement Program (LTIP). SCIP is a grant/loan program for roads, bridges, water supply, wastewater treatment, storm water collection, and solid waste disposal. LTIP is a grant program for roads and bridges only.

Q. Ohio Rail Development Commission (ORDC)

1. Promote infrastructure recovery 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.

R. Ohio Rural Electric Cooperatives (OREC)

1. OREC compiles the number of power outages and coordinates emergency resources among Ohio's 24 electric cooperatives, with man-power and equipment as the two primary resources. OREC is obligated to coordinate Ohio's electric cooperatives who are willing to assist in this order:
  - a. Assist other Ohio electric cooperatives;
  - b. Assist other electric cooperatives outside the state of Ohio;
  - c. Assist other utilities (investor owned utilities and municipals) if, firstly, OREC declares safety and feasibility in assistance, and secondly, that Ohio's electric cooperatives are willing to assist and also declare it as safe and feasible.

S. Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA)

1. The Emergency Relief Program is a grant triggered by a Governor's or Presidential declaration; local governments who have an existing loan with OWDA may apply and it is an open application process with notification to OWDA of the damage to the water or wastewater system along with cost estimates of the repair; the grant is used as relief from making up to 2 semi-annual payments on existing loans to make the necessary repairs to the drinking or wastewater system caused by the federal and/or state declared disaster; ORC 6121 and 6123
2. The Fresh Water Loan Program is a no minimum or maximum loan program but interest rates change monthly; there are no triggers or application deadlines and loans are approved monthly; local governments are eligible to apply at the OWDA website; loans can be used for planning, design, and construction of drinking water, wastewater, and storm water systems; ORC 6121 and 6123

T. Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO)

1. Title 4905 of the ORC grants the PUCO wide ranging authority over certain utilities, part of which includes authorization for spending regarding infrastructure replacement and for collecting costs to clean up after storms or incidents. This authority encompasses investor-owned water, wastewater, natural gas, and electric companies. It does not include cooperatives or government-owned utility providers.
2. The PUCO can temporarily waive requirements under its authority for vehicles being used in the rebuilding of infrastructure after a disaster, as well as various

requirements imposed on drivers. The PUCO coordinates with the Ohio EMA and the Ohio State Highway Patrol on these issues.

#### U. State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

1. The Ohio History Connection's State Historic Preservation Office is the official historic preservation agency of the State of Ohio. The State Historic Preservation Office:
  - a. Identifies historic places and archaeological sites.
  - b. Reviews rehabilitation work to income-producing National Register properties for federal investment tax credits.
  - c. Consults on significance and proposed federally-assisted projects for effects on historic, architectural and archaeological resources.
  - d. Consults on the conservation of buildings and sites.
  - e. Offers educational programs and publications.

#### V. U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)

1. Provides low-interest, physical disaster loans up to \$2 million to certain Private Non-Profit organizations (PNPs) that do not provide critical services of a governmental nature to repair or replace damaged or destroyed real estate, machinery and equipment, furniture, inventory and fixtures. Trigger mechanisms: Presidential declaration for Public Assistance with loans limited to non-critical PNPs.
2. Provides Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) up to \$2 million to certain PNPs that do not provide critical services of a governmental nature 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 the affected entity survive until normal operations resume after the disaster. Trigger mechanisms: Presidential declaration for Public Assistance with loans limited to non-critical PNPs.

#### W. U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)

1. Public Law (PL) 84-99 provides the District with the authority to plan and respond to natural disasters. Activities include preparedness, advance measures, emergency operations (Flood Response and Post Flood Response), the rehabilitation of flood control works threatened or destroyed by flooding, and provisions of emergency water due to drought or contaminated sources. A detailed discussion of this authority is provided in Engineer Regulation (ER) 500-1-1, Civil Emergency Management

Program. Division has assigned Huntington District as the lead for contingency planning with the States of Ohio and West Virginia based on its authority in ER 500-1-28, the Response Planning Guide. In addition to this authority, the Department of Defense (DoD) has designated USACE as the planning and operating agent for Emergency Support Function #3 (ESF#3) under the National Response Framework (NRF). USACE is a supporting agency for all ESFs.

2. Under the National Response Framework, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is assigned as the primary agency for Emergency Support Function #3 – Public Works and Engineering. The Corps assists the Department of Homeland Security/FEMA by coordinating federal public works and engineering-related support, as well as providing technical assistance, engineering expertise, and construction management to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and/or recover from domestic incidents.
3. Critical Public Facilities Restoration - Temporary replacement of critical public facilities, such as classrooms, health clinics, fire and EMS stations, and other public service facilities, as requested by FEMA.
4. Emergency Infrastructure Assessments - Manage structural safety assessments of commercial and residential structures, as well as the assessments of infrastructure systems, such as water and waste water treatment.
5. The Civil Works programs include water resource development activities including flood risk management, navigation, recreation, and infrastructure and environmental stewardship.
6. The Regulatory Program is committed to protecting the Nation's aquatic resources, while allowing reasonable development through fair, flexible and balanced permit decisions. The Corps evaluates permit applications for essentially all construction activities that occur in the Nation's waters, including wetlands.

#### X. U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

1. The Ports and Waterways Safety Act (33 U.S.C. 1221 et seq.) provides USCG with broad basic authority for the creation of safety and security zones, regulated navigation areas, and orders all of which can be used to control the movement of vessels as well as advance notice of arrival requirements for vessels. It also provides for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of vessel traffic services. In addition, 33 U.S.C. §1226 contains specific authority to prevent or respond to acts of terrorism against individuals, vessels, or public or commercial structures within or adjacent to the marine environment. The statute provides civil penalties for regulatory enforcement, facilitating administration of port safety measures. The statute, as amended, provides authority that supports port safety and security measures needed for Maritime Security regimes and regulations and Marine Transportation System recovery following an incident.

2. The National Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (MTSA) provides a framework for ensuring the security of maritime commerce and our Nation's domestic ports. Additionally, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)/USCG Joint Protocols were established using the foundation provided by the National Strategy for Maritime Security (NSMS), to provide guidance for the recovery of the Marine Transportation System (MTS). The CBP/USCG Joint Protocols provide a forum for joint intergovernmental dialogues and joint government/private sector dialogues to identify and act on important issues to facilitate rapid marine transportation system recovery and resumption of commerce.
3. The USCG's roles in MTS Recovery are:
  - a. Facilitate system stabilization and short-term recovery during the response phase of incident management (notionally less than 90 days).
  - b. Assist in the transition from short-term recovery to long-term recovery efforts performed by others, and (c) support long-term recovery through steady-state activities, and maintain domestic maritime commerce and global supply chain security.

Y. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) – Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)

1. Emergency Watershed Program (EWP) Recovery
  - a. Grant program providing 75% of construction cost (90% in limited resource areas) to restore an impaired watershed(s) to a stable hydrologic function following a natural disaster;
  - b. Grant is triggered by a Presidential declaration (Stafford Act) and local declaration;
  - c. Local units of government are eligible to apply and they will initially submit a written request to the NRCS State Conservationist and then follow with formal application for federal assistance within 60 days of the event;
  - d. The grants can provide technical and financial assistance to communities whose watersheds have been impaired by natural disasters;
  - e. The cost share is 75% federal/25% non-federal (90%/10% in limited resource areas);
  - f. The sponsor is responsible for needed land rights acquisition;

- g. Section 216, Public Law 81-516, Section 403 of Title IV of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978, Public Law 95-334, Section 382, Title III, of the 1996 Farm Bill Public Law 104-127;
  - h. See NRCS WRP web page for further information:  
<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/oh/programs/financial/ewp/>
2. 7 CFR, Part 624: The EWP program can be used whenever a natural disaster creates a sudden watershed impairment that is a threat to life and/or property; recovery is generally limited to removing the hazard and restoring stream hydrology back to pre-disaster conditions. The program cannot be used to rebuild infrastructure (such as roads, bridges, utilities, structures/ buildings).
  3. NRCS does not issue permits but can provide technical assistance for design and construction administration for eligible projects.
  4. NRCS will coordinate with local authorities immediately following the disaster to determine eligibility for EWP; in particular, coordination with local officials and first responders, to determine if the site meets "exigency" criteria (immediate threat of further damage). A request for assistance would trigger Ohio NRCS to immediately contact NRCS headquarters for funding availability.
  5. In July 2013, Ohio NRCS developed the Ohio EWP Recovery plan. Plan can be found at <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/oh/programs/financial/ewp/>; National NRCS WRP policy is here:  
<http://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/RollupViewer.aspx?hid=26433>
  6. Funding for the EWP program is not a budgeted line item, but is in the form of supplemental appropriations from Congress on an as needed and available basis. Therefore, funding to carry out this program is never guaranteed to be available at all times. Eligible project applications are typically put on a "wait list"; limited funding for "exigency" projects may be available from NRCS headquarters

Z. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) – Rural Development (RD)

1. Community Facilities Program
  - a. Provides grants up to \$15,000 (no cost share) and loans up to \$20,000,000
  - b. Not disaster specific, open at all times
  - c. Public bodies and non-profits with populations below 20,000 are eligible to apply. Contact RD office by visiting our website: <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/oh> or call 614-255-2391
  - d. Funds are used to construct, enlarge or improve facilities which provide essential services to rural residents

- e. Program offered thru USDA, Rural Development
- 2. Emergency and Imminent Community Water Assistance Grants (ECWAG)
  - a. Grants of either \$150,000 or \$500,000 with no cost share
  - b. Grants are to assist residents of rural areas that have experienced a significant decline in quality of water
  - c. Public bodies and non-profits with populations below 10,000 are eligible to apply. Contact RD office by visiting our website: <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/oh> or call 614-255-2391
  - d. Open at all times
  - e. Program offered thru USDA, Rural Development

#### AA. Local Governments

- 1. County Government (Emergency Management Agency)
  - a. Serve as a liaison between Ohio EMA and local governments.
  - b. Collaborate with local jurisdictions to assess the infrastructure impact and submit damage assessments and mission requests to Ohio EMA when local resources and mutual aid are nearing exhaustion or exceeded.
  - c. Submit any necessary declarations and letters of intent when access to state agency support, SDRP, Small Business Administration (SBA), or FEMA resources will be needed.
  - d. Organize volunteer support to ease the burden on infrastructure repair workers if possible and locally supported. Examples include:
    - i. Request VOAD support missions, such as Southern Baptist tree crews to assist with opening local roadways,
    - ii. Activation of feeding centers for utility workers upon request of the utility company
  - e. Coordinate with local building authority and utility companies to speed the repair inspection process or reduce/eliminate fees.

- f. Request activation of the Infrastructure Recovery Team through ESF 14 in the Ohio EOC, if local capability cannot meet the need and the team is not already activated.
  - g. Provide public information and assist with citizen outreach as needed during the infrastructure recovery process.
  - h. Support local government efforts to coordinate infrastructure recovery activities with the Ohio Infrastructure Team.
  - i. Forward information from the Ohio EMA and the State Infrastructure Team to communities and businesses on availability and application process of assistance programs.
2. All Other Local Governments
- a. The county government may play a key role in issuing building permits for substantially damaged structures and the construction of community sites.
  - b. A local jurisdiction will have firsthand knowledge of community resources and therefore, they have specific roles and responsibilities for housing issues. They are as follows:
    - 1) For the purposes of this Strategy, a local jurisdiction refers to the elected and non-elected officials from townships and municipalities.
    - 2) The local jurisdictions will play an active role in their own recovery.
    - 3) The local jurisdiction has a key role in assessing local infrastructure needs. This should be done in coordination with the Infrastructure Team.
    - 4) Local needs must be determined in coordination with local communities/ residents/ businesses in the affected areas.

BB. Other Resources – Commissions, Associations, Districts

- 1. Emergency Management Association of Ohio (EMAO) - Serve as a liaison for county emergency management agencies and the Housing 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. Regional councils have the tools to consider all the ramifications of transportation infrastructure on a region and within the state system. With plans in place, regional councils target limited regional resources to deliver the best return on investment 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.
  
  - b. 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.
  
  - c. Most of Ohio's regional councils are federally mandated Metropolitan Planning Organizations that bring local officials together to determine transportation priorities and allocation of federal transportation dollars. Because we work with all the regional partners, we are uniquely qualified to develop integrated multimodal transportation systems. Regional councils work closely with districts of the Ohio Department of Transportation, with the Federal Highway Administration, with the Federal Railroad Administration, and with the U.S. Maritime Administration. We connect local economic development and trade groups with state and federal initiatives to move the work of all forward. In the area of transportation planning, regional councils:
    - i. Support the application of innovative technologies that make Ohio businesses less dependent on foreign resources
  
    - ii. Promote the use of public-private partnerships to help projects move forward.

- iii. Assist Ohio to streamline the process between the FHWA, ODOT, and project awards. Such improved efficiencies increase the state's purchasing power of available dollars.
  - iv. Focus on local quality of life issues: the sustainability and livability of cities, villages, and townships.
  - v. Enhance multimodal freight movement and coordination, including rail, air, water and truck.
  - vi. Rehabilitate existing infrastructure including roads, bridges, water, and sewer systems.
  - vii. Fix, repair, and preserve existing infrastructure including roadways, bridges, and port facilities.
  - viii. Forecast future travel demand and plan infrastructure needs.
  - ix. Ohio's regional councils are essential partners in the development of an integrated, multimodal transportation system. We represent the needs of large and small communities, organize needs and consolidate plans, and integrate local plans with national and federal resources and regulations.
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 Engineers Association of Ohio (CEAO) – The CEAO raises the technical and non-technical standards of service rendered to the general public by the County Engineer and his or 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.

7. Ohio Township Association (OTA) – The OTA is a statewide organization dedicated to promoting and preserving township government, through lobbying efforts and educational forums. The Association was founded on June 28, 1928, and is organized in 87 counties. The OTA has more than 5,200 active members, made up of trustees and fiscal officers from Ohio’s 1,308 townships, and more than 4,000 associate members. Townships encompass the unincorporated area of the state; they serve approximately 35 percent of Ohio’s population and maintain more road miles than any other branch of government with 41,000 miles. Townships maintain cemeteries and can provide police and fire protection, parks and recreation, zoning and waste disposal.
  
8. Ohio Municipal League (OML) – The OML was incorporated as an Ohio non-profit corporation in 1952 by city and village officials who saw the need for a statewide association to serve the interests of Ohio municipal government. When an Ohio municipality becomes an active League member, all of the elected and key appointed officials are eligible to use the available services including the Legal Advocacy Program, Workers' Comp. Group Rating Pool, Ohio Municipal Joint Self Insurance Pool, OML Long Distance Phone Plan, GAP Program and training programs. OML is also a resource for: sample ordinances from other Ohio cities and villages, sample municipal policies, municipal charters, elected and appointed officials salaries, Ohio Revised Code, Ohio Administrative Code, Ohio Attorney General Opinions, Ohio Court Decisions, U.S. Code Service, Federal Register, Department of Taxation reports, publications from other state municipal leagues, National League of Cities reports and publications of national organizations representing municipal officials.
  
9. 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.
  
10. County Risk Sharing Authority (CORSA) - CORSA is a member-owned property and liability risk sharing pool sponsored by the County Commissioners Association of Ohio (CCAO). It was incorporated in 1987 as a not-for-profit corporation. CORSA is governed by nine Directors who are County Commissioners from member counties. The Directors are elected by CORSA members and are eligible to serve three, two year terms. CORSA operates under the authority granted by Ohio Revised Code section 2744.081 and provides property and liability coverage and risk management services to 65 counties and twenty county-affiliated public entities.

11. Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP) – The PEP is a local government self-insurance, risk-sharing pool in which members agreed to share the cost of their claims and related expenses. PEP has nearly 450 Members. In addition to comprehensive property and casualty coverage, PEP Members enjoy personalized loss control services including free access to a national library of risk management articles and videos as well as many other unique and innovative, industry leading features and benefits.
12. Water Management Association of Ohio (WMAO) – The purpose of WMAO is to promote the comprehensive understanding, conservation, and multifaceted use of Ohio’s water resources. This purpose is achieved in numerous ways including: supporting the development, conservation, protection and utilization of water resources of Ohio for all beneficial purposes; assisting in the proper coordination of plans proposed by agencies of the federal, state and local governments, associations, and private enterprises to protect and utilize the water resources of the state; creating a widespread interest in water resources development and conservation by the citizens of Ohio and keeping all members of WMAO fully advised on all matters pertaining to or affecting water resources development and conservation in this state; supporting any and all educational efforts that promote the wise management of Ohio’s water resources; and encouraging needed legislation, both state and national, to carry out WMAO’s objectives.
13. 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.
14. Ohio Rural Community Assistance Program (RCAP) receives state and federal funding under the several programs which will pay for its technical assistance to qualified communities. Availability under each program is limited based on the funding received each year. Communities that do not qualify for grant funded assistance can receive RCAP services for a modest fee. RCAP is administered by the WSOS Community Action Commission, a 501(c)(3) non-profit agency. RCAP also specializes in a number of services not covered under these grants, such as energy audits, rate studies, environmental reports and grant administration, for a modest fee. These programs are targeted to serve communities in rural areas with populations under 3,300. Many of our client communities are very small, with less than a few hundred people. Once a community is enrolled for grant funded assistance, RCAP endeavors to continue providing services as long as necessary to complete the project goals. Often times RCAP will work with a community for several years from start to finish for a major water or sewer project. When demand for services exceeds the

availability of funds, RCAP will enroll new communities on a case by case basis, prioritizing financial need and public health and compliance issues.

## **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