

Health and Social Services Recovery Support Function

Recovery Support Function Annex State of Ohio Emergency Operations Plan



Ohio Emergency Management Agency
2855 West Dublin Granville Road
Columbus, Ohio 43235

Mission:

To coordinate activities to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.

Vision:

A safer future through effective partnerships committed to saving lives and reducing the impact of disasters.

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Agency Responsibilities

Coordinating Agency

Ohio Department of Health (ODH)

Ohio Department of Behavioral Health (DBH)

Supporting Agencies

Ohio Attorney General's Office (AG)

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

Ohio Department of Aging (AGE)

Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA)

Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities (DODD)

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS)

Ohio Department of Medicaid (ODM)

Ohio Department of Veterans Services (ODVS)

Ohio Department of Development (ODOD)

Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA)

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)

Ohio Hospital Association (OHA)

Ohio Public Private Partnerships (OP3) of the Ohio EMA and Ohio Homeland Security (OHS)

Ohio Treasurer of State (TOS)

American Red Cross (ARC)

Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)

Ohio Commission on Hispanic/Latino Affairs (OCHLA)

Ohio Commission on Service and Volunteerism (ServeOhio)

Ohio Statewide Independent Living Council (OSILC)

Ohio Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (Ohio VOAD)

The Salvation Army (TSA)

Local Governments (County EMA as lead)

Scope, Situation Overview, and Assumptions

Scope

- A. Mission: The Health and Social Services Strategy mission is for the federal and state government to assist locally-led recovery efforts in the restoration of the public health, health care, and social services networks to promote the resilience, health, and well-being of affected individuals and communities.

Situation Overview

- A. The core recovery capability for health and social services is the ability to restore and improve health and social services networks to promote the resilience, health, independence, and well-being of the whole community. The Health and Social Services Recovery Support Function (RSF) outlines the state's framework to support locally-led recovery efforts to address public health, health care facilities and coalitions, and essential social service needs. For the purposes of this RSF, the use of the term health will refer to and include public health, behavioral health, and medical services. This RSF establishes a focal point for coordinating recovery efforts specifically



for health and social service needs, and, an operational framework outlining how state agencies plan to support local health and social services recovery efforts. This framework is flexible and can adjust during a disaster to complement local efforts, as needed.

Assumptions

- A. Declarations are not required to implement this RSF.
- B. Assistance provided by coordinating 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 RSF.
- C. The county emergency management agencies will coordinate initial contact with impacted local governments.
- D. Following a natural or human-caused disaster, there will not always be financial assistance available for health and social services recovery issues.
- E. All efforts will be made to coordinate available resources to avoid duplication of benefits.
- F. Coordinating and support agencies have procedures in place or will develop them to implement their roles and capabilities and will inform agency field staff that this support function exists to avoid duplicate efforts.
- G. Coordinating and support agencies will address gaps and after-action items in a timely fashion.
- H. Coordinating and support agencies will have dual roles in the recovery support functions 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 RSF 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 RSFs. The State of Ohio will maintain ESF #14 as part of its State Emergency Operations Plan (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 coordinating agency for ESF #14):
 - 1. Short-term ESF #14 operations address essential and immediate community and resident 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, and identification of vital resources such as schools, grocery stores, day cares, pharmacies, 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.

Planning and Response Principles

Whole Community Integration

This section describes how the Health and Social Services RSF relates to other elements of the whole community. “Whole community” preparedness not only represents the community, but also involves the community and engages the full capacity of the private and non-profit sectors, including businesses, faith-based and advocacy organizations, and the general public in conjunction with government partners.

Access and Functional Needs

A critical component of “whole community” is the inclusion of community members with access and functional needs (AFN) and disabilities in planning efforts. While the term “access and functional needs” may include people with disabilities, it also includes people with limited English language proficiency, diverse cultures, children and the elderly, and those who rely on others for transportation (including those who cannot self-evacuate), among others.

Local-level Government

Coordinating and support agencies can provide technical assistance to local governments during the response phase. MOUs and/or MOAs are not required for this assistance. Technical assistance could be in the form of training on damage assessments and staffing local disaster recovery centers (e.g. individuals from the Department of Insurance or the Attorney General’s Office).

State-level Government

Coordinating and support agencies could assist other states or receive assistance from other states through the emergency management assistance compact (EMAC) in the areas of building inspections, damage assessments, etc.

Federal-level Government

Coordinating and support agencies could assist the federal government in identifying the needs of the whole community by providing demographic information in the impacted communities and/or identifying community leaders who can work to bring together disaster survivors with federal assistance programs.

Non-Governmental Organizations and Private Entities

ESF #14 coordinating and support agencies will work closely with ESF #6 coordinating and support agencies to engage in long-term recovery planning.



Core Capabilities

This plan directly supports a variety of core capabilities, as identified in the National Preparedness Goal. Core capabilities highlighted in gray are directly applicable to the focused efforts of this plan.

CORE CAPABILITIES	PREVENTION	PROTECTION	MITIGATION	RESPONSE	RECOVERY
	PLANNING				
	PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING				
	OPERATIONAL COORDINATION				
	INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING		COMMUNITY RESILIENCE	INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS	
	INTERDICTION AND DISRUPTION		LONG TERM VULNERABILITY REDUCTION	CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION	ECONOMIC RECOVERY
	SCREENING, SEARCH, AND DETECTION		RISK AND DISASTER RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE/ HEALTH AND SAFETY	HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
	FORENSICS AND ATTRIBUTION	ACCESS CONTROL AND IDENTITY VERIFICATION	THREATS AND HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION	FATALITY MANAGEMENT SERVICES	HOUSING
		CYBERSECURITY		FIRE MANAGEMENT AND SUPPRESSION	NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES
		PHYSICAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES		LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	
		RISK MANAGEMENT FOR PROTECTION PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES		MASS CARE SERVICES	
		SUPPLY CHAIN INTEGRITY AND SECURITY		MASS SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS	
ON-SCENE SECURITY, PROTECTION, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT					
OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS					
PUBLIC HEALTH, HEALTHCARE, AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES					
SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT					



Community Lifelines



The Health and Social Services RSF contributes to the stabilization of the health and medical and the food, hydration, and shelter community lifelines.

Concept of Operations

- A. Identification of long-term recovery health and social services issues
 1. Recognition of long-term recovery health and social services 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 long-term recovery health and social services issues, as the situation warrants.
 2. Alternately, a County EMA Director may initiate the health and social services conversation by reporting it through the Field Desk.
 3. In either instance a mission request will be assigned to ESF #14 (Ohio EMA is coordinating agency) via WebEOC.
- B. Operations of the Health and Social Services Team
 1. If needed, the Health and Social Services Team will convene either via conference call or in person at the State EOC. If the issue/mission can be addressed via conference call or a web-based interactive system, that will be the primary method.

Assignments of Responsibility

Ohio Department of Health (Coordinating Agency)

- A. Conduct assessments and monitor health conditions in the communities affected by the emergency and where possible, determine where health problems could potentially occur.
- B. Maintain ongoing epidemiological surveillance and investigation of affected communities to rapidly identify and address health-related emergencies.
- C. Coordinate and support community containment and social distancing strategies. If necessary, public health may issue isolation and quarantine orders to control and suppress a communicable disease or other threat to the public's health.
- D. Coordinate state emergency response to health and medical problems through the State EOC for assessment, response, and recovery.
- E. Provide consultation and technical guidance for food service sanitation programs and repair, disinfection and sampling of private water systems, assist with sampling of private water systems and/or provide support to local health districts conducting sampling, maintain and



provide lists of registered, local water haulers, and provide information on proper maintenance and disinfection of hauled water storage tanks.

- F. Provide consultation for repair or remediation of household sewage treatment systems, housing sanitation, vector control, and public health nuisances.
- G. Coordinate and support community environmental health to include vector control, waste management, wells, food supplies, and indoor/outdoor environment.
- H. Assist local health districts in their emergency shelter inspection programs.
- I. Assist with the coordination of sheltering-in-place of hospitals, long-term care facilities, nursing homes, and affected communities.
- J. Perform examinations and analyses of possibly hazardous and contaminated substances throughout the disaster and coordinate with ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials Response) on HAZMAT issues.
- K. Provide information on the types and locations of authorized radioactive materials used and stored throughout the State of Ohio.
- L. Coordinate with radioactive materials licensees to verify presence, condition, and continued secure storage of licensed radioactive materials in disaster response areas.
- M. Assist with designation of alternate storage locations for unsecure radioactive materials in disaster response areas.
- N. Assist disaster response organizations with radiation detection processes and equipment.
- O. In radiological type emergencies and recovery, advisories, bans, and/or embargos may need to be issued to protect the public from food products, water, or animals contaminated by radiation. As chair of the Ingestion Zone/Recovery and Reentry Advisory Group (IZRRAG), which includes Ohio EPA, Ohio EMA, ODA, and ODNR, ODH will take the lead in presenting IZRRAG recommendations regarding advisories, bans, and embargos.
- P. Conduct inspections of licensed long-term/residential care facilities and licensed health care facilities/programs/services to ensure compliance with the licensure requirements to ensure the health and safety of Ohio's health care consumers. Evaluate requests for waivers or variances from specific licensure requirements.
- Q. Carry out the Certificate of Need application process for the construction, replacement, and renovation of long-term care facilities that may have been affected by the event.
- R. After the President has declared an emergency or disaster under the Stafford Act or the National Emergencies Act; ODH will provide information and act as a resource for providers or supplierd (e.g., long-term care providers, nursing home, hospitals, etc.) questions regarding an 1135 waiver request being submitted to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Regional Office. CMS will review and validate the request utilizing a cross-regional Waiver Validation Team. CMS will provide the provider with a verbal, email, or written letter of approval. Requests must provide sufficient information to justify the actual need and what law or regulation is being waived, why, and for how long. The 1135 waiver does not allow for anticipatory waivers, there must be an actual, current emergency. Common examples of waivers include: bed increases; length of stay waivers; temporary relocation of residents to other facilities with non-waived bed increases granted; and short-term relocation of emergency departments of hospitals.
- S. Provide health and medical-related information and/or advisories to the public.



- T. Coordinate health recovery efforts at the Joint Field Office as needed.
- U. Perform/coordinate laboratory testing activities, including guidance on specimen collection and transport, as appropriate.
- V. Perform laboratory and confirmatory testing throughout recovery operations in accordance with the services listed in ODH Laboratory Client Services Manual.
- W. Coordinate pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, and supplies as needed during the recovery phase.
- X. Assist with situational awareness of bed availability in recovering areas through use of the EMResource system; if necessary.
- Y. Locate and coordinate local, regional, state, and federal health and medical resources during both response and recovery.
- Z. Support the continued delivery of non-emergency health care programs by local health districts throughout the recovery.
- AA. Support family re-unification programs; if needed.
- BB. Support local vital statistics offices with filing and issuance of birth and death certificates, as well as prompt approval of permits for disposition.
- CC. Provide health equity subject-matter expertise. Guidance will be available to such entities as state agencies, local health departments (LHDs), and community-based organizations to mitigate risks from disasters among racial and ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable populations using health disparity elimination strategies; combining/applying market research data with various data sources; using integrated GIS analytical tools to enhance situational awareness; and applying segmentation analysis to maximize the use of emergency information.
- DD. Coordinate and support examinations and analyses of possibly hazardous and contaminated substances throughout the recovery.
- EE. Coordinate and support mass fatality management during recovery operations.
- FF. Maintain vital statistics and vital records throughout response and recovery as needed.
- GG. Coordinate and support mass prophylaxis, dispensing, or vaccination of the community as needed during recovery.
- HH. Locate and coordinate local, regional, state, and federal health and medical resources for recovery.

Ohio Department of Behavioral Health (Coordinating Agency)

- A. Ohio MHAS, under authority of the director and as determined appropriate, coordinates the use, direction, and allocation of behavioral health resources in support of local response and recovery to disasters and declared state emergencies.
- B. Ohio MHAS works in coordination and collaboration with community Alcohol Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Boards, behavioral health provider organizations, and other emergency responders (e.g., law enforcement, Red Cross, EMA, Health) to identify, assess, and address short and longer termed behavioral health needs including mental and substance use needs of consumers, individuals, and communities impacted by emergency and disaster events.



- C. Ohio MHAS, in coordination with ADAMHS Boards, provider organizations, housing, and community partners, works to identify consumers who are or may become at risk of displacement or loss of primary housing.
- D. Ohio MHAS assists ADAMHS Board(s) and local behavioral health and housing providers in supporting affected consumer resident transition to other temporary, permanent, or supportive emergency housing and linkage to appropriate level behavioral health services and intervention.
- E. Ohio MHAS state mental health care hospitals and facilities may provide temporary emergency shelter as resources are available and determined appropriate by Ohio MHAS director and deputy director of hospital services and designated leadership.
- F. Ohio MHAS works with Ohio EMA and state partners to develop appropriate behavioral health emergency messaging for targeted populations and the general population in coordination with the Joint Information Center (JIC) and public information personnel.

Ohio Attorney General's Office (Support Agency)

- A. Consumer Protection Section – The Consumer Protection Section protects Ohioans from predatory and illegal business practices. With authority granted by the Ohio Consumer Sales Practices Act and other statutes, the section enforces laws that prohibit unfair and deceptive practices including but not limited to false advertising, shoddy workmanship, and failure to perform services or to deliver goods. Consumers have the ability to report scams, file a complaint, or research whether a business has complaints on file with the Attorney General's Office. The Consumer Protection Section also provides consumer education, business education, and a free informal dispute resolution process to resolve consumer complaints. The Consumer Protection Section can be reached at 1-800-282-0515, or through the Ohio Attorney General's website <http://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov>.

Ohio Department of Higher Education and Ohio Department of Education (Support Agencies)

- A. The Ohio Department of Higher Education and the Ohio Department of Education oversee educational policy and compliance for the educational entities in the state. The departments are responsible for advising the Chancellor and State Superintendent on issues of statewide importance affecting educational institutions.
- B. ODE monitors 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.
- C. ODHE/ODE can facilitate discussions between impacted communities and local educational institutions for the possible provision of longer term temporary housing.

Ohio Department of Aging (Support Agency)

- A. Serve as an advocate for older adults and their caregivers.
- B. In conjunction with Ohio's 12 Area Agencies on Aging (AAA) and 12 Regional Long-term Care (LTC) Ombudsman Programs, assess the impact the disaster has on older adults, long-term care supports and services providers, (e.g., senior centers, nutrition programs) facilities (e.g., residential care facilities), and identify short and long-term needs and RSFs.



- C. Serve as liaison to Area Agencies on Aging, which may have the following roles in responding to and recovering from disasters:
1. Coordinate with and support local aging service providers (e.g., councils on aging, senior centers, nutrition providers, transportation providers, chore providers).
 2. Identify and address unmet needs among older adults and their caregivers (e.g., respite care) and providers in the disaster area.
 3. Contact their older existing consumers receiving long-term supports and services to determine whether they need chore services, home repair, and/or other services.
 4. Arrange services necessitated by the disaster to support older adults in the community, if funding is available.
 5. Ensure that relocated consumers continue to receive needed long-term care supports and services.
 6. Maintain a presence at county EOCs and/or Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs), either in-person or by providing contact numbers and resource materials, and if necessary serve on local unmet needs and or recovery committees.
 7. Help older disaster survivors establish eligibility and complete applications for disaster relief services and disaster assistance programs. Follow-up with individuals to ensure they received the assistance for which they were eligible.
 8. Facilitate the pre-admission screening and resident review process for disaster survivors that need to be temporarily relocated to nursing homes.
- D. As applicable and when available, administer funding made available via Older Americans Act (OAA) Disaster Assistance Grants and/ or Disaster Relief:
1. Section 310 of the Act provides the ability of the Administration for Community Living (ACL) to provide very limited amounts of disaster assistance to reimburse states and tribes for responding to presidentially-declared major disasters. This disaster assistance is available to states and tribes who submit applications for such assistance as described at <https://acl.gov/grants/disaster-assistance-state-units-aging-suas-and-tribal-organizations-major-disasters-0>.
 2. Requests for a declaration of a “major disaster” as set forth in section 401(a) of the Stafford Act may be appropriate and encouraged for governors and tribal leaders to consider requesting such a declaration. Should a state or tribe (Title VI grantee) request and receive a major disaster declaration by the president under the Stafford Act, this declaration triggers disaster relief authority in the Older Americans Act (OAA). Once this major disaster declaration request by a state is approved, Section 310(c) permits states to use any portion of the funds made available under any and all sections of the Act for disaster relief for older individuals. In this regard, flexibility is provided for states – without the need for a separate application, transfer request, or request for a waiver -- to use existing allocations already made to them under Title III-B, C-1, C-2, D, and E for disaster relief. This means that a state may use Title III-B, C-1, C-2, D, and/or E funds for any disaster relief activities for older individuals or family caregivers served under the OAA, which may include, but are not limited to: providing drive through, take out, or home-delivered meals; providing well-being checks via phone, in-person, or virtual



means, and providing homemaker, chore, grocery/pharmacy/supply delivery, or other services

- E. Regional representatives of the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman responsibilities are to:
1. Communicate with first responders about support needs for consumers of long-term care of any age and in any location.
 2. Identify and assure that unmet needs are met.
 3. Follow displaced consumers to assure that they are able to return to their preferred home as soon as possible.
 4. Provide assistance with selecting alternative long-term services and support as needed.
 5. Assist individuals with recovery of personal property.
 6. Communicate with regulatory agencies and the State Long Term Care Ombudsman.

Ohio Department of Agriculture (Support Agency)

- A. ODA licenses or permits food warehouses, food manufacturers, dairy farms, dairy processors, large poultry and livestock operations, meat and poultry slaughter facilities, grain warehouses, nurseries, and fertilizer plants and distributorships. All have to be licensed or permitted by the state to operate.
- B. 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.
- C. ODA's Food Safety Division, Dairy Division, Meat Inspection Division, and 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 the OSU Extension and USDA Farm Service Agencies to assist farmers and producers throughout Ohio during a state emergency. In addition, ODA's Division of Soil and Water Conservation, and its partner County Soil and Water Conservation Districts, can assist farmers with returning the soil to a productive state; help with debris removal; design and participate in the repair of damaged roads and streams; and assist with the recovery of livestock and waste systems.
- D. ODA may not have training specific to long term disaster recovery for businesses but can identify through stakeholder audiences who do have those resources: Ohio Farm Bureau, Ohio Farmers Union, a variety of 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's campus auditorium, classrooms, and conference rooms would be available for training.
- E. 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, 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., to 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.

- F. ODA can also assist in emergencies in the following areas:
1. The Animal Health Division can advise and assist in rendering of dead animals, including linking local farmers and communities with Ohio's 10 or so rendering facilities.
 2. ODA's accredited Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory has veterinarians and scientists who can provide quick response and testing support in the event of an animal disease outbreak. This lab can assist the Ohio Department of Health in the event of a human health disease outbreak, such as infections involving Salmonella, E.Coli, and Listeria. The lab is a member of the USDA National Animal Health Laboratory Network.
 3. ODA's accredited Consumer Protection Laboratory has scientists who can test food, feed, fertilizers, and pesticides. 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. The lab is a member of the USDA and FDA Food Emergency Response Networks.
 4. 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, Ohio Farmers Union, commodity groups, Ohio Grocers Association, and the Ohio AgriBusiness Association, which is comprised of the state's major food and agricultural companies.

Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities (Support Agency)

- A. Coordinate with the county EMA and/or Red Cross and other shelter providers to disseminate information for assistance to DD communities in need of medical care or social services.
- B. State Developmental Centers and facilities may provide temporary emergency shelter as a resource for consumers as determined by senior leadership staff.
- C. Assist in supporting resident transition to other temporary, permanent, or other supportive healthcare facilities through appropriate level health and social services.
- D. Work with county boards for developmentally disabled to identify consumers who are or may be at risk and in need of health and social services.
- E. Assist Ohio EMA and local governments with the coordination of interim health and social service providers.
- F. Monitor, facilitate, provide situational awareness, and support communication between developmental centers and state partners.



Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (Support Agency)

- A. The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services' (ODJFS) mission is to improve the well-being of Ohio's workforce and families by promoting economic self-sufficiency and ensuring the safety of Ohio's most vulnerable citizens.
- B. The ODJFS Offices of Family Assistance and Workforce Development provide disaster related support and technical assistance to local County Departments of Job and Family Services, Workforce Investment Boards and child care providers/centers. The ODJFS Office of Unemployment Insurance administers disaster related unemployment benefits to eligible residents.
- C. From response through short-term recovery operations: ODJFS would provide support and technical assistance for the local county administration of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Disaster Assistance, Non-TANF Disaster Assistance and Disaster Food Assistance programs. ODJFS would also provide technical assistance to child care providers/centers.
- D. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Disaster Assistance – federally funded. Each County Department of Job and Family Services determines the application process and the amounts of benefits and services to be provided based on local needs and available resources. Those seeking assistance may apply at their local County Department of Job and Family Services. Families must: live in the affected county; have been adversely impacted by the emergency condition; have evidence of economic need (meet income limits) and; include, at minimum, a pregnant woman or minor child. Trigger mechanism: Governor's declaration that the county is in a state of emergency.
- E. Non-TANF Disaster Assistance – paid from Ohio's general revenue fund. Each County Department of Job and Family Services determines the application process and the amount of benefits and services to be provided based on local needs and available resources. This benefit/service is targeted to the elderly or disabled. Individuals cannot be eligible for TANF Disaster Assistance, cannot have minor children, and must be 55 years old or older or currently receiving some sort of disability benefit payments. Individuals must; live in the affected county; have been adversely impacted by the emergency condition and; be determined to be in need as defined by the local county agency. Trigger mechanism: Governor's declaration that county is in a state of emergency.
- F. Disaster Food Assistance – eligible residents may be able to receive one month's worth of emergency food assistance benefits through the Disaster Food Assistance program. It may be possible to receive these benefits while not being eligible for "regular" food assistance benefits through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). To be eligible, individuals must: have lived in the affected area at the time of the disaster; plan on purchasing food during the benefit period and; meet certain income requirements. Individual must also have experienced one or more of the following:
 - 1. Food damaged by disaster event or spoiled as result of power outage
 - 2. Damage/destruction of home or self-employment business
 - 3. Disaster related expenses you don't expect to be reimbursed for during benefit period (i.e. home/business repairs, temporary shelter costs, evacuation costs, personal injury, funeral costs, etc.)



4. Lost or inaccessible income or delay in receiving your income for half the benefit period
 5. Inaccessible cash resources (i.e. bank closed because of disaster)
 6. Trigger Mechanism: Area declared a disaster by the President of the United States.
- G. Child Care Services – licensed child care providers and type A homes (7-12 children) are required by OAC sections 5101:2-12-16 and 5101:2-13-16 to have a detailed emergency preparedness plan including provisions for shelter in place and reunification with parents. Residents in need of child care services as the result of disaster would contact their local County Department of Jobs and Family Services to apply for publicly funded child care services.
- H. During Response Recovery Operations: ODJFS would administer the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) Disaster Unemployment Assistance, DOL Disaster Dislocated Worker Grant (DWG) and DOL Rapid Response funding programs.
- I. Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) – authorized by the Stafford Act, funded by FEMA and administered by ODJFS under the guidance of DOL. Provides weekly benefits to individuals who are unemployed as a direct result of a disaster, but who are ineligible for regular unemployment compensation. Benefits may be paid for as long as DUA is in effect, up to 26 weeks. Eligibility may also include individuals who are prevented from beginning employment or self-employment due to the disaster. Trigger mechanism: Area declared a disaster by the President of the United States.
- J. U.S. Dept. of Labor Disaster Dislocated Worker Grants (DWGs)– discretionary grants awarded by the Secretary of Labor. DWGs provide resources to states and other eligible applicants to respond to large, unexpected layoff events causing significant job losses. This funding is intended to temporarily expand capacity to serve dislocated workers, including military service members, and meet the increased demand for employment and training services, with a purpose to reemploy laid off workers and enhance their employability and earnings. Disaster DWGs provide funding to states to create temporary employment opportunities to assist with clean-up and recovery efforts, when an area impacted by disaster is declared eligible for public assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or otherwise recognized by a federal agency with authority or jurisdiction over federal response to the emergency or disaster. 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 under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), Title I, section 170, effective July 1, 2015. Local areas, project operators, and sub-recipients of DWG funds must adhere to all federal, state, and county rules, laws, regulations, and other limitations or provisions identified by ODJFS. Trigger mechanism: FEMA declaration of disaster eligible for Public Assistance.
- K. U.S. Dept. of Labor Rapid Response funding – grant funding held at the state level to help local Workforce Investment Areas provide services to workers who lost their jobs due to natural disasters or mass layoffs. Local Workforce Investment Areas apply to ODJFS as soon as demand



for services for dislocated workers is known to exceed local funding. There is approximately \$8 million per year in grant funding available for Ohio. Funding pays for job search assistance, re-training, and supportive services to help dislocated workers find new careers. Rapid Response funding is authorized by the Workforce Investment Act, section 134(a)(2). Trigger mechanism: Worker dislocation event, including disasters, where local area resources are insufficient to provide re-employment.

Ohio Department of Medicaid (Support Agency)

- A. The Ohio Department of Medicaid (ODM) currently provides medical insurance coverage for 3.1 million Ohioans. The ODM team has access to and can provide verification of medical coverage in any event, including during a disaster, to assure verification of payment and to validate eligibility. Medicaid coverage is available based on presumptive eligibility.
- B. Pharmacy benefits (employ a 72 hour emergency prescription refill provision) and access to data to relay real-time medication needs for individuals impacted by a natural or human-caused disaster.
- C. Response to individuals who have in-home care needs: The ODM has a response strategy in place to assure that individuals impacted by various types of disasters are able to continue to have their needs met. This includes an acuity-based model for contact and intervention.
- D. Nursing homes are required by OAC 5160:3-02.7 and in accordance with 42 CFR 483.73 to develop a detailed written emergency plan of procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency or disaster. The plan includes: procedures for securing emergency shelter, procedures for resident care, procedures for contacting physicians and family, and procedures for transportation and hospitalization and for records transfer. Nursing homes are required to inform ODM of activation of their emergency resident relocation plan within one day and provide at least weekly updates to the ODM Emergency Relocation Coordinators.
- E. Communication: The (ODM) maintains partnerships with various stakeholder networks, including home-health agency providers, and can quickly and effectively deploy updates and information to these networks.
- F. ODM will initiate a request, when appropriate, for a waiver under Section 1135 of the Social Security Act to ensure sufficient health care items and services are available for consumers of our Medicaid/CHIP programs.

Ohio Department of Veterans Services (Support Agency)

- A. The Ohio Veterans Home in Sandusky, OH can provide:
 - 1. 100+ Red Cross cots to be set up in Vets Hall Great Room to provide temporary housing to area residents.
 - 2. Depending upon our census, may have up to 20 additional rooms/beds available.
 - 3. Our food service maintains one full week of cooked food (based upon the menu) and up to 3 days' worth of canned goods.
 - 4. Social workers can provide mental health services/counseling.
 - 5. Generators can operate up to two weeks and we have two weeks' worth of fuel for our boilers.



6. We have a 500 gallon water tank and up to an additional 500 gallons through portable containers.
 7. Medical supplies maintained are sufficient for maintaining resident needs.
- B. Ohio Veterans Home Background Information:
1. Nursing Facility:
 - a. The Ohio Veterans Home in Sandusky is a 427-bed nursing home facility. Two levels of care are offered: standard care for those veterans in need of any intermediate level of care and special care for veterans with Alzheimer's disease and other types of dementia. The home opened in 1888 to care for veterans of the Civil War, and has been in continuous operation since. It is located near Lake Erie, in the heart of Ohio's family-friendly lakeshore attractions and recreational hub.
 2. Domiciliary Facility:
 - a. Eligible veterans who need medical care but are capable of living independently have the option of living in the "Dom" at the Ohio Veterans Home – Sandusky. The "Dom," short for "Domiciliary," offers 293 beds, a dining facility, and necessary medical care to eligible veterans. Dom residents each have their own room with cable access and a shared bath. The wing features two reading lounges, a computer lounge, recreational facilities, clubs, and regular and special activities.
- C. The ODVS can also provide links to local VA facilities (healthcare, benefits and cemeteries) in Ohio and surrounding states. The local facilities can help provide access to emergency financial assistance, limited transportation service for veteran medical purposes, and links to NGOs (e.g. Team Rubicon) whose primary mission is veteran's services.

Ohio Department of Development (Support Agency)

- A. Through the Community Service Block Grant, ODSA's Office of Community Assistance (OCA) funds Community Action Agencies. Ohio Community Action Agencies (CAAs) are charged with developing and delivering programs and services based on a comprehensive community needs assessment. CAAs are sometimes a direct part of the local health services network. Some operate medical and dental clinics, for example. In other cases, the CAA may refer customers to the social and health services they need as part of an overall case management process.
- B. In the case of emergencies including those associated with extreme weather events or industrial accidents, CAAs have historically had the ability to submit applications to OCA for expedited Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funding to assist income-eligible customers impacted by the event.
- C. Local CAAs are called upon and do assist income-eligible customers - during emergencies - to the extent that they have the opportunity, the capacity, and the funds to do so.

Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Support Agency)

- A. Ohio EMA is the coordinating agency for ESF #14 Recovery and Mitigation, of the State EOP. As the coordinating agency for ESF #14, Ohio EMA personnel will staff the State 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 regards to health and social services.

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Support Agency)

- A. 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.
- B. Division of Materials and Waste Management
 - 1. 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).
 - 2. Provide guidance on reuse or recycling of materials, sustainability efforts, or waste minimization.
 - 3. 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.
 - 4. 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).
 - 5. 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).
 - 6. 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>
- C. Other Ohio EPA divisions and offices
 - 1. Provide technical assistance on regulatory requirements for various types of facilities (drinking water, wastewater, etc.).
 - 2. 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).
 - 3. 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.
 - 4. 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).
- D. 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.

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

Ohio Hospital Association (Support Agency)

- A. Identify hospitals and healthcare facilities that have been affected by the disaster/event and provide situational awareness to state partners.
- B. Provide hospitals with information that will help resume operations, and when appropriate, have visibility on projected needs so hospitals and healthcare facilities can better serve their communities.
- C. Monitor, facilitate, and provide situational awareness and support communication between hospitals and state partners.

Ohio Public Private Partnership of the Ohio Homeland Security (Support Agency)

- A. 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 the Ohio Department of Public Safety and private partners on natural and human-caused 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 impacts.

Ohio Treasurer of State (Support Agency)

- A. ReEnergize Ohio – In cases of state severe weather, natural disasters, or other disaster situations (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 ReEnergize 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 disasters, or other disaster events are eligible to apply through participating banks.
- B. ECO-link -In cases of damage from severe weather, natural disasters, and certain other disaster situations, the Treasurer's Office offers an interest rate reduction program called ECO-link. This program assists homeowners who are financing the cost of rebuilding or repairing their homes



through the use of construction or other loans, by providing up to a 3% interest rate reduction for up to 7 years. Homeowners who have suffered severe damage or loss are to apply with a participating bank.

- C. Ohio Linked Deposit website: <http://tos.ohio.gov/initiatives-for-a-stronger-ohio/>

American Red Cross (Support Agency)

- A. When executing our recovery mission, the American Red Cross will always provide:
1. Community Recovery Strategy Development: Provide leadership, technical assistance, preparedness, and resiliency information to the overall recovery efforts in affected communities.
 2. Casework /Recovery Planning: Provide assistance to families and individuals in developing recovery plans, accessing the full range of community and government resources, advocacy, and problem solving.
 3. Direct Client Assistance: Where and when there is no federal declaration for Individual assistance or when such a declaration will be delayed, provide financial assistance. Even in the event of a federal declaration, financial assistance may be provided for undocumented individuals or others ineligible for individual assistance.
 4. Preparedness Information: Distribute safety and preparedness information in affected and adjacent communities to reduce post-disaster deaths and injuries and to inform people near the affected area.
- B. When resources allow, the American Red Cross will provide, in order of priority:
1. Additional financial assistance: Provide resources when such expenditures will allow for the completion of family or individual recovery (e.g. health, mental health, housing/building and repair, occupational supplies, etc.).
 2. Partner and Interagency Support: Provide technologies such as interagency case management systems, material support, grants, and negotiated expenses to facilitate the work of the community partners.
 3. Community Preparedness and Resilience Building: Build community resilience through disaster preparedness and capacity building to respond to future events.

Corporation for National and Community Service (Support Agency)

- A. The Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) is a federal agency that helps Americans improve the lives of their fellow citizens, strengthen communities, and fosters civic engagement through service and volunteering. Grants fund the national service programs and are made on a case-by-case basis, depending on the nature of the disaster and the availability of appropriated funds.
- B. In Ohio, both the CNCS Regional Office and the Ohio Commission on Service and Volunteerism, aka ServeOhio, operate under the CNCS:
1. The CNCS Regional Office manages AmeriCorps VISTA and AmeriCorps Seniors.
 2. ServeOhio manages AmeriCorps State programs.
- C. CNCS-funded organizations in Ohio have the ability to divert national service volunteer resources to help respond to local disasters. The CNCS Regional Office does not have the authority to deploy these resources but rather has the ability to reach out to directors of



AmeriCorps VISTA and AmeriCorps Seniors to ask that they consider deploying them. ServeOhio assumes that role for AmeriCorps State and National programs.

Additionally, national service programming may be augmented or new programming may be created after an event to support long term recovery. This support is based on availability of appropriated funds and the support of sponsoring local, state, tribal government, nonprofits, or faith-based organizations.

- D. The CNCS Disaster Services Unit (DSU) has agency-wide responsibility for the coordination of CNCS disaster services activities. The DSU provides expertise, ongoing support, and access to a network of dedicated volunteers. Its overall goal is to “build the capacity of national service network organizations to help their states and localities prepare, respond to, recover from, and mitigate disasters and increase community resiliency.”

Nationwide, much of CNCS’s disaster response is guided by the DSU. Following a disaster in Ohio, the CNCS Regional Office can connect the Ohio EMA with the DSU, which has the ability to deploy out-of-state resources depending on resource availability and the nature of the disaster. Specifically, regarding health and social services recovery, national service has regularly supported case management, public facilities restoration, support services for access and functional needs (AFN) communities, and others through grant-based programming and direct services programs. For long-term recovery support, the CNCS DSU can be contacted at dsu@cns.gov.

- E. CNCS DSU Support and Activities – Regardless of the size of an event, there is at least one national service program that can meet key needs in the response and recovery phases.
 - 1. Response support and activities include: volunteer coordination/operations support; operate base camps; mass care shelter and feeding operations; community and public information outreach; warehouse and donations support; call center operations; direct services of debris removal, mucking/gutting, blue roof tarping.
 - 2. Recovery support and activities include: home construction/repair; public facilities renovation; needs assessment; case management; disaster recovery center support; long-term recovery committee support, volunteer reception center support.

Ohio Commission on Hispanic/Latino Affairs (Support Agency)

- A. The Latino Affairs Commission serves as a bridge between government and the Hispanic /Latino community in Ohio. OCHLA advises the governor, state government, and legislature on issues impacting the Latino community; connects Latino serving organizations and Latinos throughout the state, and builds capacity to enhance the services of Latino serving and grassroots organizations.
- B. OCHLA maintains an electronic database OLANet of 400+ Hispanic/Latino serving organizations across the state. It also offers resource directories for the community, a Latino media list, and maintains a database of state agencies and bilingual (English<>Spanish) services. These resources are complimented by a strong presence in social media including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram to make bilingual information readily available to the growing Latino community in Ohio. The Latino Affairs Commission regularly participates in 10 Latino networking groups



across the state providing a solid communication and feedback channel with Latino influencers and the community. Additionally, the commission provides expertise on cross cultural communications, engagement with ethnic minorities, and provides some translation and interpretation services.

- C. Serve as a liaison with state agencies, local government, and Hispanic/Latino serving organizations.
- D. Serve as an advocate for the Hispanic/Latino community.
- E. Promote awareness of risks.
- F. Offer bilingual educational programs and publications.
- G. Act as a liaison for family reunification programs, if needed.
- H. Build Hispanic/Latino community resiliency through disaster preparedness educational outreach. For example: preparedness campaigns and community disaster planning.
- I. Provide information and referrals for needed bilingual (English<>Spanish) resources.

Ohio Commission on Service and Volunteerism (Support Agency)

- A. See the above Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)
- B. ServeOhio administers Ohio AmeriCorps programs through formula and competitive funding. ServeOhio operates under authority pursuant to Section 121.40 of the Ohio Revised Code, and is purposed specifically to administer grants in Ohio under the federal National & Community Service Trust Act of 1993. The largest of these grants is the AmeriCorps program.
- C. ServeOhio manages the statewide volunteer portal, Get Connected. CERT programs across the state will be transitioning to using Get Connected as the way to manage CERT volunteers before, during, and after a local disaster.

Ohio Statewide Independent Living Council (Support Agency)

- A. OSILC provides a network of independent living services and supports so that people with disabilities can live, work, and participate in their communities as independently as possible.
- B. Centers for Independent Living (CILs) are non-residential local non-profit organizations that provide direct independent living services to individuals with disabilities. These services include: information and referral, independent living skills training, peer counseling, individual and systems advocacy, and working with other organizations/agencies to find affordable accessible housing, ramps, retrofitted homes, transportation, employment, and readiness for an emergency.
- C. OSILC and CILs are the only organizations that serve people with disabilities from birth to death and every type of disability (cross disability).
- D. OSILC and CILs help to educate people about the difference between physical access and program access. Both are essential in working with people with disabilities and all CILs and the OSILC have a mandate to collaborate with other disability organizations to provide individuals with disabilities accessibility information and needed supports and services, and we look forward to that collaboration.
- E. CILs identify consumers who are at risk or may be at risk of institutionalization and in need of community supports or services.



- F. OSILC and CILs promote a philosophy of consumer control, peer support, self-help, equal access, self-determination, and individual and systems advocacy to support full inclusion and integration in society.
- G. Collaborate with the Department of Aging and Ombudsman Program to provide accessible information on Long Term Services and Supports.
- H. Local CILs and the OSILC will collaborate with the county EMAs, the Red Cross, and/or other shelters to provide information to assist the disability community with information about access to services and supports. www.ohiosilc.org

Ohio Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (Support Agency)

- A. Coordinate and collaborate with member organizations and agencies to assist with unmet needs.
- B. Connect individuals and households with essential support services through case management and information and referrals including humanitarian and emotional care.
- C. Assist disaster survivors through donations management to obtain basic furnishings.
- D. Provide volunteer labor, equipment, and materials for cleaning and/or repairing disaster-damaged homes, making the structures habitable, and lessening the disaster survivors' needs for interim housing.
- E. Assist with the development and support of local long-term recovery committees (LTRCs).

The Salvation Army (Support Agency)

- A. Administers the Rapid Re-Housing Program (RRHO). Traditionally a homeless housing program operating in 80 Ohio Balance of State communities, RRHO funds may be repurposed in disaster events (with permission from HUD or ODSA) to re-house disaster survivors who are left homeless in a shelter or as a temporary bridge for households requiring temporary housing while their primary residence is being repaired. The purpose of the RRHO program is to transition households from crisis to long-term recovery. RRHO provides a rapid exit from the shelter, rental unit identification, financial assistance (i.e. rental deposit/rental assistance), and case management service.
- B. Connect individuals and households with essential support services. Provide information and referrals for needed resources; including spiritual and emotional care.
- C. Provide support activities that may include: volunteer coordination/operations support, mass care shelter and feeding operations, and community and public information outreach.
- D. Work with partner agencies to meet needs of the local community and long-term recovery committees.

Local Governments (Support Agency)

- A. County Government (Emergency Management Agency)
 - 1. Serve as a liaison between Ohio EMA and local governments.
 - 2. County government (EMA) will coordinate the activities of the jurisdictions within their county and provide them with technical assistance, as needed.
 - 3. Engage local jurisdictions and private and non-profit partners to assess impact to health care facilities and social service agencies and organizations.



4. Coordinate county EOC activities with support agencies and organizations in the recovery process for health and social services.
5. Activate volunteer organizations as necessary to assist with health care facility operations.
6. Request activation of the Health and Human Services Team through ESF #14 in the State EOC if local capability cannot meet the need and the team is not already activated.
7. Provide public information and assist with resident outreach as needed during the recovery process.
8. Coordinate with the Red Cross and other shelter providers to disseminate information for assistance to survivors in need of medical care or social services.
9. Support local government efforts to coordinate recovery activities. May coordinate or participate in local LTRCs.
10. Serves on the local LEPC.

Other Resources – Commissions, Associations, Districts, Misc. (Support Agency)

- A. Operation Hope, Inc. (Operation HOPE) – In the midst of devastation lies the uncertainty of what comes next. For millions of individuals, families, and businesses affected by natural and human-caused disasters each year, the financial impact of the occurrence, especially for people in underserved communities, is extensive. Faced with the financial reality of property damage, job loss, business interruption, credit issues, and debt, disaster survivors need the support of HOPE Coalition America (HCA) – America’s first line of response for financial recovery. HCA is the only financial emergency preparedness and recovery service in the country. Through partnerships with the American Red Cross, FEMA, and industry leaders, our teams deploy in response to federal-declared disasters to serve as a financial advocate for local homeowners, renters, and small business owners. Through the HOPE Crisis Hotline and HCA on-site counseling centers, our financial wellbeing coaches help survivors mitigate credit issues, develop emergency budget counseling, communicate with creditors, obtain SBA loans, prevent foreclosure, and prepare for the future. HCA also provides pre-disaster preparedness planning. An Emergency Financial First Aid Kit and Personal Disaster Preparedness Guide (PDPG) are available online or through a HOPE Inside location. HOPE Crisis Hotline 1-888-388-HOPE (4673). Financial Disaster Recovery - Operation HOPE, Inc.
- B. Minority Health Social Vulnerability Index- In 2021, the Office of Minority Health (OMH) partnered with CDC to launch the Minority Health SVI. The Minority Health Social Vulnerability Index is an extension of the 2018 CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index. It combines 15 social factors which are organized into six themes: Socioeconomic Status, Household Composition and Disability, Minority Status and Language, Housing Type and Transportation, Health Care Infrastructure and Access, and Medical Vulnerability. The last two themes are specific to the Minority Health SVI. It also expands the Minority Status and Language theme to include statistics for specific race/ethnicity categories and languages. Minority Health Social Vulnerability Index Overview (hhs.gov)
- C. Ohio Department of Education (ODE) / Advanced Reports on Student Enrollment – Online reports are available regarding student enrollment demographics by Ohio school district,



building or by state, and by school year. The student enrollment data can be disaggregated by student demographic attributes (e.g., grade level, gender, race, disabled, economic disadvantage, limited English proficiency, etc.). Running a report is generally a three-step process and a data can be reported for more than one school district or building. Advanced reports can be printed, downloaded or saved and are found under ODE's Community Resources -> View School Report Cards -> Advanced Reports.

D. Taxation

1. Real Property Value Deduction – State law gives county auditors the authority to reduce real estate values for properties that have been damaged or destroyed. A substantial reduction in property value will result in a reduction in the real estate tax bill for the property until it has been essentially restored to its prior condition or value. An “Application for Valuation Deduction for Destroyed or Damaged Real Property” form should be filed with the county auditor of the county in which the property is located.
2. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) – Special tax law provisions may help taxpayers and businesses recover financially from the impact of a disaster, especially when the federal government declares their location to be a major disaster area. The IRS may grant additional time to file returns and pay taxes, and individuals and businesses in a federally declared disaster area can get a faster refund by claiming disaster-related losses on the previous year's tax return, usually by filing an amended return. The IRS can provide copies of returns from previous years and provide guidance on tax matters.

- E. Emergency Management Association of Ohio (EMAO) - Serve as a liaison for county emergency management agencies and the Health and Social Services Recovery Team.
- F. 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.
- G. 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.
- H. County Commissioners' Association of Ohio (CCAO) – 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; Boards Coordinating Council; CCAO Affiliates Council; CCAO



Deferred Compensation Committee; CCAO Executive; General Government and Operations; Human Services; Jobs, Economic Development and Infrastructure; Joint Committee on Administration of Elections; Justice and Public Safety; Metropolitan and Regional Affairs; Ohio Council of County Officials; Small County Affairs; Taxation and Finance; and Water Quality Task Force.

- I. 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.
- J. 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.
- K. Public Housing Authorities - The Ohio Office of Public Housing is responsible for the oversight and monitoring of the 78 Public Housing Authorities in the State of Ohio that administer public housing programs.

Plan Development and Maintenance

This plan will be reviewed subsequent to incident or exercise use, at the request of coordinating or support agencies, but no less often than every four years. Such requests are to be directed to the planner as assigned by the Ohio EMA. Reviews will be conducted by partner representatives with reference to after action reports, exercise data, federal doctrine, and other appropriate laws or regulations. Revisions will be sent through the chain of command for approval and documented in the record of changes table located within this plan. The Ohio EMA planning supervisor and Ohio EMA EOC manager are authorized to approve and notify partners of changes.



Record of Changes				
#	Date	Section	Author	Description
001	2022 – 2024	all	Christen Swayer-Cunningham	Reformat and revision of all plan elements of the Ohio EOP
002	2025	Assignments of Responsibility	Simran Kaur	Updated resource tracking system

