4.1 MITIGATION GOALS

The 44 CFR 201.4(c)(3)(i) specifies that the State mitigation strategy shall include a description of State goals to guide the selection of activities to mitigate and reduce potential losses.

4.1.1 GOAL IDENTIFICATION METHODOLOGY

In 1998, Ohio became a pilot managing state, which provided more control over mitigation activities. HMGP, PDM and FMA programs support mitigation planning and the development of cost effective projects that facilitate mitigation goals and objectives. The funding levels for each program rely on various circumstances. HMPG funding is determined as a percentage of the cost of a presidentially declared disaster. Congress determines the funds for the PDM and FMA programs. PDM funds are awarded based on a nationally competitive review process. The distribution of funds for projects is determined through a strict application process.

The goal of the OEMA Mitigation Branch is to reduce property damage and loss of life from all natural hazards. Mitigation planning facilitates OEMA objectives and it is their goal that all local jurisdictions in the state are covered by an approved all natural hazard mitigation plan. The goals of flood control, engineering design and vegetation management are addressed through studies and action items implemented primarily through HMGP funding. The highest priority goal for the prevention of the flood hazard is the removal of flood prone structures on the NFIP repetitive loss list. Acquisition, elevation and retrofits are types of mitigation projects available for all other structures. The construction of saferooms for people in the high-risk areas of the state is an objective of tornado prevention. Early warning systems, which include the purchase of NOAA weather/hazard radio transmitters and NOAA weather/hazard radio receivers are also tornado objectives. NFIP non-compliant jurisdictions are ineligible for mitigation funding for action items.

ODNR DW and ODNR DDS and OEMA coordinated to identify and define natural hazard mitigation in Ohio. The ODNR DW and ODNR DDS have highly specific goals regarding hazards specific to their departments. The Departments will cooperate to ensure the mitigation goal to reduce or eliminate development in flood hazard areas is enforced. FEMA’s .1 and .05 flood event maps are utilized by ODNR and OEMA to educate the public about flood hazard areas. ODNR DW encourages all jurisdictions to adopt the NFIP standards, enforce established floodplain development regulations and promote the CRS. The CAV’s and CAC’s are implementation tools available to assist ODNR DW with their floodplain goals.

The ODNR DDS established dam safety goals in the 1960s. The initial goals established a permitting process for any new construction and developed an inventory of all dams in the state. The focus shifted to dam inspections, dam failure response planning and the development of inundation maps. The current ODNR DDS goals include establishing a standard safety inspection interval and

pursuing enforcement actions against owners who refuse to take appropriate corrective action. The DDS houses the State's dam related enforcement authority, which includes breaching structures in imminent danger of failure.

4.2 INDIVIDUAL HAZARD ANALYSIS

The State's strategy to address the natural hazards includes a summary discussion of the hazard and lists the state's goals and objectives to achieve the mitigation actions. Specific action items to address these goals and objectives are presented in Section 4.4 Action Items.

4.2.1 Flood Goal Identification Methodology

Flooding is Ohio's most devastating natural hazard. Every county in the state contains identified SFHAs and 82 of Ohio's 88 counties have received Presidential Disaster Declarations. Ohio's flood hazard can change dramatically over a relatively short period. Changes in the built environment and stream networks can turn once flood safe land into a floodplain. The analysis of the flood hazard for the state mitigation plan focuses on riverine events.

The damage associated with flooding extends beyond the actual water inundation. Materials collected by the floodwaters are transported and deposited downstream, which creates roadblocks and biohazards. Fresh and wastewater treatment plants can experience severe damage such as contamination of drinking water, damage mechanical elements of the plant and potential seepage of biohazards. Development of a comprehensive strategy to deal with Ohio's flood hazard is crucial to the safety and well being of Ohio's citizens.

4.2.1.1 Existing Goals

Goal 1: Reduce flood risk.

Objective A: Evaluate and implement FMP mandates and priorities.

- *Classification*: Short-Term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: ODNR, FMP
- *Estimated Timeframe*: Completed by 2005
- *Resources*: ASFPM, FEMA, FMP, and CAP funding

Objective B: Implementation of FMSP mandates and priorities.

- *Classification*: Long-Term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: ODNR, OEMA, ODOD, OEPA-DEFA, ODH / All state Agencies (As Needed)
- *Estimated Timeframe*: Ongoing
- *Resources*: FMP Staff and CAP funding

Objective C: Coordinate state and local community activities with the federal floodplain management efforts and the NFIP.

- *Classification*: Long-Term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: ODNR / FEMA, Local Governments

- *Estimated Timeframe*: Ongoing
- *Resources*: FMP Staff and CAP funding

4.2.1.2 New Goals

Goal 1: Reduce flood risk.

Objective A: Evaluate and implement FMSP mandates and priorities.

- *Classification*: Short-Term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA, ODNR, ODH, ODOD
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 Years
- *Resources*: SHMT, Agency Legal Service Support, Ohio General Assembly Support

Objective B: Coordinate state and local community activities with the federal floodplain management efforts and the NFIP.

- *Classification*: Short-Term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: ODNR & OEMA / FEMA
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 1 Years
- *Resources*: FMSP and OEMA staff

4.2.2 Tornado Goal Identification Methodology

Tornados, one of the deadliest wind hazards, occur most often outside the Appalachian region of Ohio exposing at least 10 million people to potential harm. Devastating Fujita Scale 4 and 5 events have occurred in or around every major population center in Ohio. The cost in lives and property from these events is due in part to the difficulty in predicting their occurrence. Meteorologists are unable to explain why storms energy focuses to develop tornados but major advances in NOAA research and technology have improved tornado prediction and detection.

Mitigation activities associated with tornados focus on saving lives as opposed to protecting property. Structures designed to withstand major hurricanes can easily be demolished by large tornados. The availability of safe structures to the at-risk population could potentially prevent extensive loss of life from tornados. Improved warning systems and constructing tornado saferooms/facilities are the activities that best address the safety of the exposed population.

4.2.2.1 Existing Goals

Goal 1: Educate the state populous regarding dangerous weather notifications.

Objective A: Increase citizen awareness and understanding of NOAA hazard/weather radio broadcasts

- *Classification*: Long-Term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: NWS / OEMA
- *Estimated Timeframe*: Ongoing

- *Resources*: OEMA Communications Branch Hazardous Weather Course; NOAA Cleveland, Wilmington, Charleston, Pittsburgh and Northern Indiana

Goal 2: Provide increase access to hazardous weather announcements.

Objective A: Increased distribution of NOAA hazard radios.

- *Classification*: Long-Term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: County & Local Officials / NWS; OEMA
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 6 years
- *Resources***:** OEMA Mitigation Branch; NOAA

Objective B: Continue to support the OEMA Communication's Branch goal to maintain maximum NOAA weather radio coverage for the state.

- *Classification*: Long-Term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA / NWS
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 years
- *Resources*: HMGP and PDM program coordinators

Goal 3: Provide Ohio's high-risk population with access to tornado safe structures.

Objective A: Develop and fund mitigation projects for the construction and installation of tornado saferooms in residential structures.

- *Classification*: Long-Term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA / County & Local Officials
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 years, then evaluate progress.
- *Resources*: HMGP and PDM program coordinators; FEMA construction standard guide

Objective B: Develop and fund mitigation projects for the construction and/or installation of tornado saferooms in commercial and elderly care facilities.

- *Classification*: Long-Term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA / County & Local Officials
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 years then evaluate progress.
- *Resources*: HMGP and PDM program coordinators; FEMA construction standard guide

4.2.2.2 New Goals

Goal 1: Provide alternative notification for imminent tornado events.

Objective A: Fund under HMGP five percent initiative tornado warning sirens. Five percent funds are limited and allocated as 50/50 federal /non-federal dollars. Tornado sirens will only be funded with 5% when the declaration includes a high wind or tornado event. See Section 7 for a full description of the five percent funding program.

- *Classification*: Long-Term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA / County EMA Directors
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 years, then evaluate progress.
- *Resources*: HMGP five percent funding

Goal 2: Ensure the construction of tornado safe areas in government owned school buildings.

Objective A: Coordinate with the Ohio Schools Facilities Commission to develop language in the Ohio School Design Manual requiring tornado safe areas in all new construction.

- *Classification*: Long-Term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA / Ohio School Facilities Commission
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 years, then evaluate progress.
- *Resources*: Ohio SHMO, mitigation planner

4.2.3 Landslide Goal Identification Methodology

Ohio's Appalachian Region is most vulnerable to landslides. The three non-Appalachian hazard areas that are at risk for landslides include Hamilton County / Ohio River, Cuyahoga & Summit County / Cuyahoga River and Lucas County the Maumee River. The estimated at-risk population exposure to Landslides in Appalachia is 1.1 million and a million people outside Appalachia.

Landslides events, unlike tornados, occur in clearly geographically defined areas. Slides can occur over the course of seconds or over years. Large-scale landslide activity is often associated with heavy rain events in combination with deforestation. Appalachia and Hamilton County have large hazard areas in direct conflict with human development. Road and building construction can exceed the geologic capacity of the area leading to ground failure and losses. The risk of landslide in Lucas County is reduced since it is located adjacent to the Maumee River where there is no significant development. In Cuyahoga and Summit counties, landslides occur due to a soft clay layer within the valley created by the Cuyahoga River. Construction techniques exist to compensate for this problem by positioning building foundations beneath the clay layer.

Landslides are rarely associated with loss of life, but they are devastating to the built environment. Designing roadways and positioning structures to accommodate the limits of the geologic capacity is not difficult but can be in conflict with human interests. Reducing the built environment's exposure to landslides would save millions of dollars in road and structure repair. Ground stabilization or relocation of roads and structures to non-hazard locations will greatly benefit the built environment.

4.2.3.1 Existing Goals

Goal 1: Mitigating ODOT's landslide infrastructure repairs.

Objective A: Install upgraded components and implement land stabilization construction techniques.

- *Classification*: Long-Term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: ODOT & County Local Road Maintenance Departments / No support agency
- *Estimated Timeframe*: Ongoing. Triggered by landslide events.
- *Resources*: ODOT contracts; local road maintenance departments

4.2.3.2 New Goals

Goal 1: Implement proactive landslide construction techniques during road and structure development.

Objective A: Utilize public assistance mitigation (406) funding available under presidentally declared events to rebuild infrastructure alleviating the landslide susceptibility.

- *Classification*: Long-Term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: R-V / OEMA
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 4 years associated with public assistance program for presidentally declared events.
- *Resources*: OEMA Public Assistance Recovery; FEMA 406 Mitigation Program

Objective B: Utilize FEMA program funding to mitigate landslide prone structures.

- *Classification*: Long-Term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: R-V / OEMA
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 year then evaluate progress.
- *Resources*: OEMA Public Assistance Recovery; FEMA 406 Mitigation Program

4.2.4 Winter Storm Goal Identification Methodology

Every county is susceptible to the severe winter storms that occur every year in Ohio. The northeastern portion of the state receives the largest annual average snowfall due, in part, to its proximity to Lake Erie. The southern portion of Ohio is susceptible to ice storms.

Severe blizzards have occurred across Ohio, which cause loss of life and devastate property. The worst event in Ohio history occurred in 1978 when the entire state was blanketed in sub-freezing temperatures and record snowfalls. Ice storms in the Ohio's southern counties have decimated trees, snapped power lines and closed lifelines. Loss of life has occurred from the extreme temperatures and buildings have collapsed from the weight of excessive snow and packed ice.

Severe winter storm mitigation activities rely on preparing and educating the public. Minor winter events can have deadly consequences when people

overexert themselves, which leads to medical complications. Severe winter events claim the lives of unprepared motorists from exposure when trapped on roadways and severe ice storms trap people in urban and rural areas without electricity, phone service, food or water.

4.2.4.1 Existing Goals

Goal 1: Continue outreach to mitigate for severe weather events.

Objective A: Educate the state populous regarding severe winter storms.

- *Classification*: Short-Term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA public information office / OEMA mitigation branch
- *Estimated Timeframe*: Ongoing
- *Resources*: Ohio Winter Awareness Week. OEMA newsletter, "The Alert."

Objective B: Ensure the safety of high-risk senior citizens in Ohio.

- *Classification*: Short-Term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: Ohio Department of Aging / County and Local Officials
- *Estimated Timeframe*: Ongoing
- *Resources*: Severe Storm Committee ~ Annual Winter Safety Educational Campaign. OEMA newsletter, "The Alert."

4.2.4.2 New Goals

Goal 1: Reduce structural exposure to severe winter storms.

Objective A: Improve the capacity of Ohio's building stock to withstand severe winter wind, cold and snow/ice events

- *Classification*: Long-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: ODC, Board of Building Standards / OEMA
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 years then evaluate progress.
- *Resources*: IBC, International Mechanical Code, International Plumbing Code.

Objective B: Improve the capacity of utility services to withstand severe winter wind cold and snow/ice events.

- *Classification*: Long-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: PUCO/ OEMA
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 years the evaluate progress.
- *Resources*: OEMA Mitigation Branch, PUCO

Goal 2: Implement proactive roadway treatments for winter snow events.

Objective A: Utilize new and innovative techniques for pre-event snow roadway applications.

- *Classification*: Long-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: ODOT / OEMA
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 years then evaluate progress.
- *Resources*: ODOT district road crews

4.2.5 Dam Failure Goal Identification Methodology

Ohio has hundreds of high-risk dams located throughout the state. The top ten high-risk dams are included in the risk and vulnerability assessment of the state standard mitigation plan. Dam failure, which could occur from a variety of circumstances ranging from deterioration to severe weather, could cause significant property damage and possible loss of life.

The ODNR DDS is responsible for maintaining a statewide inventory of dam ownership, locations, sizes, and water volumes retained. The timeframe for completion of plans and maps for all high-risk dams in Ohio is contingent on funding. A contractor, according to ODNR DDS estimates, should be able to complete the failure plan and inundation mapping within two years. Large dams in Ohio are owned by many entities including the State, the USACE, private corporations and individuals. The owner is responsible for the maintenance and repair of the structure and ODNR DDS inspects dams on a regular basis and advises the owner of any deficiencies. The ODNR DDS has the regulatory authority to force compliance if the owner does not address the problems identified during the inspections.

4.2.5.1 Existing Goals

Goal 1: Ensure the highest level of protection for public health, safety and welfare while promoting public education and administrating the state regulations.

Objective A: Completion of dam safety studies and inundation maps for the ten largest dams in the state.

- *Classification*: Long-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: ODNR DDS / OEMA
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 years then evaluate progress.
- *Resources*: Dam safety division staff, OEMA mitigation funds and staff.

Goal 2: Continually evaluate and improve programs, policies, and services including the use of best available/innovative technologies while providing prompt and effective technical assistance.

Objective A: Develop a systematic methodology for the implementation of services to dam owners.

- *Classification*: Long-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: ODNR DDS / OEMA Mitigation Branch
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 years then evaluate progress.
- *Resources*: Dam Safety Staff, OEMA Mitigation staff

4.2.5.2 New Goals

No new goals identified at this time.

4.3 STATE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN DEVELOPMENT

Hazard analysis for additional hazards will be addressed over the next three years. Completion of the state risk and vulnerability assessments relies on the availability of data and resources. The timeline for completion of the additional hazard analysis and loss estimations will be altered to reflect the limitations encountered if the data is insufficient.

4.3.1 Ongoing Efforts Regarding Hazards Addressed in the State Risk Assessment

The nine hazards that will be added to updated versions of the state risk assessment include: severe summer storms, coastal erosion, wildfire, land subsidence, droughts, earthquakes, hazardous materials, terrorism and natural biohazards. The hazards are assigned to one of the next three years preparing for Ohio's resubmission of the migration plan to FEMA. Hazard analysis and loss estimate efforts in the first year will focus on severe summer storms, coastal erosion and wildfire. When each hazard is evaluated, it will be added to section 4.2 Individual Hazard Analysis with corresponding goals and objectives.

Goal 1: Complete hazard analysis and loss estimation for Ohio's severe summer storm, coastal erosion and land subsidence exposure in the year after approval of the State Mitigation Plan.

Objective A: Research and develop the statewide and regional analysis for severe summer storms in Ohio.

- *Classification*: Long-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA Mitigation Branch / NOAA
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 1 year
- *Resources*: Mitigation planner, URS corporation risk assessment augmented as necessary, NOAA weather resources

Objective B: Research and develop the regional analysis for coastal erosion in Ohio.

- *Classification*: Long-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA Mitigation Branch / NOAA coastal erosion program
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 1 year
- *Resources*: Mitigation planner, URS corporation risk assessment augmented as necessary, NOAA weather resources

Objective C: Research and develop the statewide and regional analysis for land subsidence in Ohio.

- *Classification*: Long-term

- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA Mitigation Branch / ODNR Division of Mineral Resources
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 1 year
- *Resources*: Mitigation planner, URS corporation risk assessment augmented as necessary, ODNR mineral resources mine subsidence maps and data

Goal 2: Complete hazard analysis and loss estimation for Ohio's wildfire, drought and earthquake exposure in the second year after approval of the State Mitigation Plan.

Objective A: Research and develop the statewide and regional analysis for wildfire in Ohio.

- *Classification*: Long-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA Mitigation Branch / ODNR Division of Forestry Firewise program
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 2 year
- *Resources*: Mitigation planner, URS corporation risk assessment augmented as necessary, ODNR Division of Forestry

Objective B: Research and develop the statewide and regional analysis for drought in Ohio.

- *Classification*: Long-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA Mitigation Branch / ODNR DW
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 2 year
- *Resources*: Mitigation planner, URS corporation risk assessment augmented as necessary, ODNR DW and ODNR DDS as needed to addressing existing capability

Objective C: Research and develop the statewide and regional analysis for earthquake in Ohio.

- *Classification*: Long-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA Mitigation Branch and operations branch / ODNR Ohiosies program
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 2 year
- *Resources*: Mitigation planner, URS corporation risk assessment augmented as necessary, ODNR/OSU Ohiosies data and estimates of future activity

Goal 3: Complete hazard analysis and loss estimation for Ohio's hazardous materials, terrorism and natural biohazards exposure in the third year after approval of the State Mitigation Plan.

Objective A: Research and develop the statewide and regional analysis for hazardous materials in Ohio including existing analysis completed by the OEMA Plans Branch.

- *Classification*: Long-term

- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA Plans Branch / OEMA Mitigation Branch
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 year
- *Resources*: Mitigation planner, OEMA Plans Branch

Objective B: Research and develop the statewide and regional analysis for terrorism in Ohio including existing analysis completed by the OEMA plans branch.

- *Classification*: Long-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA Plans Branch / OEMA Mitigation Branch
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 year
- *Resources*: Mitigation planner, OEMA Plans Branch

Objective C: Research and develop the statewide and regional analysis for natural biohazards in Ohio including existing analysis completed by the OEMA plans branch.

- *Classification*: Long-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA Mitigation Branch / ODH
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 year
- *Resources*: Mitigation planner, OEMA Plans Branch, ODH

4.3.2 Continued Development of the Riverine Flood Hazard Section

The risk and vulnerability assessment for Ohio's floodplains, completed by the URS Corporation, proved more challenging than initially anticipated. The assessment had significant limitations, e.g. an assumption of a two-foot inundation statewide, which affected the accuracy of the loss estimate. OEMA staff shifted the focus of the analysis HAZUS-MH build 31 and subsequent releases to complete the flood section, which addressed three major Ohio River courses. Since the software estimates for loss estimation were skewed, the ODNR DW offered staff and an existing building structure inventory to develop a loss estimate. The building structure inventory is limited to geo-references with no supporting values or descriptions.

The OEMA Mitigation Branch is dedicated to improving the quality of the flood hazard analysis over the course of the next three years. ABS Consulting, the HAZUS-MH flood module developer, is making revisions to the software to correct the deficiencies in the original release.

Goal 1: Improve the quality of the risk and vulnerability assessment for Ohio riverine flooding exposure.

Option A: Use the ODNR structure inventory and ODNR DW staff to analyze the remainder of the state floodplains.

- *Classification*: Long-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: ODNR DW / OEMA Mitigation Branch
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 years
- *Resources*: Mitigation planner, ODNR DW staff and resources

Should Option “A” fail to produce useful information:

Option B: Utilization of the new build of HAZUS-MH for ESRI ArcView 9.X to complete riverine flood hazard analysis and loss estimate by watershed.

- *Classification*: Long-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA Mitigation Branch / ONDR DW
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 year
- *Resources*: Mitigation planner, ONDR staff as needed to proof for accuracy.

Objective C: Determine state owned facilities in hazard areas.

- *Classification*: Long-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA Mitigation Branch / ONDR DW
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 year
- *Resources*: Mitigation planner, ONDR staff as needed.

4.3.3 State Owned Structure Inventory

The OEMA mitigation branch is responsible for the analysis of potential losses to state owned structures resulting from natural hazard events. The OEMA mitigation branch used an existing HMTAP grant and DAEs to hand collect information for the counties analyzed in the state mitigation plan. The process of collecting state structure information by hand is arduous and time consuming. Several options are currently under review to determine if cooperation between OEMA branches and other state agencies could expedite the inventory process.

Goal 1: Complete the inventory of all state owned structures valued over one million dollars or essential to response and recovery functions of the OEMA disaster recovery branch in hazard events.

Option A: Utilize OEMA operations branch field liaisons to collect information on state owned structures in their respective areas of responsibility.

- *Classification*: Long-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA Operations Branch / OEMA Mitigation Branch
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 year
- *Resources*: All OEMA operations branch field liaisons and mitigation planner.

Should Option A fail to produce useful information:

Option B: Utilization of FEMA DAEs to collect information on state owned structures throughout the state.

- *Classification*: Long-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA Mitigation Branch / R-V
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 years
- *Resources*: Mitigation planner, FEMA DAEs

4.3.4 ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE ONGOING PLANNING PROCESS

The state plan is a living document intended to guide Ohio's mitigation efforts. An inventory of locally identified hazards / capabilities from the local mitigation plans is imperative to implement actions and objectives. Numerous counties in Ohio are participating in the planning process, but very few plans are state certified. The certified local plans have their information incorporated in the state plan and as more are certified, their information will be incorporated into updates of the plan. OEMA created several objectives to ensure the addition of new information into the state plan.

Goal 1: Update the state plan with new information provided in certified local plans.

Objective A: Update the inventory of identified hazards and capabilities in the state plan as certified local plans are completed.

- *Classification*: Short-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA Mitigation Branch / None
- *Estimated Timeframe*: Ongoing
- *Resources*: Mitigation planner

Objective B: Update the inventory of identified action items in the state plan as certified local plans are completed.

- *Classification*: Short-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA Mitigation Branch / None
- *Estimated Timeframe*: Ongoing
- *Resources*: Mitigation planner

An additional aspect of the state mitigation plans ongoing development is the implementation of functions required for the enhanced plan.

Goal 2: Meet the requirements established for Ohio to have an approved enhanced state mitigation plan.

Objective A: The OEMA Mitigation Branch must develop a standard operating procedure for assessing the ongoing benefits from completed mitigation projects.

- *Classification*: Short-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA Mitigation Branch / None
- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 years
- *Resources*: SHMO

Goal 3: Develop additional information needed to improve the functionality of the plan.

Objective A: Identification and development of key information needed to update key information needed for the first three-year update.

- *Classification*: Short-term
- *Lead / Support Agencies*: OEMA Mitigation Branch / None

- *Estimated Timeframe*: 3 years
- *Resources*: SHMO, Mitigation Planner