

State of Ohio | Health and Social Services Recovery Strategy

COORDINATING AGENCY:

Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA)

PRIMARY AGENCIES:

Ohio Department of Health (ODH)

Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (MHAS)

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Ohio Department of Higher Education (ODHE)

Ohio Department of Aging (ODA)

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 Development Services Agency (ODSA)

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), Ohio Chapter

Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)

Ohio Commission on Service and Volunteerism (ServeOhio)

Ohio Statewide Independent Living Council (OSILC)

Ohio Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (Ohio VOAD)

The Salvation Army

Local Governments (County EMA as lead)

I. INTRODUCTION

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 Strategy outlines the State 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 Strategy, the use of the term health will refer to and include public health, behavioral health and medical services. This Strategy 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.

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

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care and social services networks to promote the resilience, health and well-being of affected individuals and communities.

II. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Declarations are not required to implement this Strategy.
- B. Assistance or resources provided by primary or support agencies are intended to supplement not supplant local resources. Local officials will coordinate with their local agency representatives prior to seeking assistance through the mechanisms of this Strategy.
- C. The county emergency management agencies will coordinate initial contact with impacted local governments.
- D. Following a natural or human made disaster, there will not always be financial assistance available for health and social services recovery issues.
- E. All efforts will be made to coordinate available resources so as to not have any duplication of benefits.
- F. Primary and support agencies have procedures in place or will develop them in order to implement their roles and capabilities and will inform agency field staff that this strategy exists so as not to duplicate efforts.
- G. Primary and support agencies will address gaps and after-action items in a timely fashion.
- H. Primary and support agencies will have dual roles in the Recovery Strategies and may also have a role in response actions. Agencies will have resources and staff available to effectively manage all aspects of a disaster.
- I. Where applicable, trigger mechanisms are outlined within the Roles and Capabilities. If not listed, no trigger is needed other than the need for assistance.
- J. This Strategy uses elements of FEMA's Natural Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). The NDRF replaces Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14 (Long Term Recovery) from the National Response Framework and utilizes six Recovery Support Functions (RSF). The State of Ohio will maintain ESF 14 as part of its State Emergency Operations Plan (State EOP) functions.
- K. Short and long term is described as the following in ESF 14 (Recovery and Mitigation) of the State EOP (Ohio EMA is the primary agency for ESF 14):
 - 1. Short-term ESF 14 operations address essential and immediate community and citizen needs by restoring vital services, stabilizing the incident and preserving property. These short-term operations frequently overlap with the response operations and

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could include: debris management, provisions of temporary facilities for purposes of housing beyond basic sheltering, medical/health and mental health services, basic repairs to homes, businesses and government facilities, identification of vital resources such as schools, grocery stores, day cares, 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.

III. 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 issue/mission can be addressed via conference call or a web-based interactive system, that will be the primary method.

IV. ROLES AND CAPABILITIES

A. Ohio Department of Health (ODH)

1. Conduct assessments and monitor health conditions in the communities affected by the emergency and where possible, determine where health problems could potentially occur.
2. Maintain ongoing epidemiological surveillance and investigation of affected communities in order to rapidly identify and address health-related emergencies.

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3. 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.
4. Coordinate state emergency response to health and medical problems through the State EOC for assessment, response and recovery.
5. 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.
6. Provide consultation for repair or remediation of household sewage treatment systems, housing sanitation, vector control and public health nuisances.
7. Coordinate and support community environmental health to include vector control, waste management, wells, food supplies and indoor/outdoor environment.
8. Assist local health districts in their emergency shelter inspection programs.
9. Assist with the coordination of sheltering-in-place of hospital, long-term care facilities, nursing home and affected communities.
10. Perform examinations and analyses of possibly hazardous and contaminated substances throughout the disaster and coordinate with the ESF-10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials Response) on Hazmat issues.
11. Provide information on the types and locations of authorized radioactive materials used and stored throughout the State of Ohio.
12. Coordinate with radioactive materials licensees to verify presence, condition, and continued secure storage of licensed radioactive materials in disaster response areas.
13. Assist with designation of alternate storage locations for unsecure radioactive materials in disaster response areas.
14. Assist disaster response organizations with radiation detection processes and equipment.
15. 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 OEPA, OEMA, ODA, and ODNR, ODH will take the lead in presenting IZRRAG recommendations regarding advisories, bans and embargos.

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16. 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.
17. 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.
18. 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 provider or supplier (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.
19. Provide health and medical-related information and/or advisories to the public.
20. Coordinate health recovery efforts at the JFO as needed.
21. Perform/coordinate laboratory testing activities, including guidance on specimen collection and transport, as appropriate.
22. Perform laboratory and confirmatory testing throughout recovery operations in accordance with the services listed in ODH Laboratory Client Services Manual at: <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/pdf/idcm/sect4toc.pdf>.
23. Coordinate pharmaceuticals, medical equipment and supplies as needed during the recovery phase.
24. Assist with situational awareness of bed availability in recovering areas through use of the SurgeNet system; if necessary.
25. Locate and coordinate local, regional, State and federal health and medical resources during both response and recovery.
26. Support the continued delivery of non-emergency health care programs by local health districts throughout the recovery.

27. Support family re-unification programs; if needed.
28. Support local vital statistics offices with filing and issuance of birth and death certificates, as well as prompt approval of permits for disposition.
29. Provide health equity subject-matter expertise through the Office of Equity & Access. 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.
30. Coordinate and support examinations and analyses of possibly hazardous and contaminated substances throughout the recovery.
31. Coordinate and support mass fatality management during recovery operations.
32. Maintain vital statistics and vital records throughout response and recovery as needed.
33. Coordinate and support mass prophylaxis, dispensing or vaccination of the community as needed during recovery.
34. Locate and coordinate local, regional, state and federal health and medical resources for recovery.

B. Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OhioMHAS)

1. OhioMHAS, 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 disaster and declared state emergency.
2. OhioMHAS 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 event.
3. OhioMHAS, in coordination with ADAMHS Boards and provider organizations and housing and community partners, works to identify consumers who are or may become at risk of displacement or loss of primary housing.

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4. OhioMHAS 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.
5. OhioMHAS State mental health care hospitals and facilities may provide temporary emergency shelter as resources are available and determined appropriate by OhioMHAS Director and Deputy Director Hospital Services and designated leadership.
6. OhioMHAS works with Ohio EMA and state partners to develop appropriate behavioral health emergency messaging for targeted and general population in coordination with JIC and Public Information.

C. Ohio Department of Higher Education (ODHE)

1. The Ohio Department of Higher Education (ODHE) oversees higher education for the State. ODHE is responsible for advising the Chancellor on issues of statewide importance affecting higher education.
2. ODHE oversees the State's public education system, which includes public school districts, joint vocational school districts and charter schools. The department also monitors educational service centers, other regional education providers, early learning and childcare programs, and private schools.
3. ODHE monitors intra-district open enrollment. Open enrollment allows a student to attend school tuition-free in a district other than the district where his or her parents reside.

D. Ohio Department of Aging (ODA)

1. Serve as an advocate for older adults and their caregivers.
2. 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, and long-term care supports and services providers (e.g., senior centers, nutrition programs) and facilities (e.g., residential care facilities), and identify short and long-term needs and recovery strategies.
3. Serve as liaison to Area Agencies on Aging, which may have the following roles in responding to and recovering from disasters:
 - a. Coordinate with and support local aging service providers (e.g., councils on aging, senior centers, nutrition providers, transportation providers, chore providers).
 - b. Identify and address unmet needs among older adults and their caregivers (e.g., respite care) and providers in the disaster area.

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- c. Contact their older existing consumers receiving long-term supports and services to determine whether they need chore services, home repair and/or other services.
 - d. Arrange services necessitated by the disaster to support older adults in the community, if funding is available.
 - e. Ensure that relocated consumers continue to receive needed long-term care supports and services.
 - f. Maintain a presence at the local 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.
 - g. 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.
 - h. Facilitate the Pre-Admission Review process for disaster survivors that need to be temporarily relocated to long-term care facilities (i.e., nursing homes).
4. Apply for *Disaster Assistance for State Units on Aging in Natural Disasters Declared by the President (HHS-2015-ACL-AOA-DA-0066)* from the U.S Administration for Community Living, if funding is available. Triggers: Presidential disaster declaration and availability of funding.
- a. Grants awarded are to provide disaster reimbursement and assistance funds to those State Units on Aging (SUAs - in Ohio it is Ohio Dept. of Aging) who are currently receiving a grant under Title VI of the Older Americans Act (OAA), as amended. Average award is \$40,000.
 - b. Funds typically requested are for the following Title III types of gap-filling services: outreach, information and assistance, counseling, case management, advocacy on behalf of older persons unable or reluctant to speak for themselves, and staff overtime.
 - c. Funds may be used for additional food, supplies, extra home delivered meals, home clean-up and safety, emergency medications, transportation and other such immediate needs. OAA funds may be used for permissible expenses incurred which are not or cannot be paid for through other disaster funding resources.
 - d. Total funding available for disaster assistance is subject to the availability of funds appropriated under the OAA.
5. Regional representatives of the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman responsibilities are to:
- a. Communicate with first responders about support needs for consumers of long-term care of any age and in any location.
 - b. Identify and assure that unmet needs are met.
 - c. Follow displaced consumers to assure that they are able to return to their preferred home as soon as possible.
 - d. Provide assistance with selecting alternative long-term services and support as needed.
 - e. Assist individuals with recovery of personal property.
 - f. Communicate with regulatory agencies and the State LTC Ombudsman.

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E. Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA)

1. ODA licenses or permits food establishments, 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.
2. In the regulatory capacity, ODA has the ability to make temporary allowances and to conduct inspections more frequently as plants or operations are recovering to ensure their equipment, process, and facilities meet food safety, dairy, meat, grain, animal feed, and animal health standards specifically referenced to that industry. At the local level, there would be some coordination with local health departments for food safety issues.
3. ODA's Food Safety Division, Dairy Division, Meat Inspection Division, Plant Health Division's Animal Feed and Grain sections have databases of manufacturing firms, warehouses and grain silos located throughout Ohio. In the event of an emergency situation, ODA has the capability to source food, water, animal feed and grains from one part of the State to be used in another part of the State as necessary. ODA also partners with OSU Extension and USDA Farm Service Agencies to assist farmers and producers throughout Ohio during a state emergency. 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.
4. ODA may not have training specific to long term disaster recovery for businesses but can identify through stakeholder audiences who does have those resources: Farm Bureau, Farmers Union, National Farmers Organization (NFO), Commodity groups, professional groups (like the meat processors association), Ohio Agri-Business Association, etc. ODA can work with these private entities to identify need and provide training in long-term disaster recovery. ODA campus auditorium, classrooms, and conference rooms would be available for training.
5. In addition to the database resources discussed in number three above, ODA has the ability to assist with short- and long-term infrastructure system recovery in other ways, depending on the type and severity of the emergency situation. ODA can assist farmers and agribusiness in cases of power failures, natural gas shutoffs, road closures, and no water. For example, in cases of power or natural gas shutoffs, ODA can assist farmers, who operate grain bins, dairy parlors, poultry barns, etc., find alternative fuel, such as propane gas or heating oil. In cases of massive road closures, such as the result of an earthquake, ODA can help find water and food for the military to drop off by airplane or helicopter. In case of severe water shortages, ODA can work with bottling operations, such as Anheuser Busch, Coca Cola, Pepsi, etc., to get bottled water to people, animals, farms, and agribusinesses. It is noted that

bulk tanks used to haul milk can also haul water. In a variety of emergency situations, ODA can assist in other ways:

- a. The Animal Health Division can advise and assist in rendering of dead animals, including linking local farmers and communities with Ohio's ten or so rendering facilities.
- b. ODA's Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory has veterinarians and scientists who can provide quick response and testing support in the event of an animal disease outbreak. 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.
- c. ODA's 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.
- d. ODA works hand-in-hand with federal partners and Ohio's farm, food and agricultural organizations on all of the above referenced areas. ODA's state partners include, but are not limited to, the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, Ohio Farmers Union, commodity groups (corn, soybean, livestock, eggs, poultry, meat, dairy, nurseries, fruits and vegetables, etc.), Ohio Grocers Association, and the Ohio AgriBusiness Council, which is comprised of the State's major food and agricultural companies.

F. Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities (DODD)

1. Coordinate with the local EMA and/or Red Cross and other shelter providers to disseminate information for assistance to DD community in need of medical care or social services.
2. State residential centers and facilities may provide temporary emergency shelter as a resource for consumers as determined by senior leadership staff.
3. Assist in supporting resident transition to other temporary, permanent, or other supportive healthcare facilities through appropriate level health and social services.
4. 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.
5. Assist Ohio EMA, and local governments with the coordination of interim health and social service providers.
6. Monitor, facilitate, provide situational awareness and support communication between developmental centers and state partners.

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

1. 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.
2. 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 citizens.
3. 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.
4. 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 county is in a state of emergency.
5. 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.
6. 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

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certain income requirements. Individual must also have experienced one or more of the following:

- a. Food damaged by disaster event or spoiled as result of power outage
- b. Damage/destruction of home or self-employment business
- c. 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.)
- d. Lost or inaccessible income or delay in receiving your income for half the benefit period
- e. Inaccessible cash resources (i.e. bank closed because of disaster)

Trigger Mechanism: Area declared a disaster by President of the United States.

7. Child Care Services – licensed child care providers and type A homes (7-12 children) are required by OAC sections 5101:2-12-34 and 5101:2-13-34 to have a written plan for medical, dental and general emergencies. 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 publically funded child care services.
8. During Response Recovery Operations: ODJFS would administer the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) Disaster Unemployment Assistance, DOL Disaster National Emergency Grant (NEG) and DOL Rapid Response funding programs.
9. 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 President of the United States.
10. 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 and regulations and other limitations or provisions identified by ODJFS. Trigger mechanism: FEMA declaration of disaster eligible for Public Assistance.

11. 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.

H. Ohio Department of Medicaid (ODM)

1. The Ohio Department of Medicaid (ODM) currently provides medical insurance coverage for 25% of Ohio’s population. The ODM team has access to and can provide verification of medical coverage in the event of a disaster to assure verification of payment and to validate eligibility. Emergency coverage is available based on presumptive eligibility.
2. Pharmacy benefits and access to data to relay real-time medication needs for individuals impacted by a natural or human-made disaster.
3. 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.
4. Nursing homes are required by OAC 5160:3-02.7 and in accordance with 42 CFR 483.75(m) (October 1, 2015) to develop a detailed written emergency plan of procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency or disaster. The plan includes: procedures for securing emergency shelter, procedures for resident care, procedures for contacting physicians and family, procedures for transportation and hospitalization and for records transfer. Nursing Homes are required to inform ODM of activation of their emergency plan within one day and provide at least weekly updates to the ODM Emergency Relocation Coordinators.

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5. 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.

I. Ohio Department of Veterans Services (ODVS)

1. The Ohio Veterans Home in Sandusky, OH can provide:
 - a. 100+ Red Cross cots to be set up in Vets Hall Great Room to provide temporary housing to area residents.
 - b. Depending upon our census, may have up to 20 additional rooms/beds available.
 - c. Our Food Service maintains one full week of cooked food (based upon the menu) and up to 3 days' worth of canned goods.
 - d. Social Workers can provide mental health services/counseling.
 - e. Generators can operate up to two weeks and we have two weeks' worth of fuel for our boilers.
 - f. We have a 500 gallon water tank and up to an additional 500 gallons through portable containers.
 - g. Medical supplies maintained are sufficient for maintaining resident needs.

Ohio Veterans Home Background Information:

Nursing Facility:

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.

Domiciliary Facility:

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.

J. Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA)

1. 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

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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.

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.

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.

K. Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA)

1. Ohio EMA is the coordinating agency for Emergency Support Function #14 Recovery and Mitigation (ESF-14), of the State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). As coordinating agency for ESF-14, Ohio EMA personnel will staff the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and work with appropriate State support agencies, federal partners, local governments and non-governmental entities to ensure the coordination of short- and long-term recovery and mitigation operations in regards to health and social services.

L. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)

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

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to accept special wastes such as asbestos; contact information for division staff/management; contact information for local solid waste management districts that may be able to assist with debris removal and household hazardous waste collection; recycling information; etc. <http://epa.ohio.gov/DMWM>

3. Other Ohio EPA divisions and offices
 - a. Provide technical assistance on regulatory requirements for various types of facilities (drinking water, wastewater, etc.).
 - b. Prioritize the review of submittals for new/modified facilities considered necessary to support local recovery efforts (e.g., new/modified drinking water or wastewater treatment facilities, following damage/destruction of an existing facility).
 - c. Provide potential low interest loans through the Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance (related to water systems). No triggers to access; loan applications are accepted at any time.
 - d. Coordinate/assist with any cleanup activities that are necessary for communities to move forward with rebuilding/redevelopment efforts (e.g., cleanup of chemical spills/hazardous substances).
4. Director of Ohio EPA has discretionary authority to issue exemptions or variances from regulatory requirements in specific situations where such exemptions or variances will assist with redevelopment and will not cause harm to the environment, human health, or public safety.
5. Continue to provide information through Ohio EPA's website: regulatory requirements and contact information for all agency programs; etc. (<http://epa.ohio.gov>).

M. Ohio Hospital Association (OHA)

1. Identify hospitals and healthcare facilities that have been affected by the disaster/event and provide situational awareness to state partners.
2. 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.
3. Monitor, facilitate, provide situational awareness and support communication between hospitals and state partners.

N. Ohio Public Private Partnership (OP3) of the Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA) and Ohio Homeland Security (OHS)

The Ohio Public Private Partnership (OP3) is an initiative established in January 2014 designed to provide current information and situational awareness on disaster response

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and recovery efforts to state agency decision-makers and the business community, so decisions can be made and resources allocated that best support the needs of the impacted community. OP3 maintains a member list that includes utilities, banks, grocers, hospitals, retailers, insurers, major employers and various associations. The Ohio Public Private Partnership can:

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

O. Ohio Treasurer of State (TOS)

1. Renew Ohio – In cases of State severe weather, natural disaster, or other disaster situation (i.e., fire), this program assists small business owners (up to 150 employees) and farm operators who are financing the cost of rebuilding or repairing their businesses through the use of construction or other loans. The *Renew Ohio* program provides up to a 3% interest rate reduction on these bank loans for up to 4 years. Business owners and farm operators who have suffered severe damage or loss as a result of severe weather, natural disaster or other disaster event are eligible to apply through participating banks.
2. Rebuild Ohio – In cases of damage from severe weather, natural disaster and certain other disaster situations, the Treasurer’s office offers an interest rate reduction program called *Rebuild Ohio*. 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. The borrower’s bank must choose to participate in the *Rebuild Ohio* program and be on the list of banks at <http://www.tos.ohio.gov/depositorybanks>. Bank participation changes from time to time.
Renew/Rebuild Ohio website: <http://www.tos.ohio.gov/renewrebuild>.

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P. American Red Cross (ARC), Ohio Chapter

1. Expanded Direct Client Assistance: Expanded provision of gap resources when such expenditures will allow for the completion of family or individual recovery. For example: pet support, mold remediation or transportation assistance.
2. Partner and Interagency Support: Provision of 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: We will build community resiliency through disaster preparedness programs and capacity building efforts for tomorrow's disasters. For example: funding safe rooms, preparedness campaigns and community disaster planning.

Q. Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)

1. 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.
2. In Ohio, both the CNCS State Office and the Ohio Commission on Service and Volunteerism, aka ServeOhio, operate under the CNCS:
 - a. The CNCS State Office manages AmeriCorps VISTA and Senior Corps programs;
 - b. ServeOhio manages AmeriCorps State programs.
3. CNCS-funded organizations in Ohio have the ability to divert national service volunteer resources to help respond to local disasters. The CNCS State Office does not have the *authority* to deploy these resources but rather has the *ability* to reach out to directors of AmeriCorps VISTA and Senior Corps programs 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 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.

4. The CNCS Disaster Services Unit (DSU) has agency-wide responsibility for 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

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and localities prepare, respond, recover 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 State 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.

5. 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.
 - a. 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.
 - b. 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.

R. Ohio Commission on Service and Volunteerism (ServeOhio)

1. See the above Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)
2. 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.

S. Ohio Statewide Independent Living Council (OSILC)

1. 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.
2. 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

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other organizations/agencies to find affordable accessible housing, ramps, retrofitted homes, transportation, employment and readiness for an emergency.

3. OSILC and CILs are the only organizations that serve people with disabilities from birth to death and every type of disability (cross disability).
4. 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.
5. CILs identify consumers who are at risk or may be at risk of institutionalization and in need of community supports or services.
6. 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.
7. Collaborate with Department of Aging and Ombudsman Program to provide accessible information on Long Term Services and Supports.
8. Local CILs and the OSILC will collaborate with the local EMA and Red Cross or other shelters to provide information to assist the disability community with information about access to services and supports.

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

1. Coordinate and collaborate with member organizations and agencies to assist with unmet needs.
2. Connect individuals and households with essential support services through case management and information and referrals including humanitarian and emotional care.
3. Assist disaster survivors through donations management to obtain basic furnishings.
4. 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.
5. Assist with the organization and coordination of local long-term recovery committees (LTRCs).

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U. The Salvation Army

1. 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.
2. Connect individuals and households with essential support services. Provide information and referrals for needed resources; including spiritual and emotional care.
3. Provide support activities that may include: volunteer coordination/operations support, mass care shelter and feeding operations, and community and public information outreach.
4. Work with partner agencies to meet needs of the local community and long-term recovery committees.

V. Local Governments

1. County Government (Emergency Management Agency)
 - a. Serve as a liaison between Ohio EMA and local governments.
 - b. County Government (EMA) will coordinate the activities of the jurisdictions within their county and provide them with technical assistance, as needed.
 - c. Engage local jurisdictions, private and non-profit partners to assess impact to health care facilities and social service agencies and organizations.
 - d. Coordinate County EOC activities with support agencies and organizations in the recovery process for Health and Social Services.
 - e. Activate volunteer organizations as necessary to assist with health care facility operation.
 - f. Request activation of the Health and Human Services Team through ESF 14 in the Ohio EOC, if local capability cannot meet the need and the team is not already activated.
 - g. Provide public information and assist with citizen outreach as needed during the recovery process.
 - h. Coordinate with the Red Cross and other shelter providers to disseminate information for assistance to survivors in need of medical care or social services.
 - i. Support local government efforts to coordinate recovery activities. May coordinate or participate in local LTRCs.
 - j. Serves on the local LEPC.

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W. Other Resources – Commissions, Associations, Districts

1. Operation Hope, Inc. (Operation HOPE) – Through their financial emergency preparedness and recovery division HOPE Coalition America (HCA), provides individuals, families and businesses the advice and tools needed to prepare for disasters, as well as free financial information and guidance to those affected by Presidentially declared disasters or emergencies. HCA provides free services such as insurance claims assistance; support with applying for home loan modifications; assistance with working with creditors; emergency budget and credit management; and financial case management. HCA counselors include full-time employees and volunteers from the banking, financial services and insurance industries helping clients recover financially through on-site counseling centers and the HOPE Crisis Hotline 1-888-388-4673.

Link to pre-disaster preparedness resources: *Emergency Financial First Aid Kit (EFFAK)*, a free emergency financial reconstruction and economic recovery guide for disaster victims; and the *Personal Disaster Preparedness Guide (PDPG)*
<https://www.operationhope.org/service/sid/13>

2. County Boards of Elections – Severe weather or emergency situations, natural or man-made, may impact the administration of elections on an Election Day. According to the Ohio Secretary of State’s Directive 2015-24, each county board of elections is required to develop a contingency plan as part of its Election Administration Plan (EAP). For elections in which an EAP is not required, each board needs to have a contingency plan in place. The board should consult with appropriate public officials and agencies to coordinate contingency plans appropriate to a given situation.
3. Ohio Attorney General / 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>.
4. 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.

5. Taxation
 - a. 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.
 - b. 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.
6. Emergency Management Association of Ohio (EMAO) - Serve as a liaison for county emergency management agencies and the Housing Team.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. County Commissioners' Association of Ohio (CCAO) – The CCAO provides the county commissioners and their staff with the necessary tools to achieve greater

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economic recovery for each of Ohio's 88 counties. CCAO Committees are: Agriculture and Rural Affairs, General Government and Operations, Health and Human Services, Jobs, Economic Development and Infrastructure, Justice and Public Safety, Metropolitan and Regional Affairs, Small County Affairs, Taxation and Finance, CCAO Executive Committee, CCAO Audit Committee, Ohio Council of County Officials, CCAO Deferred Compensation Committee, Boards Coordinating Council, CCAO Affiliates Council, Joint Committee on Administration of Elections, Special Committee on Revision of Drainage and Ditch Laws, Special Committee on Solid Waste Law, Prosecutors-Commissioners Liaison Committee, County Response to Addiction and Mental Health.

10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.

V. GAPS AND AFTER ACTION ITEMS

A. GAPS

B. AFTER ACTION ITEMS

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1. WebEOC training for partners not already in WebEOC – All applicable but Ohio EMA will coordinate
2. Development of procedures for WebEOC – Ohio EMA