

3.3 STATE CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

The 44 CFR 201.4(c)(3)(ii) states the mitigation strategy shall include a description of the State’s pre- and post-disaster hazard management policies, programs, and capabilities to mitigate the hazards in the area, including an evaluation of the State laws, regulations, policies, and programs related to hazard mitigation as well as to development in hazard-prone areas.

This section outlines these items. This section includes a discussion of the state’s primary laws, regulations, programs, and policies related to hazard mitigation strategy. State agency programs were evaluated via a self- assessment. A brief evaluation of the state’s overall approach to development in hazard-prone areas and mitigation funding capability is also included.

Overall, the state’s capability to manage hazards and implement hazard mitigation has remained steady.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

OHIO CONSTITUTION

Section 3 of Article XVIII of the Ohio Constitution designates Ohio as a “home rule” state. Home Rule gives municipal jurisdictions the power to govern themselves in local municipal matters independent of state laws. Section 7 of Article XVIII requires that municipalities need to adopt or amend a charter for its government to enact laws. Municipal corporations that do not adopt a charter must follow the procedures provided in state law.

OHIO REVISED CODE (ORC) and OHIO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (OAC)

All statutes of a permanent and general nature of the State of Ohio are organized and published in the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). These are the laws passed by the Ohio General Assembly. The Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) is a codification of the rules of the administrative agencies of the state. These rules must be reviewed by the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review (JCARR). The committee consists of five State Representatives and five State Senators.

The primary function of JCARR is to review proposed new, amended, and rescinded rules. JCARR ensures that:

1. the rules do not exceed the scope of the rule-making agency's statutory authority;
2. the rules do not conflict with a rule of that agency or another rule-making agency;
3. the rules do not conflict with the intent of the legislature in enacting the statute under which the rule is proposed;
4. the rule-making agency has prepared a complete and accurate rule summary and fiscal analysis of the proposed rule, amendment, or rescission, and;
5. if the rule has an adverse impact on businesses, that the rule-making agency has demonstrated through the business impact analysis, the Common Sense Initiative Office (CSI) recommendations and the agency’s memorandum of response to the CSI recommendations, that the rule’s regulatory intent justifies its adverse impact on business.

A discussion of the primary laws, regulations, and policies that have an impact on mitigation programs within the State of Ohio follows.

PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION AUTHORITIES

Under the Ohio Constitution, the power to plan, zone, subdivide or regulate land use belongs to the General Assembly. Most state authority to plan and regulate land use has been delegated to local government. In recent years some of the delegated power has been taken back to address state wide concerns, especially in the environmental arena (for example the authority to regulate drilling for oil and gas wells used to rest with home rule municipalities but now rests with the ODNR–Division of Mineral Resource Management).

Planning, zoning, and subdivision regulations are not the same. Each is described below.

A comprehensive plan serves as a guide and a tool for decision makers regarding land use, development, capital investments, and place making; the plan sets the general direction for future growth and redevelopment across a jurisdiction for the next 10-15 years. Typically, a comprehensive plan consists of elements such as: land use, transportation, housing, recreation and open space, economic development, community character, and others as needed. Each element included in the plan is unique to that community's situation and desires.

In Ohio, separate document known as a "comprehensive plan" not required to be adopted by local governments in order to promulgate and enforce planning and zoning regulations. The state statutes enabling planning are permissive and not mandatory. Failure to plan does not necessarily invalidate zoning regulations.

The relationship between wise land use planning and the reduction of a community's exposure, risk, and vulnerability to hazards is clear. Experience has shown that those communities that carefully plan future land development to avoid (to the extent possible) hazard areas and vulnerable structures suffer much less disaster-related damage and impacts than do communities that don't carefully plan for development. The benefits of wise land use and development planning, from a hazard mitigation standpoint, include:

- Less disruption to a community's economic, social, and physical structure;
- Less impact on the community's tax base;
- Less impact on the provision of essential services; and
- Less financial impact in terms of local participation in disaster program cost sharing.

In addition, communities that are more prone to disaster damage may be looked upon less favorably by potential business enterprises as a safe, secure place in which to conduct business. Two ways to incorporate hazard mitigation planning into comprehensive planning is to have a hazard mitigation element in the comprehensive plan, and incorporate hazard mitigation concepts, strategies, and policies into existing elements of the comprehensive plan.

The purpose of zoning is to regulate land use, prevent land-use conflict, and allow growth to occur in a rational manner. More specifically, zoning aims to:

- Promote public health, safety, and general welfare
- Encouraging appropriate land uses
- Protect or maintain property values
- Protect the environment
- Manage traffic flow and density

- Encourage housing for a variety of lifestyles and economic levels
- Manage aesthetics
- Provide for orderly development and manage density
- Help attract business and industry

Zoning is a regulatory way to implement a community's comprehensive plan. From a hazard mitigation perspective, zoning can be used to regulate land use and development in hazardous areas. For example, many Ohio communities have adopted zoning regulations for floodplains and steep slope/landslide prone areas.

The authority to subdivide land is found in ORC Chapter 711. Subdivision regulations are generally adopted to provide for:

- The proper arrangement of streets or highways in relation to existing or planned streets or highways, or to the Official Land Use Plan and Official Thoroughfare Plan;
- The orderly and efficient layout and the appropriate use of the land;
- A common ground of understanding and a sound working relationship between the county and the developer and to safeguard the interests of the homeowner, the subdivider and the jurisdiction and its citizens,
- The accurate surveying of land, preparing and recording of plats and the equitable handling of all subdivision plats by approving authority and subdividers;
- Technically feasible and economically reasonable standards, which achieve a level of subdivision design & construction to minimize damage to property, degradation of natural resources, and to promote and maintain the health, safety and general well-being.

Subdivision regulation can incorporate hazard mitigation principles. For example, subdivision regulations could require flood studies be completed for drainage ways, streams, etc. where no data exists and stormwater management measures for a subdivision could be required to be designed to a 100-year flood event vs. a higher frequency event (such as a 10-year event). Similarly, standards for infrastructure could specify protection against any potential significant hazard.

CHAPTER 5502.22 et seq., ORC – STATE / LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES

The Chapter provides for a State EMA (which includes the Mitigation Branch), and authorizes countywide (5502.26), regional (5502.27), or local emergency management authorities (5502.271), requiring an emergency management director or coordinator and an Emergency Operations Plan for each county. The law also establishes the legal protection and authority of the EMA to work in times of a disaster. The Ohio EMA is the central point of coordination within the state for response and recovery to disasters.

The Mitigation Branch of the Ohio EMA is responsible for management of FEMA mitigation program activities for the state (except for the ODNR–DOWR, which is the state coordinating entity for the NFIP – see below). The Ohio EMA Mitigation Branch administers pre- and post-disaster HMGP, FMA, and PDM grant programs, including project ranking, implementation, technical assistance, and monitoring. The Mitigation Branch staff coordinates with State agencies to incorporate mitigation techniques into their everyday functions and to provide assistance with project development. The Mitigation Branch also maintains the SOHMP.

TITLE XXXVII HEALTH-SAFETY-MORALS, ORC –OHIO BUILDING CODE (OBC)

The Board of Building Standards is comprised of 10 members appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The board provides uniform standards and requirements for construction and materials to make buildings safe and sanitary for their intended use and occupancy. This refers to any building that may be used as a place of resort, assembly, education, entertainment, lodging, dwelling, trade, manufacture, repair, storage, traffic or occupancy by the public, and all other buildings or parts and appurtenances thereof erected within the state. The Ohio Department of Commerce, Division of Industrial Compliance ensures compliance with and enforcement of OBC for industrial facilities.

The Board emphasizes the importance of mitigation techniques. In 1995, the International Basic Building Code was implemented and that date is used as a marker for NFIP determinations. Homes built pre-1995 were not required to meet the same standards as those after the code's inception, and are more hazard-prone. The code includes provisions for several mitigation initiatives, such as flood damage reduction, compliance with established building standards and protection of existing buildings from future hazard events.

Changes to the Ohio Building Code in 2017 include the adoption of design and construction standards for residential and community tornado safe rooms. Community safe rooms are required for 911 call stations, emergency operations centers, and fire, rescue, ambulance and police stations. Community and residential safe rooms must comply with ICC 500 Standard for the Design and Construction of Storm Shelters.

CHAPTER 1301, ORC – OHIO FIRE CODE

The Ohio Fire Code was enacted with the purpose of prescribing rules to safeguard life and property from the hazards of fire and explosion. ORC 3781.03 requires the fire marshal or fire chief of municipal corporations having fire departments or the fire chief of townships having fire departments to enforce all provisions of Chapter 3781, and 3791, of the ORC relating to fire prevention. ORC 1301:7-7-07 consists of issues relating to emergency planning and preparedness. The Fire Code effectively reduces the wildfire hazard through the comprehensive scope of the code, which ranges from training and conducting exit drills, to the development of emergency plans.

CHAPTER 1506, ORC – OHIO COASTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, OHIO COASTAL EROSION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The ODNR is the designated lead agency for the development and implementation of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Program. The Coastal Erosion Management Program identifies the coastal erosion areas, enforces rules and regulations for new structures and issues permits for coastal erosion control structures. Coastal erosion is a major concern for cities that border Lake Erie. The permitting and enforcement of the rules and regulation by the ODNR has been effective in reducing coastal erosion in hazard-prone areas.

CHAPTER 1521, ORC – OHIO DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

The ODNR-DOWR is the agency that does inspections and the permitting programs for dams and levees. Legislation outlines the standards for dam and levee construction and ODNR-DOWR enforces the dam safety laws. The consequence, if the Dams are not regulated, is flood inundation and potential loss of life.

The ODNR-DOWR's active enforcement of the laws prevents damage, which is the primary goal of mitigation. The program has been effective; there have not been any significant dam failures since the creation of the program.

CHAPTER 1521.13-14; 18 ORC – OHIO FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The ODNR–DOWR, Floodplain Management Program coordinates all floodplain management activities for the State of Ohio. The Floodplain Management Program is the state coordinating office for the NFIP established in the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, "82 Stat. 572, 42 U.S.C.A. 4001, as amended and ensures a participating community's compliance with all requirements.

The Floodplain Management Program in Ohio has been the most effective method of flood reduction and prevention. Regulation of development within the floodplains and compliance after natural disasters lessens the extent of flood damages. The Floodplain Management Program and the Mitigation Branch work closely together to ensure mitigation techniques are being considered.

4781.26 RULES OF UNIFORM APPLICATION FOR MANUFACTURED HOME PARKS; CONTRACTS FOR INSPECTIONS

The division of industrial compliance, subject to Chapter 119 of the Revised Code, shall adopt, and has the exclusive power to adopt, rules of uniform application throughout the state governing the review of plans, issuance of flood plain management permits, and issuance of licenses for manufactured home parks; the location, layout, density, construction, drainage, sanitation, safety, and operation of those parks; and notices of flood events concerning, and flood protection at, those parks. The rules pertaining to flood plain management shall be consistent with and not less stringent than the flood plain management criteria of the national flood insurance program adopted under the "National Flood Insurance Act of 1968," 82 Stat. 572, 42 U.S.C.A. 4001, as amended. The rules shall not apply to the construction, erection, or manufacture of any building to which section 3781.06 of the Revised Code is applicable.

CHAPTER 6101, ORC – OHIO CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

The Chapter outlines the responsibilities for the organization of conservancy districts. There are multiple active conservancy districts in the state that work to prevent floods, modify stream channels, regulate stream flow and prevent erosion along the Lake Erie Ohio shoreline. Conservancy districts can assess property owners based on the direct benefits they realize from flood reduction and erosion control projects.

CHAPTER 6131, ORC – OHIO PETITION DITCH ENABLING AUTHORITY

The provisions in this chapter allow counties to dispose or remove surplus water for controlled drainage, irrigation, the storing of water to regulate stream flow or to prevent the overflow of any land in the county and for water conservation. The ODNR-DOWR assists counties to enact actions associated with the Ditch Enabling Authority, which effectively reduces flood damage. Funding occurs through assessment of property owners benefiting from the mitigation project.

STATE AGENCY PROGRAMS & POLICIES

The State of Ohio emphasizes reduction of adverse effects from hazard events and promotes programs to achieve this objective. This section provides a better understanding of the resources available through State Agencies Pre- and Post-Disaster as related to hazard mitigation.

The format for assessing state agency programs and policies was adapted from FEMA publication 386-3. The planning process described in Section 1.2 was utilized to update the state capability assessment. ESF Lead Partners and ESF-14 Partners either provided updates to the plan text directly, or in some cases coordinated a response with the appropriate subject matter expert in their respective agencies.

The following section identifies and analyzes agencies with programs, policies, regulations, funding, and practices that either: support, facilitate, or hinder hazard mitigation in Ohio. The definitions used to evaluate whether a specific state capability supports, facilitates, or hinders hazard mitigation are:

- Support loss reduction – Programs, plans, policies, regulations, funding or practices that help implement mitigation measures.
- Facilitate loss reduction – Programs, plans, policies, etc. that make implementing mitigation measures easier.
- Hinder loss reduction – Programs, plans, policies, etc., that pose obstacles to implementing mitigation measures.

Several state agencies promote programs that encompass pre- and post-disaster mitigation activities. Hazards are unpredictable, but there are programs that present an opportunity to mitigate the hazard's destruction before an event occurs. Utilization of mitigation programs prior to a disaster could prevent the damage from occurring or work to lessen the recovery time and expenditures caused by the natural hazard. Post-disaster the State relies on its agencies to assist with the recovery process. A State requests a Presidential Declaration when the scope of recovery from an event is beyond the State's capability. A Presidential Declaration provides numerous resources, which are incorporated into the State agency functions, for assistance in the response and recovery from a disaster.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT (OBM)

The Ohio OBM is a cabinet-level agency within the executive branch of the Ohio State government. The director of OBM sits on the Governor's cabinet as the Governor's chief financial officer.

The mission of OBM is to provide policy analysis, fiscal research and financial management services to the Governor and agencies of state government, helping to ensure the proper and responsible use of state resources. As a cabinet-level agency within the executive branch of state government, OBM develops, coordinates and monitors the individual budgets of state agencies and reviews all financial transactions made with public funds.

Table 3.3.a

Office of Budget and Management Mitigation Summary

Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding or Practices	Effect on Loss Reduction (X)			Comments
	Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
Allocation of Project Funds (Pre- and Post-Disaster)	X			The Controlling Board of the OBM supports mitigation activities by allocating the funds to complete the State's cost share match for the HMA grant programs. Ohio EMA worked diligently during the 1997 flood event, with the Controlling Board to identify a 100% match to the HMGP. The State matched HMGP dollar for dollar through the disaster declarations of March 2003. In recent disaster declarations, the state has provided 12.5% of the required 25% non-Federal match.
State-wide policies and procedures for tracking disaster costs	X			OBM worked with the Ohio EMA on a policy which would allow for a defined process in tracking disaster costs upon activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The policy, which became effective on July 1, 2018, requires state agencies to track costs upon notification of an activation of the EOC and to report back costs to the Ohio EMA. OBM plans to continue to strengthen education efforts of state agency Chief Fiscal Officers by incorporating procedures for tracking and when to track within its statewide financial procedures manual, the "FIN Source."

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

OFFICE OF RISK MANAGEMENT (ORM)

The Office of Risk Management (ORM) provides comprehensive risk management programs and services to all state agencies, boards and commissions, as well as the Judicial and Legislative branches of state government. Pursuant to ORC Sections 9.82 – 9.83, the Office of Risk Management is responsible for the administration of self-insurance and private insurance programs protecting the assets and liabilities of the State of Ohio, its agencies, officials and employees.

ASSET MANAGEMENT

Asset Management Services assist state agencies in fulfilling statutory requirements for maintaining, reporting, and certifying state-owned assets; provides technical direction and assistance to agencies regarding asset management, transfers, and consolidation of agencies, retirements, and reconciliation.

Table 3.3.b

Ohio Department of Administrative Services –Mitigation Summary

Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding or Practices	Effect on Loss Reduction (X)			Comments
	Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
Statewide Property Insurance Program (Pre-Disaster)		X		All state-owned buildings as well as the contents and equipment located therein, or within 1000 feet of premises, are insured under one commercial policy. The policy is underwritten on an all risk, replacement cost basis. The policy includes coverage for excess flood, earth movement, and terrorism. Sub-limits include expenses for green building improvements following a covered loss. Debris removal expenses and limited pollution cleanup (no off-premises pollution liability) are also included coverages.
Loss Control Inspections (Pre-Disaster)		X		Loss control inspections are conducted for state owned properties by the property insurance carrier to identify specific hazards and allow the state agency the opportunity to correct and mitigate hazards prior to loss. Carrier inspections focus mostly on fire peril. Recommendations are made in the report based on criticality to reduce risk.
Ohio Administrative Knowledge System (OAKS), Enterprise Resource Planning (Pre- Disaster)		X		DAS OIT administers the OAKS enterprise computer system. Asset Management, a module contained within OAKS, lists all state-owned buildings, assets and land that are required to be included in an annually certified physical inventory. Asset data provides important planning information to the State and local jurisdictions.

<p>Insured Building and Asset Inventory (Pre-Disaster)</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>DAS ORM maintains a statement of values (insurance inventory of buildings, contents and equipment of all property insured, which assists other state agencies in locating specific assets and identifying potential hazards and prevention. ORM is implementing an additional computer program to house site specific details for enhanced modeling capabilities for total cost of risk and probable maximum loss projections including specific hazard exposure.</p>
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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The mission of the Ohio Department of Agriculture is to protect Ohio citizens by ensuring the safety of the state’s food supply and the health of Ohio’s food animals and plant life, and to create economic opportunities for Ohio’s farmers, food processors and agribusinesses.

The Ohio Department of Agriculture provides leadership for Ohio’s No. 1 industry – food and agriculture – to create greater economic opportunity for Ohio’s farmers and processors; to preserve and enhance Ohio’s bountiful resources; and to partner with Ohio’s research institutions to further the development of new agricultural products and services.

The department administers numerous regulatory, food safety and consumer protection programs for the benefit of all Ohioans and helps build marketing opportunities for Ohio farmers and food processors. The department’s workload is divided among the following divisions and programs: Administration, Amusement Ride Safety, Animal Health, Consumer Protection Laboratory, Dairy, Enforcement, Farmland Preservation, Food Safety, Livestock Environmental Permitting, Markets, Meat Inspection, Ohio Grape Industries, Plant Health, Soil and Water Conservation and Weights and Measures

Table 3.3.c

Ohio Department of Agriculture – Division of Soil and Water Conservation (DSWC)

Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding or Practices	Effect on Loss Reduction (X)			Comments
	Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
Division of Soil and Water Conservation	X			<p>The DSWC provides leadership and services that enable Ohioans to conserve, protect, and enhance soil, water, and land resources. The DSWC was established beginning January 2016 through a transfer of programs from the Department of Natural Resources. The DSWC provides leadership and services that enable Ohioans to conserve, protect, and enhance soil, water, and land resources. The DSWC was established beginning January 2016 through a transfer of programs from the Department of Natural Resources.</p> <p>The DSWC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides administrative guidance, training, program development support and financial assistance to Ohio's 88 SWCDs, their 440 elected board members and over 430 staff; • Provides administrative and organizational support to the Ohio Soil and Water Conservation Commission; • Implements agricultural and non-point source water pollution control programs - a regulatory component enforces agricultural sediment and

			<p>livestock manure application and runoff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports and helps fund local development of watershed-based planning and implementation; • Implements a comprehensive statewide soils information program, and assists private and public sectors in using soils and natural resource information.
Urban Stormwater Program, Watershed Programs (Pre- and Post Disaster)		X	<p>ODNR, Division of Soil and Water Conservation develops model regulations for urban stormwater management; provides assistance with stream morphology assessments; funds/administers Ohio Watershed Coordinator Program.</p>
Protection from Bio-terrorism, Zoonotic, Plant and Animal Diseases and Other Disasters (Pre-Disaster)			<p>ODA utilizes technology, and expert resources to meet the ever growing, ever changing needs of local communities and the agriculture industry in Ohio. ODA teams with ODH, OEPA, FDA, USDA, CDC, and Local Health Departments to help ensure Ohio is prepared and protected from bio-terrorism, plant diseases, animal diseases and foodborne outbreaks as well as other disasters. ODA also participates in preparedness drills and mock disaster mitigation and recovery exercises.</p>

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (ODC)

The Ohio Department of Commerce is the State’s chief regulatory agency. The mission of ODC is to assist businesses to operate lawfully so they can succeed as jobs-creators and we can safeguard Ohioans. The Department of Commerce is self-supporting, through fees. They issue nearly 600,000 licenses, permits, registrations and certifications each year in various professions, industries and commercial enterprises. The Department is made of up 7 Divisions: Financial Institutions, Industrial Compliance, Liquor Control, Real Estate and Professional Licensing, Securities, State Fire Marshal and Unclaimed Funds.

Table 3.3d

Ohio Department of Commerce Mitigation Summary

Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding or Practices	Effect on Loss Reduction (X)			Comments
	Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
Ohio Building Code Flood Regulations (Pre- and Post-Disaster)	X			The Industrial Compliance, Board of Building Standards administers the OBC, which is based on the International Code Council (ICC) International Building Code (IBC). IBC is a model code governing building regulations for the protection of public health, safety and welfare. The Code includes mitigation methods for hazard reduction. Flood hazard mitigation is accounted for in OBC Section 1612.1 “Flood Resistant Construction” of the OBC. If local authorities determine a building or structure requires flood resistant construction, they must comply with the OBC.
Site, Building and Community Profiles (Pre- and Post-Disaster)		X		Provides a catalog of businesses and industrial sites in Ohio, and assists the State and local jurisdictions with identification of hazardous material locations as part of the planning process.
Education and Outreach (Pre- and Post-Disaster)		X		The office of the State Fire Marshal provides information on Fire Prevention as well as Severe Weather Awareness.
Firefighter Training Grant (Pre- and Post-Disaster)	X			This grant provides funding to pay for the costs of providing Firefighter I or Firefighter I Transition certification courses free of charge to select students by SFM approved class providers. By partnering with eligible class providers, it is the goal of the SFM to ease the costs to local governments, promote shared services and broaden the availability of these courses throughout the state.

Fire Department Training Reimbursement Grant (Pre- and Post-Disaster)	X			Fire Departments that provide primary fire protection to an area with a permanent population of 25,000 or less qualify for the grant. Reimbursement is available for specific fire training classes, including the cost of training manuals and student workbooks up to the maximum amount that is authorized.
Revolving Loan (Pre- and Post-Disaster)	X			The Small Government Fire Department Services Revolving Loan Program was created by the General Assembly to assist local governments in funding certain fire department major related expenses. A revolving loan can be used to expedite the purchase of major firefighting, rescue or EMS equipment. It can also be used for the construction or renovation of fire department buildings.
Fire Department Equipment Grant (Pre- and Post-Disaster)	X			The Division of State Fire Marshal makes the Fire Department Equipment Grant available to qualifying fire departments. Allowable equipment within the grant includes protective clothing, SCBA, communications equipment and other miscellaneous equipment. Eligible fire departments must serve a population of less than 25,000, be in compliance with the Volunteer Firefighter Dependents Fund outlined in Ohio Revised Code 146, and have submitted incident fire reports for the designated year.
Fire Prevention Bureau	X			The Fire Prevention Bureau is responsible for the promotion of rural and urban fire prevention and protection through public information and education programs (R.C. 3737.22(E)), maintaining a record of all fires occurring in the state (R.C. 3737.23), and issuing Public Safety Vehicle Decals to volunteer firefighters (R.C. 4511.01(E)(3)).
BUSTR	X			The Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations (BUSTR) regulates the installation, operation, maintenance and removal of underground storage tank systems. It also regulates the cleanup of releases of petroleum from underground storage tanks into the environment and enforces regulations through field inspections and litigation.
Code Enforcement Bureau	X			The Code Enforcement Bureau is responsible for the development of the Ohio Fire Code and the statewide enforcement program of the Ohio Fire Code and related statutes. The Assistant Fire Marshals assigned to this bureau are responsible for conducting fire safety inspections and enforcing the state fire code. Fire safety inspections are mandated by statute or administrative rule for various occupancies in accordance with associated licensure programs.

Ohio Fire Academy	X		<p>The Ohio Fire Academy provides basic and advance level training for Ohio’s Firefighters and Emergency Responders. In addition to structural fire training and EMS programs, the OFA trains first responders on water rescue, structural, trench and machinery extrication, wildland firefighting and hazardous materials incident response. This training is offered both on campus and off campus through the Direct Delivery program.</p>
State Fire Marshal/ ODNR Forestry Wildland Fire Program	X		<p>A joint program between ODNR Forestry and the Ohio Fire Academy, addresses wildland fire risk and mitigation across Ohio. The wildland fire program trains hundreds of wildland firefighters for deployment across Ohio as well as across the nation via the Interagency Fire Crew program. Wildland gear and apparatus are stored on site at the Ohio Fire Academy for training and deployment.</p>
Ohio Fire Code	X		<p>The State Fire Marshal promulgates the Ohio Fire Code which is based on a recent version of the International Fire Code. The 2017 Ohio Fire Code was adopted in December 2017. The OFC addresses a variety of mitigation strategies for various fire hazards across Ohio, including most structures and premises. The goal of the Fire Code is to reduce the incidence of structure, wildland and other fires, enhance safety of Ohioans, and to improve safety for first responders.</p>
Local Building Department Certification	X		<p>The Board of Building Standards certifies local residential and commercial building departments to accept construction documents and to exercise enforcement authority.</p>
Manufactured Homes Program	X		<p>The Divisions of Real Estate & Professional Licensing and Industrial Compliance share responsibility for ensuring the proper licensing of those who sell, install and inspect manufactured housing, and the communities in which they operate, as well as the safety of the residents who live there.</p>

OHIO DEVELOPMENT SERVICES AGENCY (ODSA)

The Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA) was established in 2012 to administer state and federal funds for infrastructure development, provide energy assistance to companies and municipalities and assist with housing support and home energy assistance to low-income families.

The Agency is also committed to assisting small and disadvantaged businesses to grow and create jobs, oversee public incentives for job creation and increase Ohio’s economic impact through tourism. ODSA also supports JobsOhio, a private, nonprofit entity in its efforts to attract and retain major employers for Ohio.

Table 3.3.e

Ohio Development Mitigation Summary

Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding or Practices	Effect on Loss Reduction (X)			Comments
	Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) (Pre- and Post-Disaster)		X		Provides a flexible community development resource to address locally identified needs that are eligible CDBG activities and qualify under the national objective of Low- and Moderate-Income (LMI) Benefit or Elimination of Slum and Blight. Ohio's non-entitlement counties and cities are eligible to apply and can use the CDBG funds for housing rehabilitation, economic development and public works improvements. CDBG funds can assist with the rebuilding process that occurs after disasters. Local communities may also utilize CDBG funds as part of the match for HMGP projects. The HMGP program is an effective mitigation initiative since it reduces or eliminates flood damage by elevating, acquiring or retrofitting repetitively flooded structures.
Community Housing Improvement Program (CHIP) (Pre- and Post- Disaster)		X		Offers funding to improve and provide affordable housing for low- and moderate-income people. Eligible activities include private owner rehabilitation; rental rehabilitation; homeownership assistance; home repair; new housing construction through Habitat for Humanity; and tenant-based rental assistance. The program may be used as match for HMGP projects.

<p>Alternative Stormwater Infrastructure Loan Program</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>The Alternative Stormwater Infrastructure Loan Program offers below-market rate loans for the design and construction of green infrastructure as part of economic development projects. Up to \$5,000,000 in loan funds per project are available to governmental entities through the program. Development partners are encouraged to partner with the governmental entity for their projects. The funds can pay for design, demolition, construction, materials and administrative costs associated with the green infrastructure project. This program targets a specific challenge of redevelopment projects by reducing the cost to businesses and communities that need to minimize both the financial and environmental impact of their stormwater runoff.</p>
<p>Governor’s Office of Appalachia</p>		<p>X</p>	<p>Works to coordinate economic and community development and partnership endeavors to improve lives in Ohio’s 32 county Appalachian Region. Through its partnership with the Ohio Developments Services Agency, funds a wide variety of activities including planning, community and economic development, and infrastructure projects.</p>

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (ODH)

The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) is a cabinet-level agency, meaning the director reports to the governor and serves as a member of the Executive Branch of Ohio’s government. The ODH executive team helps the Director of Health formulate the agency’s strategic policy goals and objectives. The team is composed of the Chief of Staff, the Medical Director and the General Counsel. These leaders, along with agency senior-level managers and supervisors, work in tandem to ensure the state health department is responsive to the needs of Ohio’s 11.6 million residents.

ODH’s mission is to protect and improve the health of all Ohioans by preventing disease, promoting good health and assuring access to quality care.

Table 3.3.f

Ohio Department of Health Mitigation Summary

Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding or Practices	Effect on Loss Reduction (X)			Comments
	Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
Private Water Supply System Standards	X			ODH does not allow private water supply systems to be located in FEMA identified 100-year floodplain areas.
Protection from Bio-terrorism and Other Disasters (Pre-Disaster)	X			ODH utilizes new technology and scientific and medical discoveries to meet the ever growing, ever changing needs of the communities. In addition to research, ODH teams with public safety and the public health and medical partners to ensure that Ohio is prepared and is protected from bio-terrorism, as well as other disasters. ODH also offers grants relating to a variety of public health programs to organizations in Ohio, including county and local health departments.
Bathing Beach and Recreational Water Monitoring		X		The Bathing Beach Monitoring Program is a cooperative effort of the Ohio Department of Health, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, local health departments with public beaches within their jurisdictions and private and public organizations along the Lake Erie border and throughout Ohio. The goal of the program is to assure a safe and healthy aquatic recreational environment by protecting the bathing public from risks of contracting waterborne diseases from exposure to contaminated waters or public health exposure to toxins found in Harmful Algal Blooms (HAB).

OHIO HOMELAND SECURITY (OHS)

Ohio Homeland Security’s mission is to analyze and share information, increase awareness, reduce vulnerabilities, and develop strategies in order to prevent, prepare for and protect against acts of terrorism and other threats to public safety

Table 3.3.g

Ohio Homeland Security Mitigation Summary

Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding or Practices	Effect on Loss Reduction (X)			Comments
	Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource Protection and Security		X		Gather information on critical infrastructure in Ohio and share the information with partners. Identify vulnerabilities and develop protective programs. This data has been used in the past to supplement the state owned/leased critical facility in this plan.

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE (ODI)

The mission of the Ohio Department of Insurance is to provide consumer protection through education and fair but vigilant regulation while promoting a stable and competitive environment for insurers. As an agency with multiple functions, ODI carries out its mission through a number of divisions. These are organized by function and are as follows: agent licensing, captive insurance, customer service, fraud and enforcement, liquidation, market conduct, Medicare (OSHIIP) Services, Ombudsman, Product Regulation and Actuarial Services, and Risk Assessment.

Table 3.3.h

Ohio Department of Insurance Mitigation Summary

Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding or Practices	Effect on Loss Reduction (X)			Comments
	Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
Education and Outreach (Pre- and Post-Disaster)	X			ODI supports loss reduction through educational outreach provided pre- and post-disaster. The information includes tips about how to prevent and reduce damage from hazard events. Taking appropriate pre- and post-disaster mitigation actions can reduce damage and the number of policy claims filed.
Severe Weather and Disaster Preparation and Recovery Toolkit		X		Toolkit created by ODI to help Ohioans prepare for severe weather and recover from damage following an event. The toolkit kit contains information on flood insurance and other mitigation related messaging.

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (ODNR)

A department of incredible diversity, ODNR owns and manages more than 590,000 acres of land, including 74 state parks, 21 state forests, 136 state nature preserves, and 117 wildlife areas. The department also has jurisdiction over more than 120,000 acres of inland waters; 7,000 miles of streams; 481 miles of the Ohio River; and 2-1/4 million acres of Lake Erie.

ODNR licenses all hunting, fishing, and watercraft in the state and is responsible for overseeing and permitting all mineral extraction, monitoring dam safety, managing water resources, mapping the state's major geologic structures and mineral resources, and promoting recycling and litter prevention through grant programs in local communities. As an umbrella organization for such diverse interests, the department pulls all these activities into four fundamental mission components:

- Resource management by sustained productivity of Ohio's renewable natural resources, promoting the wise use of non-renewable natural resources, and protecting Ohio's invaluable threatened and endangered natural resources.
- Economic development through job creation/expansion/retention, stimulating local economies, developing industry and tourism opportunities, and supporting the present and future economic health of the state.
- Recreation by providing leisure services and recreation opportunities for the public at all levels.
- Health and safety through fair and consistent law enforcement participating in regulatory matters and identifying and responding to environmental hazards

Table 3.3.i

Ohio Department of Natural Resources Mitigation Summary

Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding or Practices	Effect on Loss Reduction (X)			Comments
	Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
Ohio Floodplain Management Program ORC 1521.13-14;.18 (Pre- and Post- Disaster)	X			<p>ODNR-Division of Water Resources (DOWR) Floodplain Management Program coordinates the NFIP in Ohio and monitors compliance with state and local floodplain management standards; serves as the state repository for flood hazard data; coordinates efforts of federal, state, and local agencies involved in flood loss reduction programs. Assists Ohio communities with adopting flood loss reduction standards that meet NFIP minimums and assists communities interested in adopting standards beyond NFIP minimums.</p> <p>Coordinates the FEMA RISK Map Program. Risk MAP provides high quality flood maps and information, tools to better assess the risk from flooding and planning and outreach support to communities to help them take action to reduce (or mitigate) flood risk. Each Risk MAP flood risk project is tailored to the needs of each community and may involve different products and services.</p>
Ohio Coastal Management Act, Ohio Coastal Erosion Management Program ORC 1506. (Pre- and Post- Disaster)	X			<p>ODNR, Office of Coastal Management identifies coastal erosion areas, enforces rules regulating new structures in coastal erosion areas, and issues permits for coastal erosion control structures. Provides Coastal Management Assistance Grants and Erosion Control Loans.</p>
Ohio Dam Safety Program ORC 1521 (Pre- and Post- Disaster)	X			<p>ODNR-DOWR DS has inspection and permitting programs for dams and levees, classifies hazards, and develops standards for dams and levees. They have authority for emergency drawdown of water and other remedial measures.</p>
Ohio Conservancy District ORC 6101 (Pre-Disaster)		X		<p>ODNR-DOWR enables organization of conservancy districts for the purposes of preventing floods, modifying stream channels, and regulating flow of streams and erosion along the shoreline of Lake Erie. Mitigation funding occurs when a conservancy district assesses property owners.</p>

Ohio Petition Ditch enabling authority ORC 6131 (Pre- and Post-Disaster)		X		ODNR-DOWR allows counties to dispose or remove surplus water, for controlled drainage of any land, for irrigation, and storage of water to regulate stream flow or to prevent the overflow of any land in the county.
Abandoned Mine Lands Program (Pre- Disaster)	X			ODNR, Division of Mineral Resources Management administers mine lands programs to reclaim those areas disturbed by coal mining operations. Types of problems addressed include: mine openings, landslides, highwalls, erosion and subsidence.
Ohio Mine Subsidence Insurance (Pre- Disaster)	X			Ohio FAIR Plan, Mine Subsidence Insurance Underwriting Association pays insurance claims as a result of mine subsidence. The insurance is mandatory as part of homeowners insurance in 26 Ohio counties and optional for 11 counties.
Ohio Seismic Network (Pre- Disaster)		X		ODNR, Division of Geological Survey is a cooperative effort consisting of 29 seismic stations coordinated by the Division and managed from the Ohio Earthquake Information Center. The stations provide historical and current information to Ohio.
Firewise Program (Pre- Disaster)		X		ODNR, Division of Forestry heads a multi-organizational initiative designed to include fire safety professionals, homeowners, and community leaders in localizing efforts to lessen the risk of wildfires. The goal is to reduce susceptibility to wildfires through a cooperative effort.

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (ODOT)

Ohio's transportation system is essential to keeping and creating jobs. With a mission to facilitate the movement of people and goods from place to place, the Ohio Department of Transportation is responsible for maintaining one of the largest transportation networks in the nation. Guided by ethical principles and accountability, ODOT works to improve safety, enhance travel and advance economic development. As a \$3.2 billion enterprise, the department wisely invests in its core services of snow and ice removal, annual construction program and highway maintenance operation.

Table 3.3.j**Department of Transportation Mitigation Summary**

Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding or Practices	Effect on Loss Reduction (X)			Comments
	Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
Engineering and Design Practices (Pre- and Post-Disaster)		X		Ensures that land use and re-use laws and regulations are adhered to, which reduces loss from future events.
Disaster Recovery and Repair (Post-Disaster)			X	Clear and repair roadways interrupted by flooding, tornados and landslides. Promotes and utilizes mitigation measures throughout engineering and design process to prevent future damage. Performs small-scale bank stabilization.
Transportation Review Advisory Council (TRAC) (Pre- and Post-Disaster)		X		Established by ORC in 1997 at ODOT's request, the TRAC is a permanent body of predominantly non-ODOT personnel that develops and modifies the Major New Project Selection process and approves major new capacity by adding projects for funding. Mitigation objectives are taken into consideration as part of the process.
Education and Outreach (Pre- and Post-Disaster)		X		The DOT provides information to citizens on safety and prevention techniques and promotes severe weather awareness.
Transportation Asset Management Plan (TAMP)		X		ODOT has a process for developing a risk management plan (23 CFR 515.7(c)). This process must identify risks that can affect the NHS condition and performance, including risks associated with current and future environmental conditions, such as extreme weather events, climate change, seismic activity, and a summary of the evaluations of facilities repeatedly damaged by emergency events, as defined in 23 CFR Part 667.

OHIO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (OHIO EMA)

Established under Chapter 5502 of the ORC, the Ohio EMA is the central point of coordination within the state for all hazard preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. Ohio EMA coordinates all situation and damage assessment operations in a disaster area. The agency routinely cooperates with federal, state, and local governments to maintain and develop disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation plans. Ohio EMA establishes and maintains a state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to provide coordination and public information during emergencies and disasters. It is the State Coordinating Agency responsible for the administration of federal disaster assistance programs under The Robert T. Stafford Act, Public Law 93-288, which requires mitigation plans as a condition of federal financial assistance.

The primary focus of the agency, when not in a response or recovery mode, is to ensure that the state, and the 11 million citizens residing in it, is prepared to respond to an emergency or disaster and to lead mitigation efforts against the effects of future disasters. It is critical that Ohio EMA’s staff interfaces regularly with their local and federal counterparts to ensure preparedness and the capability to respond at all levels.

Table 3.3.k

Ohio Emergency Management Agency Mitigation Summary

Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding or Practices	Effect on Loss Reduction (X)			Comments
	Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
Manages the State Hazard Mitigation Program (Pre- and Post-Disaster)	X			The mission of the Mitigation Branch is to integrate hazard mitigation principles in a variety of ways to make Ohio communities more sustainable and citizens more resilient in the face of future disaster events.
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) (Post-Disaster)	X			Ohio EMA Mitigation Branch administers this program, which is available after a Presidential Disaster Declaration. HMGP funds hazard mitigation plans and cost-effective projects that reduce or eliminate the effects of hazards and/or vulnerability to future disaster damage. Typically, the state provides a portion of the required non-federal match.
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM - Pre-Disaster)	X			Ohio EMA Mitigation Branch administers funds from this annual, nationally competitive program. PDM funds hazard mitigation plans and cost-effective projects that reduce or eliminate the effects of hazards and/or vulnerability to future disaster damage.

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA – Pre - Disaster)	X			Ohio EMA Mitigation Branch administers this program, which funds flood mitigation plans, provides technical assistance, and funds construction projects that reduce flood risk to insured, repetitive loss properties.
Mitigation Post-Disaster PDA (Post-Disaster)	X			Mitigation Staff accompanies PDA teams to evaluate the disaster in its early stages and determine which communities could benefit from mitigation actions. It also presents an opportunity to highlight potential success stories.
Education and Outreach (Pre- and Post-Disaster)	X			Mitigation Staff conducts education and outreach activities focused on promoting pre- and post-disaster mitigation techniques, developing effective mitigation projects, benefit- cost analysis, mitigation planning, and other mitigation related topics.
Ongoing Technical Assistance (TA)		X		If a community requests technical assistance at any time, the Mitigation Branch will facilitate the request, if possible.
Mitigation Planning Coordination (Pre- and Post-Disaster)		X		Mitigation Planner assists with the update of the SHMP, as well as facilitates and reviews local plans that are developed. Assists communities with integrating local mitigation plans into other plans/functions; assists with plan implementation.
Public Assistance	X			Ohio EMA Disaster Recovery Branch (DRB) administers Stafford Act recovery programs including Public Assistance (PA). The PA program provides mitigation funding for certain public facilities that are damaged in a declared disaster event and PA funds are also available to mitigate these facilities (Section 406 mitigation). The Recovery Branch is responsible for this program and Mitigation Branch assists when needed.
Ohio Safe Room Rebate Program	X			The Ohio Safe Room Rebate Program provides a rebate for the purchase and installation of tornado safe rooms for homeowners. Homeowners apply online and are selected to participate through a random lottery. Funding for the program is made available through the FEMA HMA programs (75%) and is matched with homeowner contributions (25%). Ohio EMA plans to offer this program on an annual basis, contingent upon funding.

OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (OEPA)

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency is a trusted leader and environmental steward using innovation, quality service and public involvement to ensure a safe and healthy environment for all Ohioans. Ohio EPA's goal is to protect the environment and public health by ensuring compliance with environmental laws and demonstrating leadership in environmental stewardship. Those laws and related rules outline Ohio EPA's authority and what things can be considered when making decisions about regulated activities.

Ohio EPA establishes and enforces standards for air, water, waste management and cleanup of sites contaminated with hazardous substances. They also provide financial assistance to businesses and communities; environmental education programs for businesses and the public; and pollution prevention assistance to help businesses minimize their waste at the source.

Table 3.3.I

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency Mitigation Summary

Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding or Practices	Effect on Loss Reduction (X)			Comments
	Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
Regulation of Waste Streams (Pre- and Post- Disaster)	X			Defines regulated waste streams; outlines requirements for proper management and disposal. Includes flood reduction criteria.
Public Outreach Materials (Pre- and Post-Disaster)	X			Provide clarification of regulatory requirements, including flood reduction criteria.
Debris Management Course (Pre- and Post- Disaster)		X		Co-presented with Ohio EMA; provides guidance/training for anyone involved in disaster preparedness and response/recovery activities. Provides an opportunity to outline mitigation goals and objectives for flood reduction.
Technical Assistance (Pre- and Post- Disaster)		X		Provide guidance to local officials regarding regulatory requirements for managing and disposing of various waste streams without making them hazard-prone.
Project Development (Pre- Disaster)	X			Provide clearance for any mitigation project actions that would alter the natural environment as part of the development process.
Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (WPCLF)		X		Provides funding for wastewater treatment facilities, storm water projects, and non-point source project improvements. Funded WWTPs must ensure that upgrades and facility are protected to 500-year flood or 2 feet above 100- year flood.

Project WET (Water Education for Teachers)		X		Award winning national curriculum for educating teachers about water. Contains several chapters on flood mitigation and awareness.
Emergency Loan Fund	X			Provides loans to public water supply systems for emergency remediation of a “threat of contamination”.
Water Supply Revolving Loan Account (WSRLA)	X			Provides funding for drinking water facilities. Other than surface water intakes, all funded water system components shall be protected to at least 3 feet above the 100 year flood elevation or maximum flood of record, whichever is higher.
Environmental Response Unit	X			Ohio EPA’s Environmental Response (ER) Unit is a specialized group of staff stationed throughout Ohio who coordinate with first responders and other Federal, State and local responders and support entities on environmental emergencies such as train wrecks, facility malfunctions, highway crashes, fish kills, oil and gas releases, natural disasters, etc., to minimize and abate the impact these releases cause to the environment. ER is capable of responding 24 hours a day, seven days a week and responders are fully trained in the Incident Command System.
Urban Stormwater Program, Watershed Programs (Pre- and Post Disaster)		X		ODNR, Division of Soil and Water Conservation develops model regulations for urban stormwater management; provides assistance with stream morphology assessments; funds/administers Ohio Watershed Coordinator Program.

OHIO HISTORY CONNECTION (OHC)

The Ohio History Connection, formerly the Ohio Historical Society, is a statewide history organization with the mission to spark discovery of Ohio’s stories. As a 501(c) (3) nonprofit organization chartered in 1885, the Ohio History Connection carries out history services for Ohio and its citizens focused on preserving and sharing the state’s history. This includes housing the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the official state archives, local history office and managing more than 50 sites and museums across Ohio. For more information on programs and events, visit ohiohistory.org.

The State Historic Preservation Office is the official historic preservation agency of the State of Ohio. It has developed since 1967 when the Ohio Historical Society (now the Ohio History Connection) was designated to manage responsibilities delegated to the state by Congress in National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of federally assisted undertakings on historic properties. Review of these undertakings is conducted by the SHPO.

Table 3.3.m

State Historic Preservation Office Mitigation Summary

Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding or Practices	Effect on Loss Reduction (X)			Comments
	Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
National Historic Preservation Act (Pre- and Post-	X			OHC, ensures all historic and archeological laws and statutes are addressed and adhered to.
Project Application Review Process (Pre-Disaster)	X			OHC, ensures the archeological integrity of lands and structures are addressed and reviewed for environmental applicability during project ranking process.
Provide Technical Assistance and Training (Pre-Disaster)		X		If the structure is protected under the National Historic Preservation Act, the OHC works with the property owner and State to provide a mitigation solution that considers the historic integrity of the structure.
Programmatic Agreements (Pre-Disaster and Post-Disaster)		X		OHC coordinates, reviews, and negotiates programmatic agreements that help expedite the historic review requirements for mitigation projects funded before and after disasters.

OHIO PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION (OPWC)

The OPWC was created initially in 1987 to administer the State Capital Improvement Program which was soon joined by the Local Transportation Improvement Program. These programs, which run concurrently, are solicited, scored and selected by the 19 District Integrating Committees according to each district’s schedule. In 2000, the OPWC became responsible for the administration of the Clean Ohio Conservation Green Space Program in which applications are solicited, scored, and selected by the 19 Natural Resource Assistance Councils (NRACs).

The OPWC staff is accountable to the legislatively appointed twelve-member Commission who provides oversight to the Director and adopts the bylaws governing the conduct of OPWC’s business. The Commission’s staff works with the district committees to ensure that the programs are administered in a fair and objective manner. On a daily basis staff maintain ongoing contact with local communities, providing technical assistance through each project's completion.

Table 3.3.n

Ohio Public Works Commission Mitigation Summary

Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding or Practices	Effect on Loss Reduction (X)			Comments
	Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
State Capital Improvement Program (SCIP) (Pre- and Post-Disaster)	X			Provides funding to assist Ohio jurisdictions in repairing/replacing public infrastructure, including emergency projects. Mitigation objectives are incorporated into project development.
Clean Ohio Fund (Pre- Disaster)	X			This program is dedicated to environmental conservation including acquisition of green space and the protection and enhancement of river and stream corridors. Grant recipients agree to maintain the properties in perpetuity so that they can be enjoyed and cherished for generations to come.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO (PUCO)

The PUCO was created to assure Ohioans adequate, safe and reliable public utility services at a fair price. Monitoring and enforcing PUCO rules and state laws against unfair, inadequate and unsafe public utility and transportation services achieve this. More recently, the PUCO gained responsibility for facilitating competitive utility choices for Ohio consumers. The PUCO regulates providers of multiple utility services including electric and natural gas companies, local and long distance telephone companies, water and wastewater companies, and rail and trucking companies.

Table 3.3.p

Public Utilities Commission Mitigation Summary

Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding or Practices	Effect on Loss Reduction (X)			Comments
	Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
Technical Assistance for Program Development (Pre-Disaster)	X			The PUCO supports mitigation measures and provides imperative information to Ohio EMA, during project development, regarding the safety of property before demolition of homes, including the locations of buried power lines.
Identify Projects Post- Disaster (Post-Disaster)	X			Work with utility companies post- disaster to identify projects and utilize 406 mitigation funds through the PA program, if possible.

STATE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES FOR HAZARD-PRONE AREAS

State development policies for hazard areas are generally manifested through the programs identified in the previous section. As a home rule state, Ohio does not have comprehensive or overarching standards for development in hazard-prone areas. At the same time, Ohio communities have significant freedom to adopt and enforce policies for these areas. For example, any Ohio community could adopt zoning standards that apply to hazard-prone areas because such standards have a direct tie to public health and safety. As was stated earlier, Ohio does not have a requirement for comprehensive planning nor hazards planning other than the requirements found in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

Most Ohio policies are targeted and limited to the hazard of flooding or coastal erosion. A few examples follow:

- Under Section 1521 of the Ohio Revised Code (ORC), development in 100-year floodplains that is funded by state and state-administered federal monies must comply with the minimum National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) criteria.
- Infectious waste treatment facilities permitted under Section 3734 of the ORC are prohibited in all special flood hazard areas.
- The Ohio Basic Building Code and the Ohio Fire Code are now based on the International Code Council codes. The OBC contains minimum standards for flood resistant construction and the construction of community and residential safe rooms.

The Ohio EMA has prioritized hazard mitigation planning and the acquisition/demolition of hazard-prone structures as a mitigation action for many years. Acquiring and demolishing high risk structures and deed restricting the land as open space in perpetuity is the only way to mitigate all risk to people and the built environment. This priority is supported by the State Hazard Mitigation Team, and the grant application review process.

STATE FUNDING CAPABILITY FOR HAZARD MITIGATION

Ohio has been aggressive in pursuing hazard mitigation projects available through FEMA programs. Appendix F: FEMA Mitigation Programs Funding Summary shows that since 1990, the date of the first Federal disaster declaration, which resulted in mitigation funding, over \$26.2 million of state funds have been spent on FEMA's hazard mitigation programs (this does not include state match assistance for 406 mitigation accomplished through the Public Assistance program). Typically, the State of Ohio provides a cost share for the HMGP that varies from disaster to disaster. The State of Ohio will provide 12.5% of the mitigation project cost for the most recent disaster declared in April 2018 (DR- 4360). Ohio has provided anywhere from matching Federal mitigation funds dollar-for-dollar, to providing a portion of the non-Federal matching funds required to only providing funds to match the state management costs of the program. It has generally been a policy of the state, even when Federal mitigation funds were matched dollar-for-dollar, that there be some amount of local match contributed so a community would have some vested interest in the project.

In addition to providing matching funds for FEMA HMA programs, the state has also committed to building / maintaining state staffing to provide technical assistance to Ohio communities and citizens in the state Floodplain Management Program, Dam Safety Program, Industrial Compliance and Mitigation Branch.

These programs, along with the multitude of other state programs, policies, plans, regulations and funding practices clearly demonstrate Ohio's commitment to hazard mitigation.

An example of a mitigation project funded recently by the State of Ohio is the re-construction of Buckeye Lake Dam in Licking and Fairfield Counties. The earthen dam was constructed from 1825 to 1832 and measures approximately 4.1 miles long. The lake surface area at normal summer pool is 2,800 acres and is designated as a Class I high-hazard potential dam. In March 2015, a report produced by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers concluded that the likelihood of embankment failure was high and posed significant risk to the public. As the dam owner, ODNR oversaw the three year project to reconstruct the dam at a cost of \$107 million. The identified safety issues with the dam have been addressed and the surrounding communities are looking forward to future boating, fishing and other recreational opportunities provided by the lake. Additional information on this project can be found on ODNR's website: <http://engineering.ohiodnr.gov/buckeyelake#overview>.

The State of Ohio has also recently provided mitigation funds to communities in the Blanchard River Watershed to help reduce damage caused by repeated flooding. Since 2007, the state has appropriated close to \$30 million in for various flood mitigation projects in the watershed including: bridge modifications, acquisition/demolition of repetitively flooded structures, flood control diversion channel, engineering reports and studies, and dry dams. These projects are in various stages of completion but are expected to significantly reduce flood impacts to communities in Hancock and Putnam Counties.

In an effort to address unmet local funding needs and ensure an effectively coordinated state level program, the Ohio Emergency Management Agency has developed a proposal for a state funded mitigation grant program. The mitigation grant program proposal is part of the agency's strategic plan and creation of the program is being pursued with the Department of Public Safety and Governor's Office