

January 3, 2023

Dear, Last week's email of Counties Current featured officials from Ashland County entering ugly Christmas sweaters, but they were incorrectly identified as Ashtabula County officials. We apologize for the mistake and are sure to let the county know who "sported the shame".

If you are having trouble viewing Counties Current in your mail, click links this email if your browser is the top of the email.

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CCAO seeks policy analyst

CCAO has posted a job opening for a policy analyst role.

The position is an excellent opportunity for individuals interested in working in the public policy field. CCAO is a well-respected state association in the field of local government.

Among the responsibilities the position will fulfill are working with the rest of the policy team and Association members to advance county priorities, advocate for Association positions with the legislature and executive branch, and prepare materials for legislative testimony.

The minimum qualifications for all state candidates are a bachelor's degree in the liberal arts, social sciences, or a related field. Minimum two and three years of experience and within county government is preferred. Applications are due by January 6 and Counties Current, and the ability to travel across Ohio is required.

You can access the complete job posting through the link above or here.

If interested, please submit a letter of interest, a resume, references, and a writing sample to CCAO Boards' Liaison & Events Manager Robin Dunkle at rdunkle@ccao.org by January 6.

UPDATED! OHU seeks remark to review broadband maps; BroadbandOhio to host virtual Q&A sessions in January

The Federal Communications Commission recently released its Broadband Data Map and is seeking to determine the amount of locations they still receive access to unserved broadband service. Broadband Ohio Council has created a tool that assists residents and small businesses in challenging the map.

You can view the current map through the link above or directly at broadbandohio.ohio.gov.

By Jan. 13, 2023, no resort as many Ohioans as possible to check the federal maps, and if there is inaccurate information, challenge the information. The FCC has released their map and challenge process in January 2022.

Broadband Ohio will additionally be hosting two virtual Q&A sessions to assist Ohioans in the process. The first will be held on January 4 and the second will be held January 10. Registration is not required. You can access the sessions at 10 a.m. each day through this link below.

- January 4, 10 a.m.
- January 10, 10 a.m.

BroadbandOhio is urging Ohioans to file by the deadline, in addition to reviewing the maps for their accuracy. Ohioans can:

1. Share this email below with all Ohioans that reach your community, as well as your broadband network in Ohio.
2. Share the attached poster on social media, in your office building, and in community event spaces to encourage participation.
3. Talk to as many people as you can. The more people who know, the better!



Reimbursement for psychotropic drug reimbursement must be submitted by February 15

The Psychotropic Drug Reimbursement Program for County Jails will continue in SFY 2023 (July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023). The program reimburses counties for the cost of psychotropic drugs dispensed to inmates of county jails. The Reimbursement for SFY 2023 will be submitted to the county sheriff's office for the following persons identified below. Please contact Jessica Hall at jessica.hall@odrc.ohio.gov for identification card issues or for copies of the forms.

- July 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022 – submitted by February 15, 2023

Interested in the Guardians and Assistants and Pet Care Grant, Both documents must be submitted to adoptionsupport@odjfs.ohio.gov by the deadline to be eligible for reimbursement. Items submitted to attend the Psychological Drug Reimbursement Program can be found on the ODJFS website.

ODJFS/HHS will uphold payment amounts for each part of the Guards and Tracking Management Grant. Local governments, the ADAMH Board will receive the funds. If you have any questions, please contact Jessica Hall at jessica.hall@odrc.ohio.gov.

Please reach out to Chris Nicastro, Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Justice Services or Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Bureau Chief with questions. You can contact him at 614-995-0956 or christopher.nicastro@odrc.ohio.gov.

Happy birthday to Carroll, Darke, Hamilton, and Morgan counties!

Four counties have celebrated birthdays since the last issue of Counties Current.



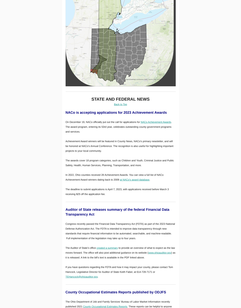
Carroll County was established from the 1807 sessions of Fairfield County. Fairfield County was formed in 1800 from land ceded by the Wyandot Indians. The county is named after Charles Carroll, the longest-lived signatory of the Declaration of Independence, who died just a few years before the county was established. The county's boundaries have been changed since the county's establishment.

Darke County was formed in 1809 from Montgomery County and is named after General Wilkinson Darke.

Hamilton County is celebrating its 233rd birthday, second only to Washington County's 245 years (which I call out in July 4th). One of the Ohio Statehood Five, Hamilton County is 11 years older than the state. The county was named after Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury. The county is home to the largest city in Ohio, Cincinnati, and the largest city in the Miami Valley, Hamilton. The county's most established is 1790 when it was formed, before formally admission by the subsequent matters of other counties.

Finally, the day of the most recent Darke County Bonfire of Darke County's establishment on January 3, 1809, the county is named after William Darke. A colonial soldier who served in the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War, and the Northwest Indian War. He represented Virginia in the Northwestern Confederacy of Indians. Darke often visited Augusta County, Virginia (now Dunkle and Garrett Darke, Darke had a farm known in Ohio. He died in 1801 and is buried in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Darke County is also home to Greenville, the birthplace of Annie Oakley and the first location of CCAO of the Phoenix, and the sixth governor of the state. Darke County was the home of Treaty of Greenville that Treaty, and one of the last acts of Tecumseh.

Morgan County, 1818



The location of Hamilton County, the least-hidden region was the county's original county seat. Cincinnati was established in 1788 and was incorporated as a city in 1819. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal government. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal water system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal sewer system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal gas system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal electric system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal telephone system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal radio system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal television system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal computer system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal internet system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal cable system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal satellite system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal GPS system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal weather system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal traffic system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal parking system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal transportation system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal airport system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal seaport system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal spaceport system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal moonport system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal Martian colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal Jupiter moon colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal Saturn moon colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal Uranus moon colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal Neptune moon colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal Pluto moon colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal Kuiper Belt object colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal Oort cloud object colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal interstellar object colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal galactic colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal intergalactic colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal universal colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal multiverse colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal omniverse colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal transcendent colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal ineffable colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal unknowable colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal incomprehensible colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal beyond-human colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal post-human colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal trans-human colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal meta-human colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal super-human colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal hyper-human colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal ultra-human colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal omni-human colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal all-human colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal everything colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal nothing colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal void colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal emptiness colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal absence colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal lack colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal deficiency colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal shortage colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal scarcity colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal rarity colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal uniqueness colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal singularity colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal black hole colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal white hole colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal wormhole colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal time travel colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal parallel universe colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal alternate reality colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal simulation colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal virtual reality colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal augmented reality colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal mixed reality colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal extended reality colony system. Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to have a municipal metaverse