

1.1 DOCUMENTATION OF THE PLANNING PROCESS

§201.6(b) and 201.6(c)(1)	<p>An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective plan. In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process shall include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval;(2) An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process; and(3) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information. <p>[The plan shall document] the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.</p>
------------------------------	--

This plan was developed in accordance with Part 201.6 of Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as enacted by Section 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. Several resources were used during the development of the plan, including the US Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) *Mitigation Planning How-To Series*, the governing regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), and documents provided by the Ohio Emergency Management Agency.

To guide the completion of the plan at the local level, a multi-jurisdictional core planning team was established. Table 1.1.2 shows the Participating Jurisdictions for this hazard mitigation update. The invited team was comprised of key officials with a stake in mitigation, and included those listed in Table 1.1.1. Following Federal approval pending adoption, the County and participating jurisdictions intend to formally adopt this plan by Resolution or Ordinance.

Clinton County	Townships	Large Employers
Adult Detention	Adams Township	Ahresty Wilmington Corporation
Emergency Management Agency	Chester Township	American Showa, Inc.
Engineers	Clark Township	R+L Carriers
Sheriff Office	Green Township	Clinton County Port Authority
	Jefferson Township	Ferno-Washington Inc.
Law Enforcement Agencies	Liberty Township	Clinton Memorial Hospital
Ohio State Highway Patrol	Marion Township	
Cowan Lake State Park	Richland Township	Colleges
Blanchester Police Department	Union Township	Wilmington College
New Vienna Police Department	Vernon Township	Southern State Community College
Port William Police Department	Washington Township	
Sabina Police department	Wayne Township	
Wilmington Police Department	Wilson Township	
Fire and Emergency Medical Services		
Blanchester-Marion Township Fire District	Clinton Highland Joint Fire District	Port William Fire Department
Blanchester EMS	Jefferson Township Fire Dept. and EMS	Sabina-Richland-Wilson-Wayne Joint Fire District
Chester Township Fire Department	Martinsville-Clark Township Fire Dept.	Wilmington Fire Department
Clinton-Warren Joint Fire & Rescue District		

Table 1.1.1

Participating Jurisdiction		
Community	Position/Title	Agency/Organization
Clinton County	Administrator	County Commissioner's Office
City of Wilmington	Safety Director	City Hall
Village of Blanchester	Mayor	Mayor's Office
Village of Clarksville	Administrator	Village Office
Village of Martinsville	Fire Chief	Martinsville Fire & EMS
Village of Midland	Mayor	Village Office
Village of New Vienna	Mayor	Village Office
Village of Port William	Mayor	Village Office
Village of Sabina	Mayor	Village Office

Table 1.1.2

The adjacent counties of Brown, Clermont, Fayette, Greene, Highland, and Warren have been invited to participate in this hazard mitigation update. At the current time there have been no responses to this invitation.

1.1.1 The Plan Update Process

To seek support for updating the existing mitigation plan, the Clinton County Emergency Management Agency focused on the resources needed to update the existing hazard mitigation plan. Essential steps included identifying, organizing and re-assembling members of the community as well as technical expertise required during the plan update process.

As a result, the Clinton County Emergency Management Agency sought support and information from various jurisdictions, business, industry, non-profit organizations, other interested organizations and individuals. Obtaining the support of community and organizational leaders was the best foundation for the plan update effort. Pending Federal approval, the County and its participating jurisdictions intend to formally adopt this plan by passing a Resolution or Ordinance.

Assessing Risk

Next, Clinton County and its communities reviewed and updated characteristics and potential consequences of hazards. The intent was to understand how much of the community could be affected by specific hazards and what the impacts would be on important community assets. The core planning committee began with a review of the county and community inventory and revised data regarding its assets for residential, non-residential and critical facilities. The committee also reviewed each hazard event profile for description, location, extent, history and probability of occurrence. Based on the last several years, the core planning committee adjusted the probability of each hazard according to history, location and variations of extent. Coupled with updated inventory data, core planning committee estimated the losses projected for the types of buildings, numbers and estimated damage in the County as a whole.

Mitigation Plan Development and Update

Armed with the understanding of the risks posed by hazards, the core planning committee determined what their priorities should be and look at possible ways to minimize the effects of each hazard. This resulted in the updated Clinton County Hazard Mitigation Plan and the strategy for implementation. After examining existing mitigation goals and objectives, the core planning committee also took new goals and objectives into consideration. A revised approach was formed that identified existing and new mitigation actions that re-prioritized. The core planning committee prepared the implementation strategy that identifies the action, priority, timeline, lead organization and resources needed as well as status. This beginning section of the revised plan documents the planning process of the Clinton County core planning committee.

Implementing the Plan and Monitoring Progress

Clinton County and its communities intend to bring the plan to life in a variety of ways ranging from implementing specific mitigation projects to changes in the day-to-day operation of local government. To ensure the success of this ongoing program, it is critical for the plan to remain relevant. This, it is important to conduct periodic evaluations and make revisions as needed.

After the State review and Federal approval of the updated Clinton County Hazard Mitigation Plan, the County and each participating jurisdiction intend to pass a Resolution or Ordinance to formalize their adoption of this plan.

The plan and its results will be evaluated on a periodic basis to gauge its effectiveness. Some of the criteria include, but is not limited to:

- How effective was the action to accomplish the end result?
- Was the action worth the effort?
- Did the action achieve the goal and it is worth it to repeat it in the future?

1.1.1. First Plan Update Process

Stakeholder Meetings

To update the Clinton County Hazard Mitigation Plan, a core planning committee was assembled by the Director of the Clinton County Emergency Management Agency.

This core planning committee of stakeholders is planning to have two group meetings, first to determine the current hazards affecting Clinton County and a second to review goals and projects to mitigate those hazards. They are as follows:

Stakeholder Meeting #1: May 22, 2014

An introduction of the core planning committee was made. JH Consulting, LLC has been hired to consult in the update resulting in them leading the meeting. A review of possible hazards was made to determine which are the most relevant at this time. Additional background on Clinton County was obtained to include new industries and population densities.

Stakeholder Meeting #2: January 28, 2015

A review of the goals and projects associated with the hazards chosen and jurisdictions covered by this plan occurred.

Documentation associated with each meeting such as invitees, participants, and advertising, is available within Appendix 3: Public Involvement.

Public Involvement

Public Involvement

Public participation and input to the planning process was first announced through an advertisement in the Wilmington News Journal on July 18, 2014 that the County was updating their mitigation plan. It stated that public review and comment on the plan was encouraged and that they were invited to attend meetings and participate. The ad gave the website where the public could read or download the current plan for review. Comments on the plan could be sent by email to the county EMA website. Information was also available on meeting dates, times and locations for the core planning committee. The public was invited to attend and participate in all meetings.

Copies of the current plan were also available on compact disk at county libraries for citizens that did not have, or have access to a computer:

Wilmington Public Library of Clinton County (Main), Wilmington

Wilmington Public Library, Clinton-Massie Branch, Clarksville
Blanchester Public Library, Blanchester
New Vienna Library, New Vienna

Comment sheets were available for the public to provide their comments in writing. Assistance was available provided by reference librarians and other staff. All public review comments were due by August 18, 2014. However, no comments were received by the public.

Throughout the plan development phase, the public was invited to attend and participate in core planning group meetings. Meeting locations, dates and times were made to the public and announcements were posted at meeting locations. The locations involved meetings in each of the 13 townships and eight incorporated jurisdictions around the county.

After the planning process was finished, the public had the opportunity to review and comment on the revised plan. An announcement was published in an advertisement in the Wilmington News Journal on May 19, 2015. These methods followed the same as those listed above when the public reviewed the previous plan. A screen shot of the revised plan available for public review is exhibited in Appendix 3 of this plan. However, no comments were received by the public.

When the final changes were made, the plan was submitted to the Mitigation Branch at Ohio EMA for State review. Pending that all the planning elements and requirements were met, the plan was sent to FEMA for review and approval.

Assessing Risk

The research conducted for this update included internet searches of federal, state, and mass media sources. A review of documents from, but not limited to, the following organizations: US Geologic survey, US Department of Agriculture, Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Flood Insurance Program, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Ohio Department of Transportation, Ohio Emergency Management Agency, state universities, and various news publications was completed to collect hazard descriptions, historical occurrences, and supportive data. Interviews

were also completed to obtain subject matter expertise especially in the areas of asset valuing and critical infrastructure.

Documents Referenced in This Plan

In addition to internet, media, and topical research, supportive plans and documents were used to support hazard analyses, loss estimates, and goal determinations. Table 1.1.2.1 below is a listing of those documents and how they were used.

Documents referenced in this plan	
Document Title	How Implemented into Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006 Clinton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 	A foundation to the updated hazard mitigation plan being developed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinton County Emergency Operations Plan 	Support of the goal determinations and affected agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of Federal Regulations 	Used to support the purpose for the creation of the Hazard Mitigation Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperative Emerald Ash Borer Program 	Support the Insect Infestation hazard analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 	Used to support the purpose for the creation of the Hazard Mitigation Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floodplain (FIRM) Maps 	Support of RISK Discovery and flood prone areas are within the county.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation Planning How – To Series 	Used to support the purpose for the creation of the Hazard Mitigation Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Flood Program Community Status Book 	Support the flood hazard analysis and the demographic data for the area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk MAP Discovery Meeting – 04/16/14 	Determination where flood areas are persistent within the county
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act 	Used to support the purpose for the creation of the Hazard Mitigation Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of Ohio Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan 2014 	Support the hazard analysis and loss estimate determination.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tornado History Project 	Support the tornado hazard analysis

Table 1.1.2.1

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA

1.2.1. Clinton County

Clinton County was formed from portions of Highland County and Warren County on February 19, 1810 (<http://www.clintoncountyhistory.org/LocalHistory.html>), named after the Vice President under James Madison, George Clinton, who had also been a soldier, politician, and Governor of New York. The county seat is Wilmington located nearly centric to the county’s land distribution. As per the 2010 U.S. Census, Clinton County has a total area of 412.29 sq. miles with 3.61 sq. miles of it covered by water. Even though located in the southwestern portion of Ohio, Clinton County is considered on the southern tip of State Region 1 as seen in Figure 1.2.1.1. The counties that surround Clinton are, listed clockwise from the northeast corner, Fayette, Highland, Brown, Clermont, Warren, and Greene as seen in Figure 1.2.1.2. Per the Ohio Office of Policy, Research and Strategic Planning the 2013 population was 41,945. This

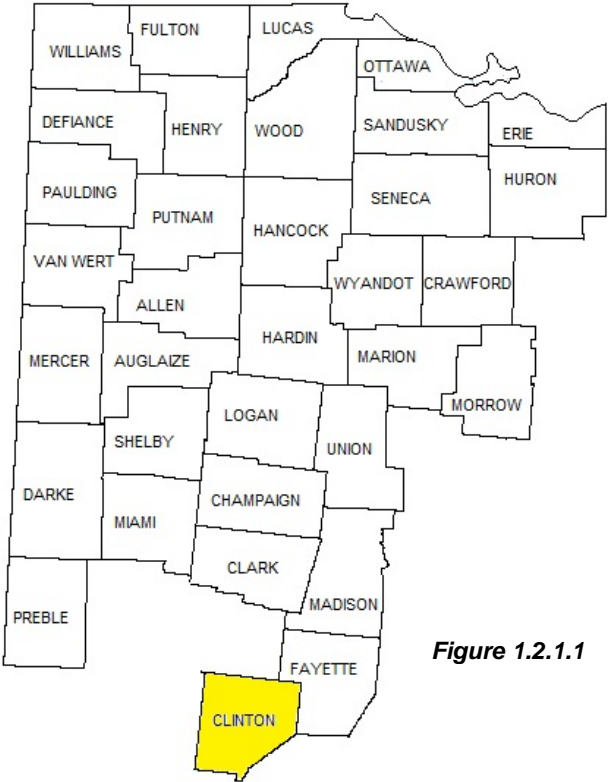


Figure 1.2.1.1

is



Figure 1.2.1.2

slightly down from the 2010 U.S. Census which lists Clinton County at 42,040, but an increase from the 2000 U.S. Census at 40,543. To compare the entire area, table 1.2.1.3 shows the percentage changes in population from the U.S. Census in 2000 and 2010 and then compares the shift that has occurred between 2010 and 2013.

	U.S. Census			Change 2000-2010 (%)	Change 2010-2013 (%)
	2000 Population	2010 Population	2013 Population		
Fayette	28,433	29,030	28,800	2.10%	-0.79%
Highland	40,875	43,589	43,299	6.64%	-0.67%
Brown	42,285	44,846	44,264	6.06%	-1.30%
Clermont	177,977	197,363	200,218	10.89%	1.45%
Warren	158,383	212,693	219,169	34.29%	3.04%
Greene	147,886	161,573	163,204	9.26%	1.01%
Clinton	40,543	42,040	41,945	3.69%	-0.23%

Table 1.2.1.3

This comparison shows that there was a large influx of people to the area between 2000 and 2010 with Clinton County increasing by 3.69% while over 34% going to continued east to Warren County or nearly 11% going southeast to Clermont County. Both of these counties are closer to the Cincinnati metropolitan area thereby being more attractive to that economic center. Since 2010, these two counties, Warren and Clermont, have continued to rise but only slightly. Clinton County decreased by less than a 0.25%, essentially remaining at the same population.

HISTORY

As stated, February 19, 1810, creation of Clinton County was authorized by the Ohio General Assembly but Clinton County was settled about the year 1803, principally by emigrants from Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. The first settlement, however, was made in 1797. Most of the first emigrants were backwoods-men, and well fitted to endure the privations incident upon settling a new country. They lived principally upon game, and gave little attention to agricultural pursuits. As the country grew older game became scarce, emigrants flocked from different parts of the Union, and the primitive manner of living gave place to that more conformable to the customs of older states. Many of the county's early residents were members of the Society of Friends (Quakers). They played an important role in the Underground Railroad during the 1830s, 1840s, 1850s, and 1860s, helping runaway slaves find freedom in the North. The Quakers also established Wilmington College during the 1870s.

In the 1950's Clinton County became the home to many U.S. Department of Defense facilities to include the Clinton County Air Force Base. This base closed in 1971, to be bought by a large air cargo company in 1979, relieving the area of a decade long recession. With an investment of \$250 million, this air cargo company accommodated an estimated 6,000 employees. After restructuring

and facility closures, approximately 3,000 employees were laid off creating another recession. This had led to an expansion of the truck freight industry. While air freight services still exist, Clinton County is home to airplane maintenance, repair, and overhauling activities instead of being a hub for product sorting and distribution.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Clinton County, as stated, had a population of 42,040 in 2010 (http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_DP_DP_DP1) with 51% female to 49% male which is constant with the 2000 U.S. Census results. At this population, the population density in 2010 was 102.9 people/sq. mi, up from 99.2 people/sq. mi in 2000. Figure 1.2.1.4 shows the age distribution percentage for Clinton County for 2000 and 2010, allowing for a comparison of population changes.

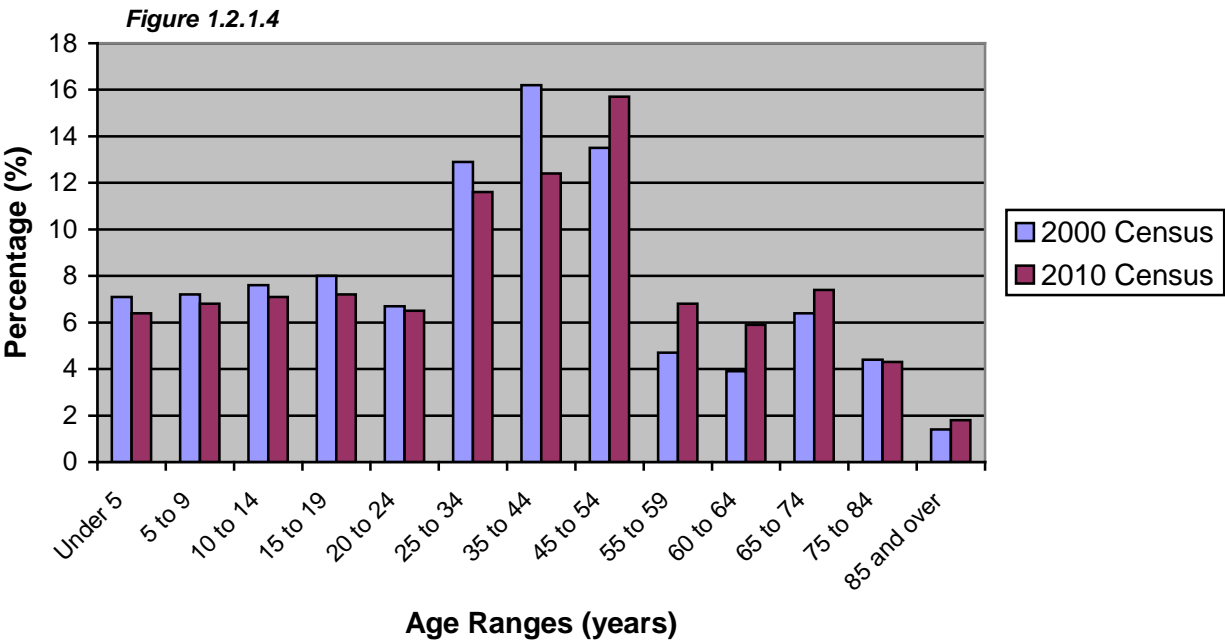


Figure 1.2.1.4 shows that that the population age has shifted, becoming older. Every category of age except for 75 to 84 years old significantly increased with 75 to 84 years old only decreasing by 0.1%. As a result the median age raised from 35.3 in 2000 to 38.7 years old in 2010.

Clinton County is predominately white at 94.7% listed within the 2010 U.S. Census. This is a slight decrease from the 2000 U.S. Census which lists that division at 96.0%. The most significant change that has occurred is the number that identified as two or more races rose from 1.0% in 2000

to 1.9% in 2010. Figures 1.2.1.5 and Figure 1.2.1.6 show the racial breakdown in 2000 and 2010 respectively.

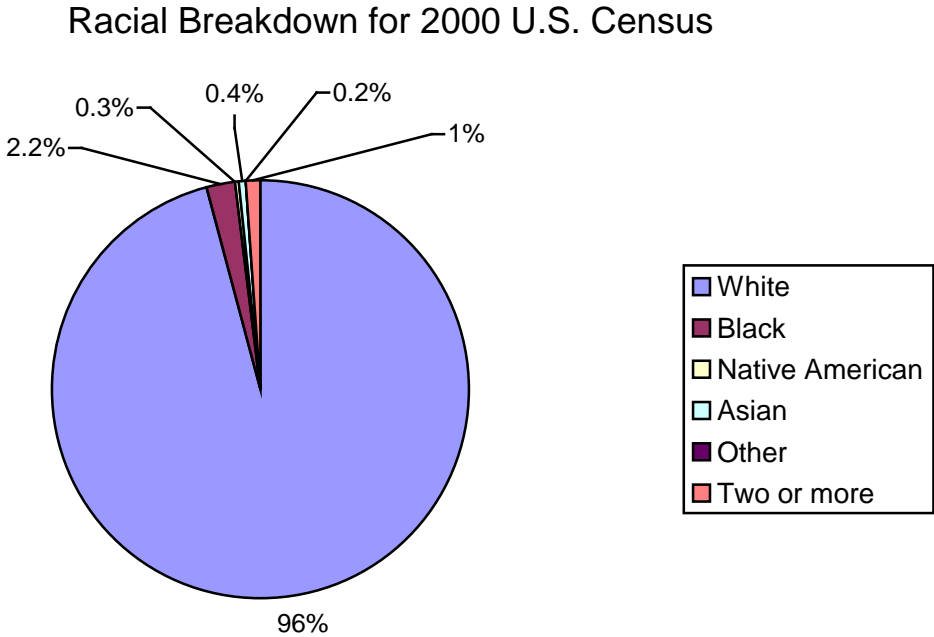


Figure 1.2.1.5

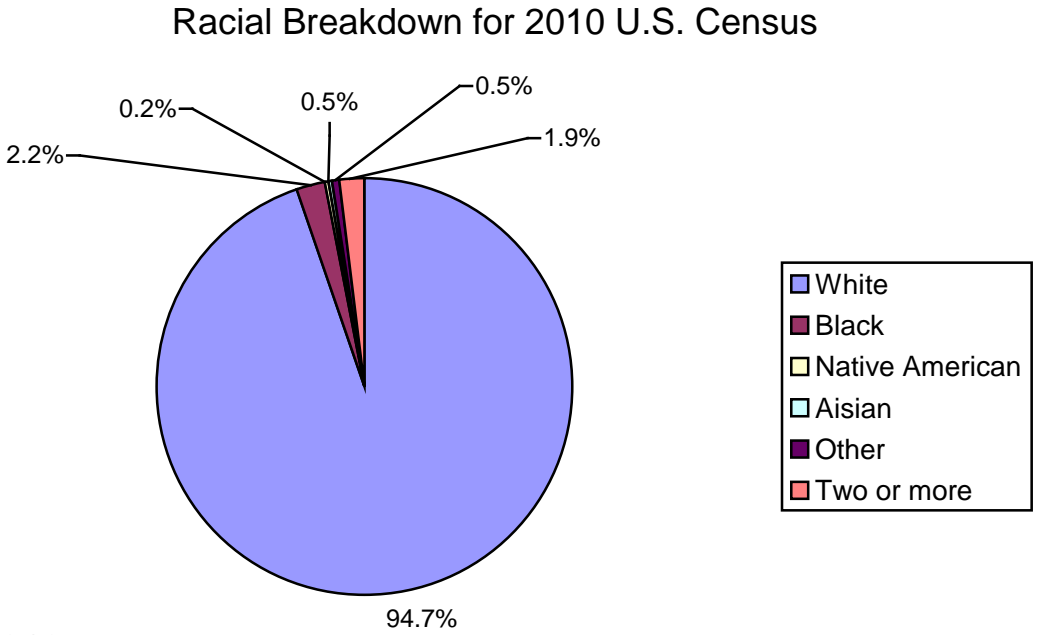


Figure 1.2.1.6

As for the number of households, there was a 5.2% increase in households from 2000 (15,416 households) to 2010 (16,210 households) while there was only a 2.6% increase in family households from 2000 to 2010 (11,075 and 11,364 respectively). The average household size and family size was consistent across the two time periods being 2.52 people per household and 2.99 people per family in 2010 while at 2.56 per household and 3.03 per family in 2000.

Per Capita income has grown from \$26,401 per year in 2002 to \$33,845 in 2012 (<http://www.development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1015.pdf>). At this per capita income level though, 15.4% of Clinton County’s population is below the poverty level (2008-2012 American Community Survey, U.S. Census; prepared by: Office of Research Ohio Development Services Agency, February 2014). In comparison to the surrounding counties, see table 1.2.1.7 below.

	2002 (dollars)	2012 (dollars)	Percent Change (%)
Fayette	22,560	28,766	27.51%
Highland	22,560	28,766	27.51%
Brown	23,458	31,536	34.44%
Clermont	30,965	38,416	24.06%
Warren	32,211	45,482	41.20%
Greene	31,076	40,653	30.82%
Clinton	26,401	33,845	28.20%

Table 1.2.1.7

Table 1.2.1.7 shows that Clinton County is consistent with the surround counties as for per capita income. Warren County shows a large increase, but is affected by the Cincinnati metropolitan area. To compare the poverty levels throughout the state, see Figure 1.2.1.8 below.

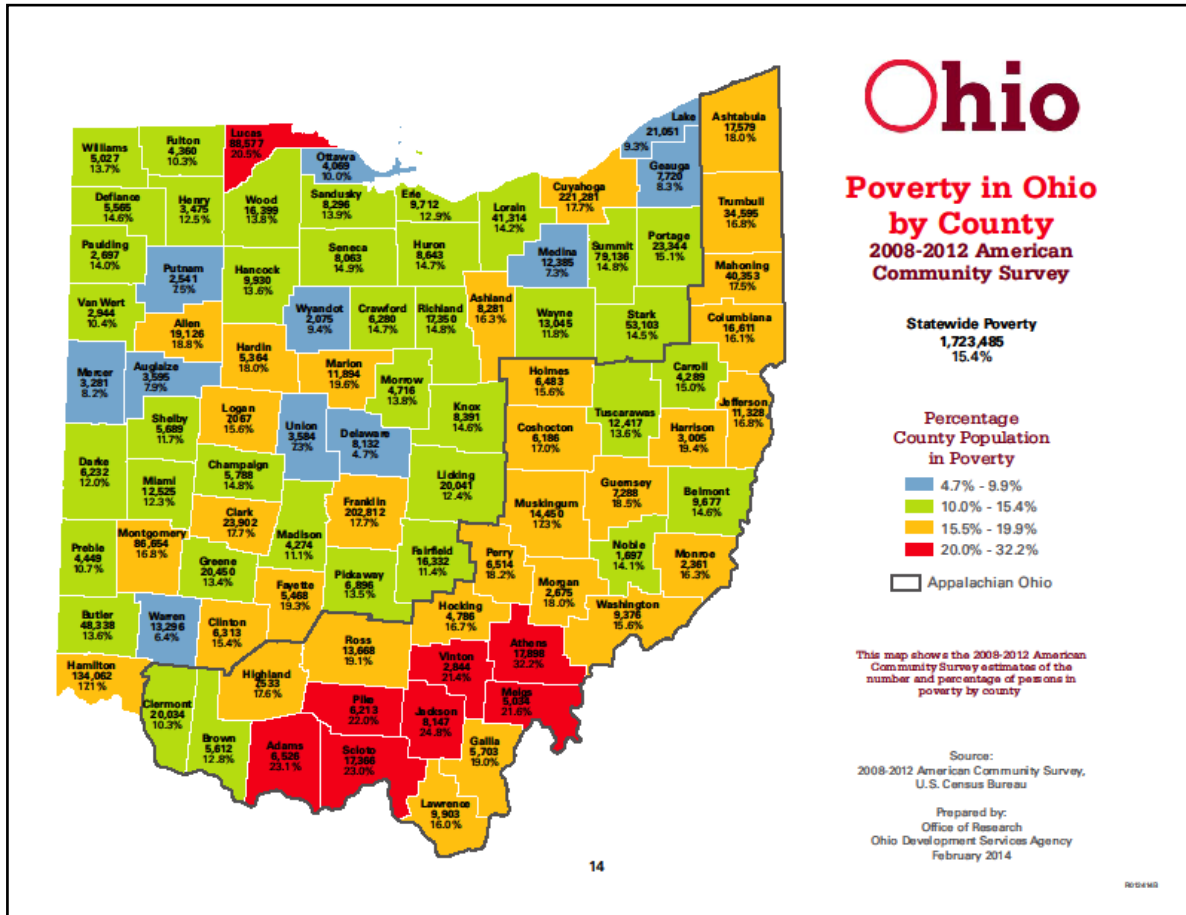


Figure 1.2.1.8

SCHOOLS

Clinton County contains 17 public schools covering kindergarten (K) through twelfth grade (12) with a student population count at 8,056. Additionally, there is a private school which supports 52 students in the grades K to 9. Below, these schools are listed (http://www.publicschoolreview.com/county_schools/stateid/OH/county/39027).

- **Elementary:** Clinton-Massie Elementary School, Denver Place Elementary School, East End Elementary, New Vienna Elementary School, Putman Elementary School, Roy E. Holmes Elementary School, and Sabina Elementary School.
- **Intermediate/Middle:** Blanchester Intermediate School, Blanchester Middle School, Clinton-Massie Middle School, East Clinton Middle School, and Wilmington Middle School.
- **High:** Blanchester High school, Clinton-Massie High School, East Clinton High School, and Wilmington High School
- **Vocational:** Laurel Oaks Cdc High School
- **Private:** Wilmington Christian Academy

At the post-secondary level, Clinton County has both a two year public college (southern State College – North Campus [[Southern State Community College](#)]) and a four year private college (Wilmington College [<http://www.wilmington.edu/about/facts.cfm>]) in Wilmington.

- Southern State Community College:
 - Chartered in 1975, opening in 1976 within renovated buildings on the Clinton County Air Force Base.
 - Programs in technology, health care, human and social services
 - Offer Associates and Certificate programs and transfer partnerships with many four-year institutions.

- Wilmington College:
 - Founded in 1870 by the Quakers
 - 21 buildings with 8 as residence halls
 - Undergraduate population at main campus: 1007
 - Dormitory capacity: 842

NATIONALLY REGISTERED SITES

Clinton County, having been founded in 1810, contains many nationally registered historical landmarks. Table 1.2.1.9 gives a list of the 16 recognized sites as well as the general address and city of each site.

Table 1.2.1.9

Nationally Registered Landmarks		
Name	Address	City
Beam Farm Woodland Archaeological District	3983 Stone Road	Sabina
College Hall, Wilmington College	East of College Street between Douglas Street and Fife Avenue	Wilmington
Cowan Creek Circular Enclosure	Southwest of Wilmington	Wilmington
Doan House	822 Fife Avenue	Wilmington
Eli Harvey House	1133 Lebanon Road	Clarksville
Frank Haines House	149 West Elm Street	Sabina
Hillside Haven Mound	Thousand Trails Campground, 1786 SR 380	Oakland
Hurley Mound	East of McKay Road above the Anderson Fork, Southwest of Lumberton	Lumberton
Keiter Mound	In woods west of McKay Road, atop a bluff overlooking the Anderson Fork	Wilmington
Martinsville Road Covered Bridge	West of Martinsville	Martinsville
Pansy Methodist Church and School Historic District	South of Clarksville on SR 730	Clarksville
Rombach Place	149 East Locust Avenue	Wilmington
Silk City Diner #4655	303 Washington Street	Sabina
South South Street Historic District	151-515 South Street	Wilmington
Underwood Farms Rural Historic District	Vicinity of SR 73 and Brimstone Road	Chester Township
Wilmington Commercial Historic District	Roughly bounded by Columbus, Walnut, Sugartree, and Mulberry Streets	Wilmington

ATTRACTIONS AND FESTIVALS

Besides Nationally Registered Landmarks, Clinton County is the home to many other attractions to include Horsefeathers Farm in Clarksville. This farm is under sponsorship of the Cincinnati Zoo and specializes in the propagation of the endangered Parma Wallaby. Being that Clinton County has a strong historical attachment to the Quakers, the Quaker Heritage Center or the Peace Resource Center, both in Wilmington could be of interest. The Murphy Theatre in downtown Wilmington, originally built by Charles Webb Murphy, boasts 750 stately seats to showcase nationally-known acts and Community Theater (www.clintoncountyohio.com/local-attractions.php). Finally, to facilitate large events, The Roberts Arena and the Roberts Conference Centre, again both in Wilmington can supply area for dog and horse shows, trade shows, or other special events.

As for festivals, the area has an annual Banana Split Festival to commemorate its creation in 1907 and the Clinton County Corn Festival in homage to the area's agricultural traditions. The Hometown Holidazzle Illuminated Parade and Festival occurs each Christmas season, while the Snappin' Asparagus & Strawberry Festival begins the growing season. Other festivals that occur throughout the year are the Oktoberfest in Wilmington, Southern Ohio Indoor Music Festival, and the Wilmington Art & Pottery Festival for those with non-agricultural interests (www.clintoncountyohio.com/local-attractions.php).

CURRENT AND FUTURE LAND USE

Currently, Clinton County is predominately agriculture. There are 759 farms within Clinton County for a total of 208,142 acres used. Oil and Gas Industry is establishing a presence within the county as well as a re-emergence of the transportation industry through both land carriers and air maintenance services.

UTILITIES

Utilities in Clinton County are dependent on which area of the county the structure is listed by Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO) (www.puco.ohio.gov). While Vectren supports the entire county for natural gas needs, Sabina also has the Pike Natural Gas Co. and Duke Energy Ohio supports the southwest corner of the county around the Village of Blanchester. Electricity is provided by Dayton Power and Light for the majority of the county while Duke Energy provides for the southwest corner around Blanchester. Water and wastewater (sewage) services, again, are dependent on where in the county the structure is. Village of Sabina has a water department as well as a wastewater treatment plant. Blanchester Water Works services that area while the City of

Wilmington has water and wastewater treatment facilities. Finally, well drilling services through Guy Hayslip & Son based in Martinsville can be used in water services.

As for telecommunication services, Clinton County is supported completely by Frontier North for telephone. Internet has multiple providers to include Southern Ohio Internet Service, BroadbandBlue, Internet Nation Inc., Go Concepts Inc., and Dragon BBS. Television is largely supported by satellite providers to include DISH, DIRECTV, 4DTV, AFN Satellite, C-Band, Globecast World TV, GLRYSTR, and RELAY TV. Cable is provided by Time Warner Cable where available in Clinton County.

TRANSPORTATION ROUTES


Clinton County is supported by a system routes interstate, US routes, state routes, and county routes. Interstate(I) 71 transverses Clinton County along the northern portion of the county. It travels in a northeast to southwesterly direction between Green County to the north and Warren County to the West. US routes 22 and 68 merge within the center of the county in Wilmington. US 22 nearly parallels I 71, passing through the Village of Sabina to the east as it approaches Fayette County to the east and near Clarksville to the west before entering Warren County. US 68 travels north to south with Brown County to the south and extends through Midland and Wilmington before reaching the northern boundary of Clinton County adjacent to Green County. Additional state and county routes that surround each of the incorporated areas within the county will be discussed below in sections 1.2.2 to 1.2.9.

A second transportation route system exists through railroads. There are two main rail system owners within Clinton County. CSXT Transportation maintains the majority of the track beginning on the eastern border, passing through Sabina into Wilmington then heading southwesterly to Midland where CSXT meets the Indiana & Ohio Railroad and heads west through Blanchester. The Indiana & Ohio Railroad travels along the southern portion of the county from New Vienna, through Martinsville to Midland converging with CSXT.

The final transportation system involves air. Near I 71, Clinton Field Airport exists. A grass field, it can support small propelled single engine aircraft. Wilmington Air Park is located on the southeastern edge of the City of Wilmington. This facility can support large jet aircraft which are used for commercial freight transportation. The third is Hollister Field Airport located on the edge between Richland and Wayne Townships in the eastern portion of the county. Again this field is a grass field capable of supporting small propelled single engine aircraft.

Within Clinton County, there are 7 incorporated villages and 1 city. Table 1.2.1.10 lists these locations as well as the townships within Clinton County showing the various population distributions as developed by the Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency, using 2013 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Clinton County
2013 Population Estimates For Cities, Villages, and Townships



Name	Population			Average Annual Rate of Change (b)
	Census 4/1/10	Estimates Base 4/1/10 (a)	Estimate 7/1/13	
Clinton County	42,040	42,040	41,945	-0.1%
Blanchester village (pt.)	4,243	4,243	4,248	0.0%
Clarksville village	548	548	544	-0.2%
Lynchburg village (pt.)	2	2	2	0.0%
Martinsville village	463	463	457	-0.4%
Midland village	315	315	317	0.2%
New Vienna village	1,224	1,224	1,209	-0.4%
Port William village	254	254	255	0.1%
Sabina village	2,564	2,564	2,549	-0.2%
Wilmington city	12,520	12,520	12,459	-0.2%
Balance of Clinton County	19,907	19,907	19,905	0.0%
Adams township	2,091	2,091	2,090	0.0%
Chester township	1,967	1,967	1,973	0.1%
Clark township	2,123	2,123	2,105	-0.3%
Lynchburg village (pt.)	2	2	2	0.0%
Martinsville village	463	463	457	-0.4%
Balance of Clark township	1,658	1,658	1,646	-0.2%
Green township	2,473	2,473	2,460	-0.2%
New Vienna village	1,224	1,224	1,209	-0.4%
Balance of Green township	1,249	1,249	1,251	0.0%
Jefferson township	1,399	1,399	1,399	0.0%
Midland village	315	315	317	0.2%
Balance of Jefferson township	1,084	1,084	1,082	-0.1%
Liberty township	1,067	1,067	1,070	0.1%
Port William village	254	254	255	0.1%
Balance of Liberty township	813	813	815	0.1%
Marion township	5,394	5,394	5,405	0.1%
Blanchester village (pt.)	4,243	4,243	4,248	0.0%
Balance of Marion township	1,151	1,151	1,157	0.2%
Richland township	3,573	3,573	3,561	-0.1%
Sabina village	2,564	2,564	2,549	-0.2%
Balance of Richland township	1,009	1,009	1,012	0.1%
Union township	3,085	3,085	3,095	0.1%
Vernon township	2,997	2,997	2,986	-0.1%
Clarksville village	548	548	544	-0.2%
Balance of Vernon township	2,449	2,449	2,442	-0.1%
Washington township	2,130	2,130	2,124	-0.1%
Wayne township	716	716	715	0.0%
Wilmington city	12,520	12,520	12,459	-0.2%
Wilson township	505	505	503	-0.1%

n.a. - Could not calculate. Division by zero. *--* Denotes that entity did not exist as currently structured as of April 1, 2010, Census Day.
(a) Used for calculating average annual rate of change. (b) Average annual rate of change from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013.
Source: Population Estimates Division, U.S. Census Bureau. Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency.

Table 1.2.1.10

Additionally, Table 1.2.1.11 states the planning and adherence to regulations for floodplains, building, and zoning.

Table 1.2.1.11

COMMUNITY	PLANNING COMMISSION	COMPREHENSIVE PLANS	FLOODPLAIN REGULATIONS	BUILDING CODES ¹	ZONING ORDINANCES	CAPITAL BUDGET ²	PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET ²
Clinton County	Yes	Yes	Yes*	YES	YES**	(none)	Limited in-kind wages only
Blanchester, Village of	County***	County***	County***	County** *	County***	(none)	Limited in-kind wages only
Clarksville, Village of	County***	County***	County***	County** *	County***	(none)	Limited in-kind wages only
Lynchburg, Village of	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(none)	Limited in-kind wages only
Martinsville, Village of	County***	County***	County***	County** *	County***	(none)	Limited in-kind wages only
Midland, Village of	County***	County***	County***	County** *	County***	(none)	Limited in-kind wages only
New Vienna, Village of	County***	County***	County***	County** *	County***	(none)	Limited in-kind wages only
Port William, Village of	County***	County***	County***	County** *	County***	(none)	Limited in-kind wages only
Sabina, Village of	County***	County***	County***	County** *	County***	(none)	Limited in-kind wages only
Wilmington, City of	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	(none)	Limited in-kind wages only

1: All jurisdictions within the state now follow the State Building Code. (Ohio Administrative Code 4101:1.)

2: Budget that would allow the jurisdiction to devote financial resources towards hazard mitigation activities.

*The County Follows the state Flood plan through the county engineers office who is the county lead agency.

**There is a county Zoning ordinance

***Follows the county's plans.

Lynchburg is not a part of Clinton County. This comes out of the issue where the village of Lynchburg annexed a partial of property out of Clinton County in order to build a waste water plant for their village. There are two homes in this area which are included in the Clark Township area but should be added into the Highland county plan due to the annexation by Lynchburg.

1.2.2. Village of Blanchester

The Village of Blanchester began to be populated in 1814 but it wasn't until 1832 that Blanchester was platted. After almost all the downtown building structure burned in 1895, the village was reborn throughout 1896 and 97. An agricultural village that covers 4.25 sq. miles in area of which 0.10 sq. miles is covered by water (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blanchester,_Ohio). It is located in the southwestern corner of the county on the border with Warren County, slightly north of Clermont and Brown Counties. As seen in Figure 1.2.2.1, State Route (SR) 28 travels east-west through Blanchester intersecting with SR 133 in the center of the village. SR 123, South Broadway Street, enters from a southeasterly direction. CR 6, East Fancy Street, intersects with SR 123 inside the village limits from an eastern direction. CR 39, Middleboro Road, enters from the north and merges with SR 133.

With a population of 4,243 within the 2010 U.S. Census (www.census.gov), Table 1.2.1.11 shows it has an estimated 4,248 in 2013 thereby virtually no change in population and a constant population density of 1,022.4/sq. mile over 1,854 households. The median income for the village in the 2010 U.S. Census was \$35,608 per household but with 12.4% of the under 18 population living in poverty as well as 21.1% of the 65 and over. The median age within Blanchester was 37.3 years old in 2010.

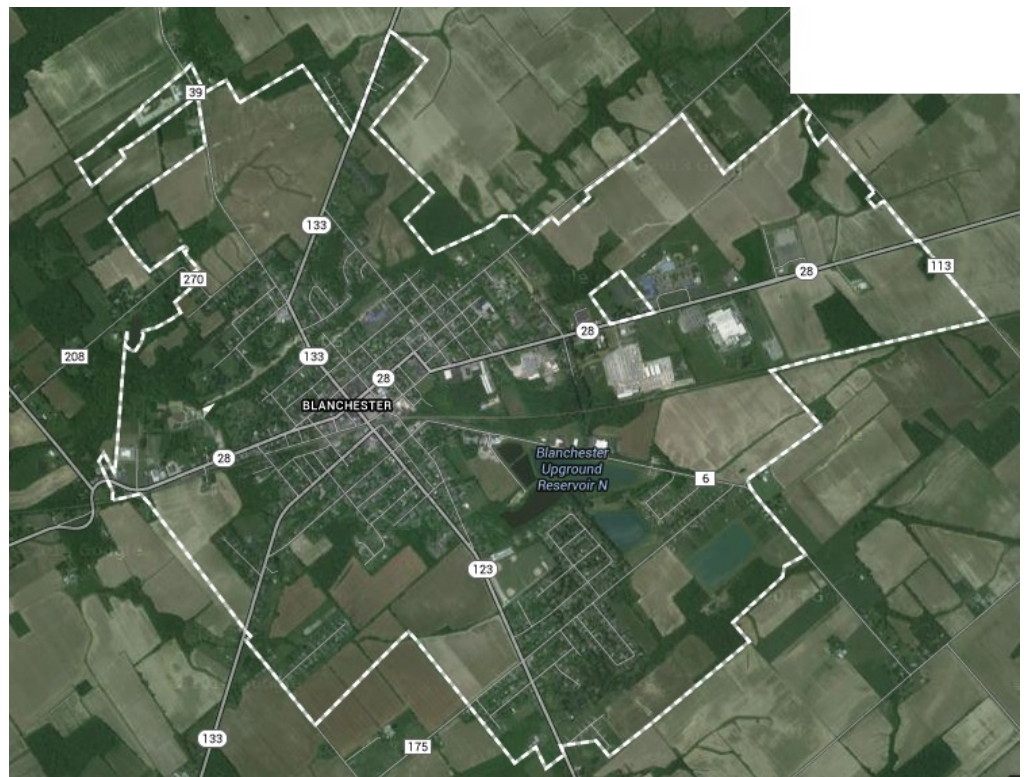


Figure 1.2.2.1

1.2.3. Village of Clarksville

The Village of Clarksville was laid out by William Hadley in 1816 and named for his wife Sarah Clark Hadley. It is located on the western edge of Clinton County near the Warren County border approximately half way between Green County to the north and Brown County to the south covering 0.49 sq. miles in area of which 0.03 sq. miles are covered in water ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clarksville, Ohio](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clarksville,_Ohio)). As seen in Figure 1.2.3.1, along the northern boundary of the village is Todd Fork River while East Fork Todd Fork flows on the southern edge. SR 350 passes through Clarksville in an east-west direction. SR 132 enters from the south, intersecting with SR 350, Main Street, in the center of Clarksville at this same intersection. North 1st Street enters from the north which is CR 10 outside the village limits. From the northwest, CR 2 enters Clarksville.

With a population of 548 within the 2010 U.S. Census (www.census.gov), Table 1.2.1.11 shows it has an estimated 544 in 2013 thereby having little no change in population and a constant population density of 1,191.3/sq. mile over 204 households. The median income for the village in the 2010 U.S. Census was \$32,250 per household but with 7.3% of the under 18 population living in poverty as well as 8.3% of the 65 and over. The median age within Clarksville was 31.5 years old in 2010.



Figure 1.2.3.1

1.2.4. Village of Martinsville

The Village of Martinsville was platted in 1816, reaching 75 inhabitants over 15 house dwellings in 1833. Located in south central Clinton County, it is approximately 10 miles due south of Wilmington. The village covers a total area of 0.443 sq. miles, all of which is land (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martinsville,_Ohio). As seen in Figure 1.2.4.1, SR 28 flows east-west, becoming Main Street within the village limits. CR 30 enters from the north becoming Green Road and CR 60, Cemetery Road, intersects SR 28 on the eastern end of downtown. CR 14 approaches from the south, becoming South High Street inside the village boundaries and intersects with SR 28 on the westerly end of the village along with Gibson Road (CR 104 outside village limits) from the north.

With a population of 463 within the 2010 U.S. Census (www.census.gov), Table 1.2.1.11 shows it has an estimated population of 457 in 2013 resulting in a slight population density decrease from 1,052.3/sq. mile to 1038.6/sq. mile. This density was over 149 households in the 2010 U.S. Census. The median income for the village in the 2010 U.S. Census was \$32,250 per household but with 7.3% of the under 18 population living in poverty as well as 8.3% of the 65 and over. The median age within Martinsville was 32.8 years old in 2010.

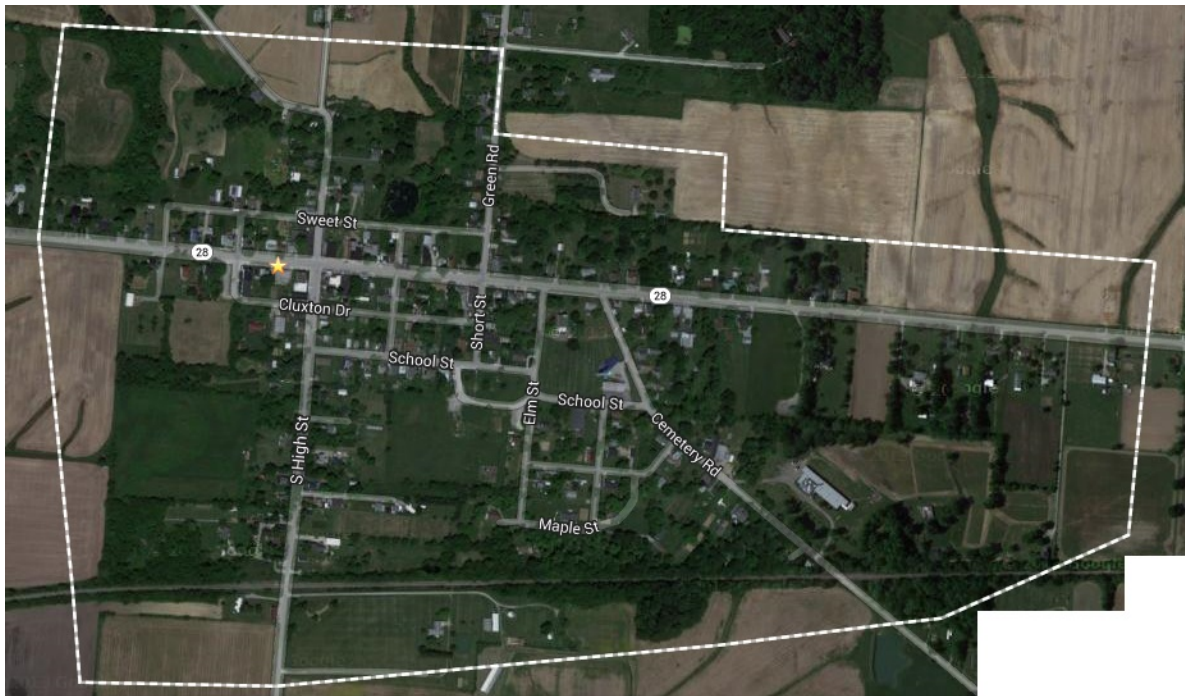


Figure 1.2.4.1

1.2.5. Village of Midland

The Village of Midland was originally laid out as Clinton Valley as a coaling and watering station for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, it is in the southwestern corner of Clinton County, approximately 5 miles east of Blanchester. The village has a total area of 0.35 sq. miles of which none is covered by water (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midland,_Ohio). As seen in Figure 1.2.5.1, US 68 travels in a north-southwardly direction through Midland and SR 28 transverses the northern portion of the village east to west. SR 28 intersects US 68 just outside the village limits. CR 273 approaches parallel to SR 28. With the village's origins being based on the railroad, Midland is also where the CSXT rail system from the northeast and the Indiana & Ohio Railroad from the east merge to continue west.

With a population of 315 within the 2010 U.S. Census (www.census.gov), Table 1.2.1.11 shows an estimated population of 317 in 2013 thereby maintaining a constant population density of 900.0/sq. mile. This density was over 109 households in the 2010 U.S. Census. The median income for the village in the 2010 U.S. Census was \$39,000 per household but with 23.8% of the under 18 population living in poverty as well as 22.7% of the 65 and over. The median age within Midland was 28.6 years old in 2010.

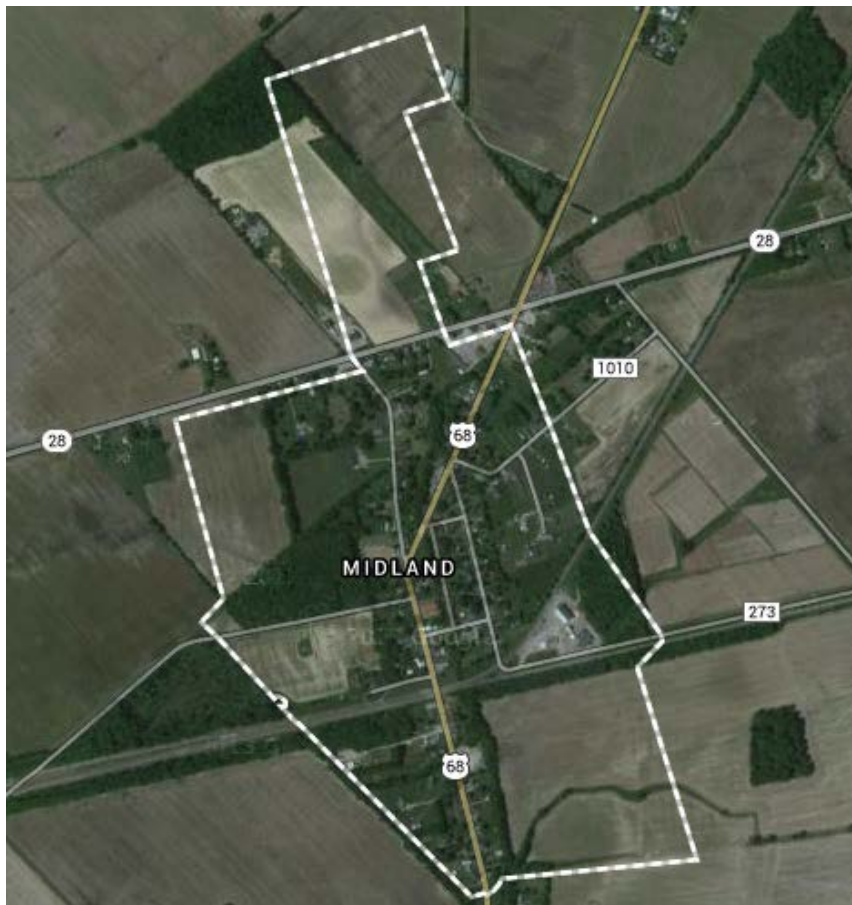


Figure 1.2.5.1

1.2.6. Village of New Vienna

The Village of New Vienna was platted in 1835 originally called Buzzard's Glory. It is located on the eastern boundary of Clinton County with Highland County and is approximately 7 miles east of Martinsville. New Vienna has the East Fork Little Miami River traveling north-south across the southern portion of its village limits. New Vienna has a total area of 0.87 sq. miles of which 0.02 sq. miles is consumed by water (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Vienna,_Ohio). As seen in Figure 1.2.6.1, SR 28 passes through New Vienna in an east-westerly direction. SR 73 intersects SR 28 as it travels northwest to south. CR 13, Bernard Road, enters the village from a northeasterly direction. CR 22, New Vienna Road, enters from the southeast becoming South 2nd Street inside the village limits and CR 285 enters from the south intersecting with SR 28. Additionally, the Indiana & Ohio Railroad travels east-west through New Vienna.

With a population of 1,224 within the 2010 U.S. Census (www.census.gov), Table 1.2.1.11 shows an estimated population of 1,209 in 2013 resulting in a slight decrease in population density from 1,440.0/sq. mile to 1,422.3/sq. mile. This density was over 478 households in the 2010 U.S. Census. The median income for the village in the 2010 U.S. Census was \$31,750 per household but with 13.8% of the under 18 population living in poverty as well as 6.7% of the 65 and over. The median age within New Vienna was 35.7 years old in 2010.



Figure 1.2.6.1

1.2.7. Village of Port William

The Village of Port William had its first settlers arrive in 1816 but it wasn't until 1832 that it was platted under its original name of West Liberty. It is located on the northern border with Greene County, approximately 8 miles north of Wilmington. Port William occupies a total area of 0.12 sq. miles, all of which is covered by land (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port_William,_Ohio). Grog Run passes through the southern end of the village, meeting with Love Run just outside the village limits to the north. As seen in Figure 1.2.7.1, SR 134 travels northeast to southwest through Port William. CR 5, Port William Road, enters from the west and from the south as Sabina Road. CR 83 allows access from the north becoming 1st Street inside the village limits, CR 1 from the northeast becoming SR 134 and CR 22, Gallimore Road, from the east.

With a population of 254 within the 2010 U.S. Census (www.census.gov), Table 1.2.1.11 shows an estimated population of 255 in 2013 resulting in a constant population density at 2,116.7/sq. mile. This density was over 97 households in the 2010 U.S. Census. The median income for the village in the 2010 U.S. Census was \$33,264 per household but with 26.8% of the

under 18 population living in poverty as well as 23.8% of the 65 and over. The median age within Port William was 35.6 years old in 2010.



1.2.8. Village of Sabina

The Village of Sabina was laid out by Warren Sabin in 1830, becoming incorporated in 1859. It is located in the northeastern portion of Clinton County near Fayette County. Sabina covers 1.29 sq. miles in area with 0.01 sq. miles covered by water ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sabina, Ohio](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sabina,_Ohio)). As seen in Figure 1.2.8.1, SR 3 in conjunction with US 22 passes through the village in an east-westerly direction. SR 729 transverses from north to south, intersecting with US 22/SR 3 near the center of the village. CR 63, Polk Road, enters from the northwest, CR 5 intersects with SR 729 at the northern most edge of Sabina, and CR 25 enters from the southeast becoming South Jackson Street inside the village limits. Along the northern portion of the village, Wilson Creek exists, passing under SR 729. The CSXT rail passes east-west being nearly parallel to US 22/SR 3.

With a population of 2,564 within the 2010 U.S. Census (www.census.gov), Table 1.2.1.11 shows an estimated population of 2,549 in 2013 resulting in a slight decrease in population density from 2,003.1/sq. mile to 1991.4/sq. mile. This density was over 1,028 households in the 2010 U.S. Census. The median income for the village in the 2010 U.S. Census was \$33,233 per household but with 18.6% of the under 18 population living in poverty as well as 7.5% of the 65 and over. The median age within Sabina was 38.5 years old in 2010.



Figure 1.2.8.1

1.2.9. City of Wilmington

As the county seat for Clinton County, the City of Wilmington was founded in 1810 as the town of Clinton, being changed to Wilmington in 1811. The city was incorporated in 1828. It is located near the center of Clinton County covering an area of 10.93 sq. miles of which 0.04 sq. miles is occupied by water (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilmington,_Ohio). As seen in Figure 1.2.9.1, access to the City of Wilmington can occur by US 22/SR 3. This route travels east-westerly connecting to Sabina in the east and Warren County to the west. US 68 intersects US 22/SR 3 within the center of the city, traveling north to south. SR 73 encircles Wilmington, acting as a bypass from US 22/SR 3 to US 68. SR 134 enters from the north and south intersecting with US 68. CR 82 becomes Fife Avenue inside city limits as it enters from the southeast. SR 730 enters from the southwest, intersecting with US 68 near the center of Wilmington. In Wilmington is Wilmington College which has Lytle Creek flowing east to west just south of its campus and on the eastern edge of the city is Wilmington Air Park.

With a population of 12,520 within the 2010 U.S. Census (www.census.gov), Table 1.2.1.11 shows an estimated population of 12,459 in 2013 resulting in a slight decrease in population density from 1,149.7/sq. mile to 1,144.1/sq. mile. This density was over 5,072 households in the 2010 U.S. Census. The median income for the village in the 2010 U.S. Census was \$34,880 per household but

with 14.6% of the under 18 population living in poverty as well as 10.5% of the 65 and over. The median age within Wilmington was 33.7 years old in 2010.



Figure 1.2.9.1

1.3 RECORD OF CHANGES

This “Record of Changes” document lists each section of the *Clinton County Hazard Mitigation Plan* and indicates if it was updated as part of the 2014 revision.

Section	Description of Change
INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Documentation of the Planning Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated to show new stakeholders and updating process
1.2 Description of the Planning Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated based on US Census and other demographic changes
1.3 Record of Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entire section added per 201.6 requirements.
RISK ASSESSMENT	
2.1 Identify Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated to reflect current hazards
2.2 Profile Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated to reflect current hazards Added technological and man-made hazards
2.3 Inventory Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated to reflect current assets
2.4 Estimate Losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated to reflect current hazards and potential losses
2.5 Analyze Development Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated to reflect changes in Clinton County, OH
ACTION PLAN	
3.0 Local Hazard Mitigation Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created to show all goals, objective, and projects
4.1 Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created to show new and on-going projects with current status information
4.2 Implementation of Mitigation Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created to prioritize the projects
5.0 Plan Maintenance Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated to list current status of custodial control and NFIP statuses.
APPENDICES	
Appendix 1: Hazard Profiles, Loss Calculations, Mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised per updated hazard list. Added technological and man-made hazards
Appendix 2: Glossary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised to include new terminology and new acronyms
Appendix 3: Public Involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included to show public involvement during the updating process
Appendix 4: Adoption Resolutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated to include current adoptions by jurisdictions involved in the creation of this plan.