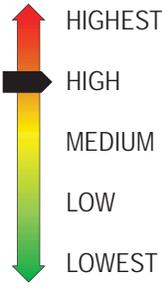


2.2.4 Flooding

Flooding occurs when water overflows the land that is normally dry due to excessive rain, dam or levee failure, or rapidly melting ice or snow.					
	Vulnerability	Period of Occurrence:	Any time of year but is prone to occur during wet conditions and excessive rain.	Hazard Index Ranking:	High
	HIGH	Warning Time:	Hours to Days	State Risk Ranking:	High
	MEDIUM	Probability:	Highly Likely	Severity:	Critical
	LOW	Type of Hazard:	Natural	Disaster Declarations:	9
LOWEST					

2018 UPDATES
For this profile, the committee renamed the previous plan's low in assessment for consistency with other hazard profiles. It includes updated historical incident data. The committee also added previous mitigation efforts to this document.

HAZARD OVERVIEW

Flooding is a temporary overflowing of water onto land that is usually dry. Flooding may happen with only a few inches of rain, or it may cover a house to the rooftop (Ready.gov, 2018). Disaster experts classify floods according to their likelihood of occurring in a given period. A hundred-year flood, for example, is an extremely large, destructive event that would theoretically be expected to happen only once every century. In reality, this classification means there is a one-percent chance that such a flood could occur in any given year. Over recent decades, possibly due to global climate change, hundred-year floods have been occurring worldwide with frightening regularity (National Geographic, 2018). There are four different types of flooding that can happen (Livescience.com, 2017).

- **Overbank Flooding:** Filled because of heavy rain or melting snow, the water within a river overflows its banks and spreads across the land around it. Sometimes the area covered is wide and flat; water tends to spread out and be slow-moving and may not appear to travel at all. Common in the Midwest, this kind of flooding can take days to dissipate. In mountainous areas, where water flows together through steep valleys, the flood water tends to move faster and linger for a shorter duration.
- **Flash Floods:** Flash floods gather in streams within six hours of the events that spawned them. A rapid rise of fast-moving water characterizes them. Fast-moving



water is hazardous. Water moving at 10 miles per hour can exert the same pressure as wind gusts of 270 mph (434 kph). Water moving at 9 feet per second (2.7 meters per second), a typical speed for flash floods, can move rocks weighing almost a hundred pounds. Flash floods carry debris that elevates their potential to damage structures and injure people.

- **Ice Jam Flooding:** In cold temperatures, bodies of water often freeze. Heavy precipitation can cause chunks of ice to push together and create a dam in what is known as “ice jam flooding.” Behind the dam, water begins to pile up, spilling over to the plains nearby. Eventually, the wall of ice breaks and fast-moving water rushes downstream much like a conventional flash flood, destroying objects in its path. The water carries huge chunks of ice, which can increase damage to surrounding structures.
- **Coastal Flooding:** This type of flooding occurs along the edges of oceans and is driven predominantly by storm surges and wave damage. As such, it will not occur in Meigs County.

The *2011 State of Ohio Hazard Mitigation Plan* concluded Region 3 that includes Meigs County had 16,469 structures with damage and over \$8 billion worth of losses that occurred in a 25-year span. This total is substantially higher than Region 1 and 2 in Ohio and a high-risk area (Ohio EMA, 2011).

POSSIBLE CAUSES

Several different elements can cause flooding (Eschooltoday.com, 2018), listed below.

- **Rain:** Each time there are more rains than the drainage system can take, there can be floods. Sometimes, there is substantial rain for a very short period that results in floods. In other times, there may be light rain for many days and weeks THAT can also result in floods.
- **River Overflow:** Rivers can overflow their banks to cause flooding when there is more water upstream than usual, and as it flows downstream to the adjacent low-lying areas (also called a floodplain), there is a burst and water gets into the land.
- **Strong Winds:** Massive winds and hurricanes can carry water or rain onto land.



- **Dam/Levee Failure:** Too much water held up in A dam can cause it to break and overflow the area. Excess water can also be intentionally released from the dam to prevent it from breaking, and that can cause floods.
- **Ice and Snow Melt:** In many cold regions, heavy snow over the winter usually stays un-melted for some time. There are also mountains that have ice on top of them. Sometimes the ice suddenly melts when the temperature rises, resulting in massive movement of water into places that are usually dry. This type of flooding is called a “snowmelt flood.”

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

Since 1996, there have been 50 flooding or flash flooding occurrences in Meigs County that vary from \$1,000 to \$3,000,000 worth of damage. A brief description of several recent flooding events is listed below. For a full list of NCEI reported events, refer to Appendix 5: Historical Hazard Data.

September 17, 2004

Hurricane Ivan produced torrential rain that hit the area on the morning of the 17th. By 5 p.m. the storm had dumped four to six and a half feet of rain. Due to the saturated ground from Hurrican Frances, that occurred several days earlier, small streams crested higher than ever before. Small rivers, such as the Little Muskingum and Shade, severely flooded and crested around 30 feet. Upriver from Meigs County, areas received six to eight inches of rain that became runoff that went into the Ohio River. The Ohio River rose one to two feet per hour. Racine and Pomeroy received over 50 feet of water which invaded over 40 businesses in Meigs County. Sixteen homes had significant damage and destroyed one home. This event caused \$3 million worth of damage and a photo of the main street in Pomeroy during this event is below (NCEI, 2018).





Source: Meigs County Library History Site, 2018

November 23, 2011

With abnormally wet conditions from an inch of rain that had previously fallen in Meigs County several days before, rain started to fall again on the 20th. The three-day storm amounted to two to three inches of additional rain. Minor streams and the Shade River caused minor flooding. The Shade River crested at 17.28 feet near Chester, and the incredibly saturated ground in Pomeroy caused a hill to slip. The damages from this event added up to \$20,000 worth of costs (NCEI, 2018).

June 26, 2015

Thunderstorms formed along southern Ohio, with widespread rain moving through central Ohio. Repetitive thunderstorms hit Meigs County over the course of a few hours. A water gauge in a neighboring county, that was also impacted by the storms, measured 1.5 inches of rain in less than an hour and 3 inches in total. Flash flooding closed multiple roads and caused minor damages to houses. This event caused over \$25,000 worth of damage (NCEI, 2018). A newspaper clipping of the event is below.

Local storm damage



Lorna Hart | Daily Sentinel

A section of Hill Road in Letart Township gave way Friday during torrential downpour.

Lays waste to crops, causes flash flooding

By Lorna Hart
lhart@civitasmedia.com

OHIO VALLEY — A supercell thunderstorm brought rain, wind and hail to southeastern Ohio on Friday evening. Defined as a long-lived rotating severe thunderstorm, the supercell began in western Ohio and ended near Charlottesville, Va., traveling more than 300 miles, according

rated from previous rains, there was no place for the precipitation from the fast-moving storm to go. "The Bottoms," to which the area along the river is sometimes referred, is a flat area. Small creeks and drainage areas along the roadways quickly filled with water, which spread into the road and fields, leaving motorists stranded and fields flooded.

damage, many commenting on the amount of rain that fell in such a short amount of time.

"It was the most rain I have seen at one time in the past 20 years," local farmer Larry Turley said.

As the water drained away, the damage to crops could be seen. Roots of vegetables had been exposed. Wind had knocked down some tomatoes and other veg.

Source: *The Daily Sentinel*, 2015

IMPACTS & VULNERABILITY

Moving water has incredibly destructive power. When a river overflows its banks or the sea drives inland, structures poorly equipped to withstand the water's strength are at risk. Bridges, houses, trees, and cars can be picked up and swept away. The erosive force of moving water can drag dirt from under a building's foundation, causing it to crack and tumble. In the United States, where flood mitigation and prediction is advanced, floods do about \$6 billion worth of damage and kill about 140 people every year. When floodwaters recede, silt and mud may cover affected areas. Hazardous materials can contaminate the water and landscape, such as sharp debris, pesticides, fuel, and untreated sewage. Potentially dangerous mold blooms can quickly overwhelm water-soaked structures.



Residents of flooded areas can be left without power and clean drinking water, leading to outbreaks of waterborne diseases like typhoid, hepatitis A, and cholera. But flooding, particularly in river floodplains, is as natural as rain and has been occurring for millions of years (National Geographic, 2018).

LOCATION & EXTENT

Three different watersheds influence drainage in Meigs County: The Leading River drains the western portions of the county, the Shade River drains the eastern portion of the county, and Raccoon Creek drains a northwest portion of the county. All three flow into the Ohio River. A minor tributary of the Hocking River flows north-south and is in the northeast portion of the county. Currently, Meigs County does not have a watershed management plan enacted.

Flooding can happen in anywhere in the U.S. It is particularly important to be prepared for flooding if you live in a low-lying area near a body of water, such as a river, stream, or culvert; on a coast; or downstream from a dam or levee (Ready.gov, 2018). The severity of a flood depends not only on the amount of water that accumulates in a period but also on the land's ability to deal with the water. One element of this is the size of rivers and streams in an area. An equally important factor is the land's absorbency. When it rains, soil acts like a sponge. When the ground is saturated -- that is, has soaked up all the water it can -- additional water that accumulates must flow as runoff. Some materials become saturated more quickly than others. Generally, soil tilled for crops is less absorbent than uncultivated land, so farm areas may be more likely to experience flooding than natural regions (How stuff works, 2018).

LOSS & DAMAGES

The worst damage from floods, the loss of life and homes, is caused primarily by the sheer force of flowing water. In flood, two feet (61 cm) of rain can move with enough power to wash a car away, and six inches (15 cm) of rain can knock a person off their feet. In less than five hours, thunderstorms in nearby areas can dump more rain than the region ordinarily experiences in a year. The HAZUS-MH program estimates that approximately 60 buildings would be at least moderately damaged by a 100-year flooding event, which is over 69% of the total number of buildings in the scenario (i.e., 100-year floodplain). The 100-year scenario would destroy an estimated four of those buildings. Total building-related losses



could reach \$66.44 million with 34% of the losses related to the business interruption in the region. The following tables summarize the HAZUS data.

EXPECTED BUILDING DAMAGE BY OCCUPANCY												
Occupancy	Agriculture		Commercial		Education		Government		Industrial		Residential	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential	1	2	20	33	21	34	9	15	6	10	4	7
TOTALS	1	2	20	33	21	34	9	15	6	10	4	7

TABLE 2.2.3.G EXPECTED BUILDING DAMAGE BY BUILDING TYPE												
Building Type	Concrete		Manufactured Housing		Masonry		Steel		Wood		Other	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
Concrete	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufactured Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100
Masonry	0	0	2	67	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	1	2	18	32	20	36	9	16	6	11	2	4

TABLE 2.2.3.H BUILDING-RELATED ECONOMIC LOSS ESTIMATES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)						
Category	Subcategory	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Building Loss	Building	29.43	4.11	0.59	1.22	35.35
	Content	14.02	10.53	1.40	4.73	30.68
	Inventory	0.00	0.20	0.18	0.04	0.42
	Subtotal	43.46	14.83	2.17	6.99	66.44
Business Interruption	Income	0.53	7.13	0.04	1.85	9.55
	Relocation	4.44	1.09	0.02	0.70	6.26
	Rental Income	1.59	0.83	0.00	0.06	2.48
	Wage	1.25	7.33	0.05	7.89	16.52
	Subtotal	7.81	16.38	0.12	10.49	34.80
ALL	TOTAL	51.26	31.21	2.29	16.48	101.24

The following table depicts building exposure data from the HAZUS-MH report based on a 100-year flood event (specifically Tables 1 and 2). The Ohio EMA's "loss estimate workbook for HAZUS results" converted the exposure data into the following format.



FLOODING LOSS ESTIMATE – SHARPP DATA ENTRY		
structure type	number	loss estimate
Residential	3,977	\$704,663,000
Non-Residential	564	\$99,841,000
Critical Facilities	270	\$47,734,000
TOTALS	4,811	\$852,238,000

A less catastrophic sort of damage is pure dampness. Most buildings can keep out the rain, but they are not built to be water-tight. If the water level is high enough, water can seep into houses, soaking everything. In most cases, a damaging element is not the water itself, but the mud it brings with it. As water flows over the landscape, it picks up a lot of debris. When the flood is over, the water level drops and everything eventually dries out, but the mud and debris remain. Another sort of flood damage is the spread of disease. As water flows over an area, it can pick up and waste products, leading to extremely unsanitary conditions (How stuff works, 2018).

PREVIOUS MITIGATION EFFORTS

Previous mitigation efforts addressing flooding include the following.

ACTIONS	STATUS OF ACTIONS
Modify undersized channels and sewers to increase capacity to alleviate some of the water back up.	Ongoing-Pomeroy critical need
Acquire backup generators, for those sensitive populations and critical facilities.	Ongoing
Acquire an interoperable warning system for campgrounds and rural locations.	Code Red
Provide public education on floodplain regulations for new construction through brochures distributed county-wide.	Ongoing
Provide public access messages for broadcasting overall TV stations (Emergency Access System).	Code Red-Reverse 911 –Huntington Station-Ongoing
Obtain portable light stands and generators for extended power outages.	Ongoing-have obtained several generators
Construct safe shelters on high ground in areas above the floodplains for residents in low lying areas to seek safety in the event of a flood.	Ongoing-re-evaluating shelter locations
Provide an alternate power source for wastewater treatment plants and lift stations to avoid sanitary sewers back-ups.	Ongoing
Remove existing structures in floodplains identified as repetitive loss structures according to FEMA.	The village of Rutland-contact Ohio EMA for more information



In most areas, there are periodical damages suffered from floods. They are known as “repetitive loss properties.” Repetitive loss properties are properties with structures that have had two or more insurance claims within a 10-year period. There are currently 46 repetitive loss properties in Meigs County according to representatives with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Natural Hazards Program. The table below indicates the type of structure, the number of losses suffered, and the approximate location of the property. This information is legally privileged, confidential, and protected under the privacy act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. Section 552(a). Use of this information should be restricted to applicable routine use. A Repetitive Loss property is an NFIP-insured structure that has had at least to paid flood losses of more than \$1,000 each in any 10-year periods since 1978 (FEMA, 2018). Severe repetitive loss properties are those with four or more claim payments of more than \$5,000, or two or more claim payments where the total of the payments exceeds the current value of the property (FEMA, 2018).



REPETITIVE LOSS PROPERTIES IN MEIGS COUNTY *										
o unit a e	it	ccupanc	one	total uil in a ents	total onents a ents	osses	otal ai	era e a		
Meigs County	Limits of Langs	Single Family	X	\$39,172.52	\$13,927.31	2	\$53,099.83	\$26,549.92		
Meigs County	Pomeroy	Other-Non Residential	X	\$138,826.85	\$39,926.92	6	\$178,753.77	\$29,792.30		
Pomeroy, Village of	Pomeroy	Business-Non Residential	AE	\$70,789.96	\$3,886.35	7	\$74,676.31	\$10,668.04		
Rutland, Village of	Rutland	Other-Non Residential	AE	\$86,189.58	\$3,160.35	4	\$89,349.93	\$22,337.48		
Meigs County	Rutland	Other-Non Residential	X	\$0.00	\$70,681.68	5	\$70,681.68	\$14,136.34		
Pomeroy, Village of	Pomeroy	Other-Non Residential	AE	\$30,681.8	\$6,753.47	5	\$37,435.27	\$7,487.05		
Rutland, Village of	Rutland	Other-Non Residential	X	\$0.00	\$90,136.85	4	\$90,136.85	\$22,534.21		
Meigs County	Pomeroy	Single Family	X	\$70,155.55	\$11,577.05	3	\$81,732.60	\$27,244.20		
Meigs County	Pomeroy	Single Family	X	\$16,981.26	\$3,382.51	3	\$20,363.77	\$6,787.92		
Meigs County	Rutland	Business-Non Residential	X	\$0.00	\$87,700.00	2	\$87,700.00	\$43,850.00		
Meigs County	Middleport	Single Family	A	\$13,080.68	\$0.00	2	\$13,080.68	\$6,540.34		
Meigs County	Long Bottom	Single Family	X	\$42,359.72	\$13,370.48	2	\$55,730.20	\$27,865.10		
Meigs County	Pomeroy	Other-Non Residential	X	\$0.00	\$75,661.48	3	\$75,661.48	\$25,220.49		
Meigs County	Middleport	Other-Non Residential	A	\$25,500.13	\$0.00	2	\$25,500.13	\$12,750.07		
Meigs County	Langsville	Other-Non Residential	X	\$9,894.20	\$5,200.00	2	\$15,094.20	\$7,547.10		
Meigs County	Long Bottom	Single Family	AE	\$41,855.19	\$0.00	2	\$41,855.19	\$20,927.60		
Meigs County	Chester	Single Family	X	\$64,296.53	\$22,100.00	2	\$86,396.53	\$43,198.27		
Meigs County	Cheshire	Single Family	EMG	\$1,967.00	\$2,390.19	2	\$4,357.19	\$2,178.60		
Meigs County	Pomeroy	Single Family	X	\$8,146.41	\$10,93.13	2	\$9,239.54	\$4,619.77		
Meigs County	Pomeroy	Single Family	X	\$27,774.11	\$3,361.61	2	\$31,135.72	\$15,567.86		



REPETITIVE LOSS PROPERTIES IN MEIGS COUNTY *										
o unit a e	it	ccupanc	one	otal uil in a ents	otal onents a ents	osses	otal ai	era e a		
Meigs County	Pomeroy	Single Family	AE	\$7,737.37	\$0.00	2	\$7,737.37	\$3,868.69		
Meigs County	Pomeroy	Single Family	X	\$33,152.77	\$9,121.83	3	\$42,274.60	\$14,091.53		
Pomeroy, Village of	Pomeroy	Single Family	X	\$12,203.48	\$6,170.23	3	\$18,373.71	\$6,124.57		
Pomeroy, Village of	Pomeroy	Single Family	B	\$2,004.98	\$7,380.46	2	\$9,385.44	\$4,692.72		
Pomeroy, Village of	Pomeroy	Single Family	AE	\$28,976.10	\$3,497.30	4	\$32,473.40	\$8,118.35		
Pomeroy, Village of	Pomeroy	Single Family	X	\$10,720.61	\$409.81	2	\$11,130.42	\$5,565.21		
Pomeroy, Village of	Pomeroy	Other-Non Residential	AE	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	2	\$6,000.00	\$3,000.00		
Pomeroy, Village of	Pomeroy	Other-Non Residential	AE	\$13,618.36	\$0.00	2	\$13,618.36	\$6,809.18		
Pomeroy, Village of	Pomeroy	Other-Non Residential	A20	\$21,466.36	\$0.00	2	\$21,466.36	\$10,733.18		
Pomeroy, Village of	Pomeroy	Other-Non Residential	EMG	\$0.00	\$4,210.54	2	\$4,210.54	\$2,105.27		
Pomeroy, Village of	Pomeroy	Other-Non Residential	A	\$30,225.08	\$0.00	2	\$30,225.08	\$15,112.54		
Pomeroy, Village of	Pomeroy	Other-Non Residential	EMG	\$6,674.38	\$0.00	2	\$6,674.38	\$3,337.19		
Pomeroy, Village of	Pomeroy	Other-Non Residential	AE	\$21,243.36	\$0.00	2	\$21,243.36	\$10,621.68		
Rutland, Village of	Rutland	Single Family	N/A	\$11,374.46	\$6,477.50	2	\$17,851.96	\$8,925.98		
Rutland, Village of	Rutland	Single Family	X	\$23,605.52	\$1,649.39	2	\$25,254.91	\$12,627.46		
Rutland, Village of	Rutland	Single Family	N/A	\$22,522.52	\$20,434.25	2	\$42,956.77	\$21,478.39		
Rutland, Village of	Rutland	Single Family	AE	\$17,554.83	\$0.00	2	\$17,554.83	\$8,777.42		
Rutland, Village of	Rutland	Other-Non Residential	A	\$40,828.66	\$0.00	2	\$40,828.66	\$20,414.33		
Rutland, Village of	Rutland	Other-Non Residential	AE	\$1,000.00	\$14,105.98	3	\$15,105.98	\$5,035.33		
Syracuse, Village of	Racine	Single Family	AE	\$12,112.00	\$4,823.28	2	\$16,935.28	\$8,467.64		

* Severe repetitive loss (SRL) properties highlighted in green.



The table below indicates the incorporated jurisdictions that are in compliance with state floodplain management standards and participate in the National Floodplain Insurance Program (NFIP) and the date in which they entered the program. Meigs County has been participating in the NFIP since May 19, 2014. Meigs County and participating jurisdictions have adopted and implemented floodplain management requirements, including regulating all and substantially improved construction in Special Flood Hazard Areas and will continue to enforce regulations in the future.

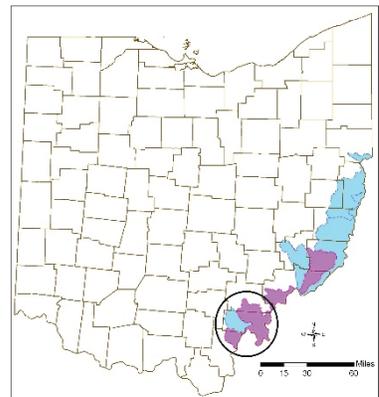
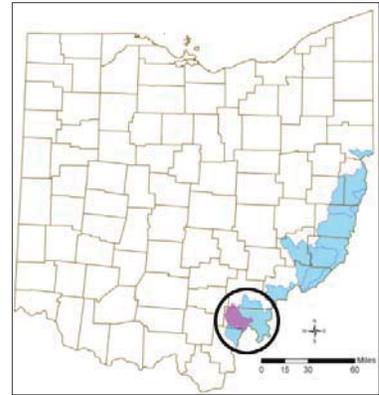
NFIP ENROLLMENT		
Jurisdiction	Enrollment Date	Current Effective Date
Meigs County*	11/16/95	05/19/14
Middleport, Village of	09/29/78	05/19/14
Pomeroy, Village of	07/05/83	05/19/14
Racine, Village of	08/15/83	05/19/14
Rutland, Village of	05/20/14	05/20/14
Syracuse, Village of	07/05/83	05/19/14

(M) No elevation determined – All Zone A, C, and X
 * Listed on the 'Communities Not in the National Flood Program' list
 source: Ohio unit status report

Each jurisdiction has designated an “NFIP Coordinator.” The NFIP Coordinator routinely monitors and maintains the jurisdiction’s floodplain area and ordinance to ensure that development is compliant with that ordinance (and, consequently, the NFIP).



There are two organized watershed groups in Meigs County, Friends of Hocking River and Leading Creek Watershed Project. The Friends of Hocking River (FOHR) was formed in 1999 by citizens interested in the future of the Hocking River, which runs through Meigs County. The FOHR addresses issues that potentially impact the Hocking River watershed, such as litter prevention/control, mining, dredging, and road construction. They also organize annual river clean-ups. The Leading Creek Watershed is in western Meigs County and parts of Gallia and Athens Counties. It consists of approximately 150 miles of waterways and begins near Albany in Athens County and ends at the Ohio River in Middleport. The watershed consists of other streams including Sisson Run, Little Leading Creek, Mud Fork, Thomas Fork, and Parker Run. Some of the problems identified within the watershed include sediment and acid-mine drainage, sediment and pollution from crop fields and pastures located along the stream, and trash and sewage from humans and animals. The Leading Creek Watershed can be seen to the right and are in purple (Ohio EPA, 2018). The Leading Creek Watershed Program partners with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service along with other agencies to improve water quality and aquatic habitat within the watershed. This Program also offers Day Camps in which campers can learn about trees, recycling, wetlands, amphibians, archery, and fish and workshops such as Stormwater management. (Meigs County SWCD, 2018).



The Southeast Ohio River Tributaries also occupy a large portion of Meigs County. Major tributaries include the Little Muskingum River and the Shade River. Surrounded mostly by forest and pastures, the tributaries also run through Pomeroy and Middleport. The map on the right shows the areas in which the Southeast River Tributaries are in purple (Ohio EPA, 2018).



VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

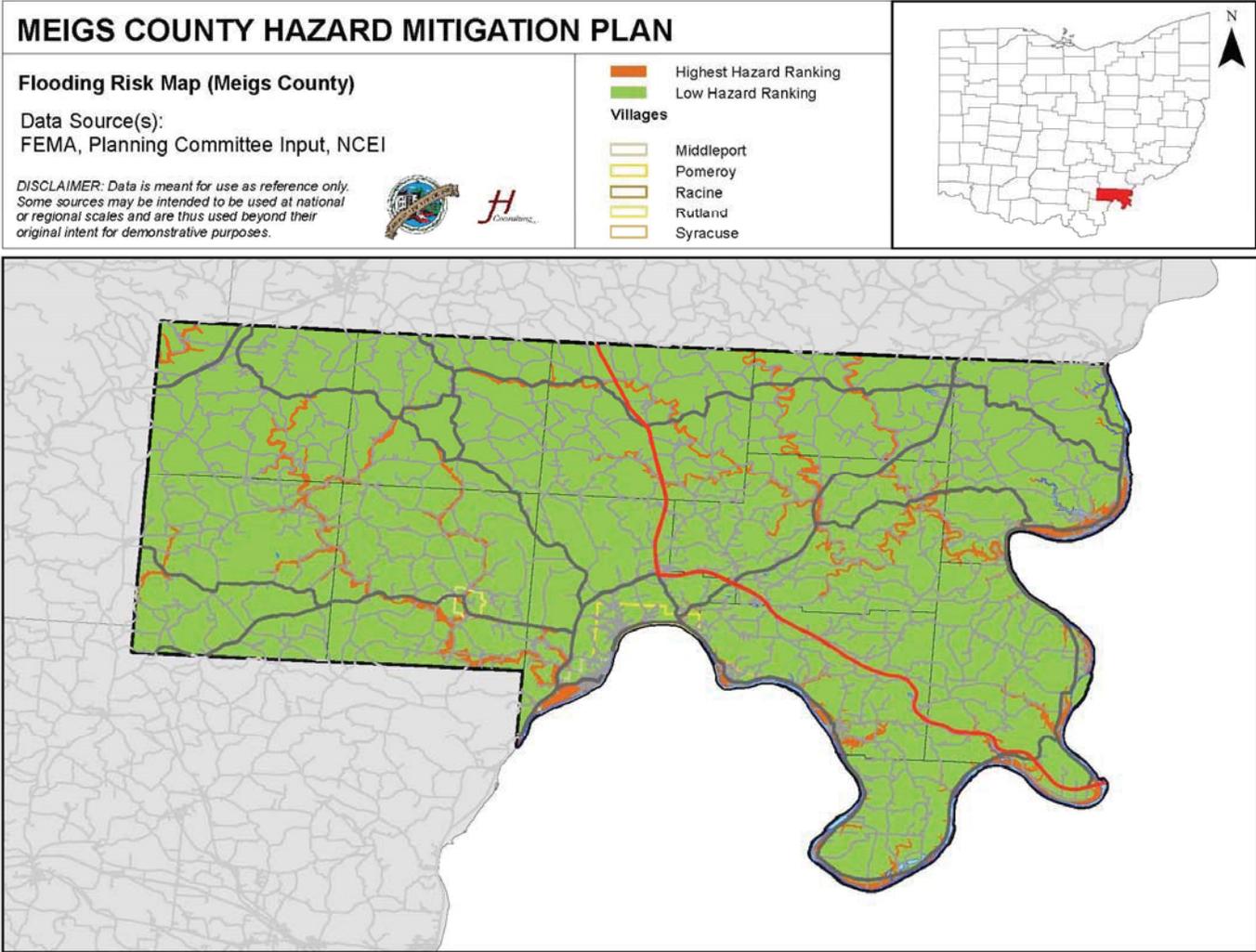
FLOODING VULNERABILITY CALCULATION							
Probability		+	Exposure		=	Overall Rating	
HIGHLY LIKELY				CRITICAL			HIGH
Events	50		Meigs County has experienced substantial flood-related damage; further, structures remain with flood risk exposure.			Thus, the vulnerability to flooding in Meigs County is "high."	
Years	22						
In 22 years, Meigs County has experienced 50 floods, for an average of 2.27 per year.							



RISK MAP

This section presents risk maps for the county as well as each of the villages in the county. The asset analysis follows the countywide map; each village map shows the location of assets within corporate limits.

Meigs County



Section 1.2.10 lists various community assets, as determined by the core planning committee. Hazards affect these assets in myriad ways, and it is therefore helpful to understand whether they physically lie in areas with hazard rankings assigned by this risk assessment. The table below lists those assets located in “highest” hazard ranking areas.

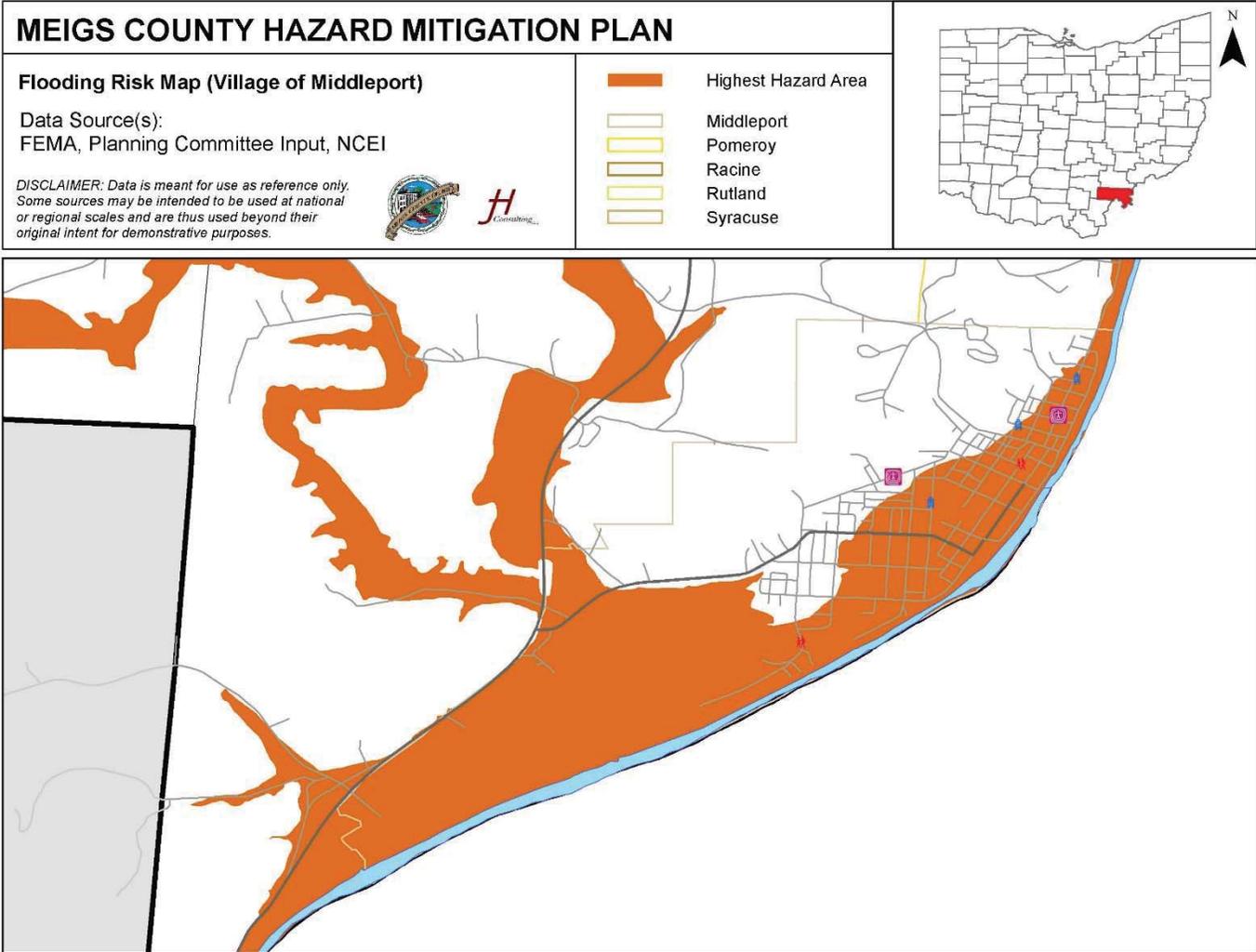


FLOODING ASSET ANALYSIS					
Asset Name	Address	City	State	Zip	Category
Meigs Intermediate School	36871 State Route 124	Middleport	OH	45760	Built Environment
Meigs Primary School	36871 State Route 124	Middleport	OH	45760	Built Environment
Pomeroy FD	123 Butternet Avenue	Pomeroy	OH	45769	Built Environment
Racine VFD	302 5 th Street	Racine	OH	45771	Built Environment
Middleport FD	286 Race Street	Middleport	OH	45760	Built Environment
Pomeroy PD	660 East Main Street	Pomeroy	OH	45769	Built Environment
Racine PD	405 Main Street	Racine	OH	45771	Built Environment
Middleport PD	659 Pearl Street	Middleport	OH	45760	Built Environment
Gatling Ohio, LLC	48141 Yellowbush Road	Racine	OH	45771	Economy
Overbrook Rehab Center	333 Page Street	Middleport	OH	45760	People
EMS Station 2	417 3 rd Street	Racine	OH	45771	Built Environment
John Downing, Jr. House	220 North 2 nd Avenue	Middleport	OH	45760	Natural Environment
Middleport Public Library	178 South 3 rd Street	Middleport	OH	45760	People
Middleport Village Hall	659 Pearl Street	Middleport	OH	45760	Built Environment
Pomeroy City Hall/City Clerk	660 East Main Street	Pomeroy	OH	45769	Built Environment
Racine Village Hall	405 West Main Street	Racine	OH	45771	Built Environment
Mid Valley Christian School	500 North 2 nd Avenue	Middleport	OH	45760	Built Environment
Pomeroy Village Water Dept.	320 East Main Street, Suite A	Pomeroy	OH	45769	Built Environment
Racine Village Water Dept.	3 rd & Vine Street	Racine	OH	45771	Built Environment
Old Lock 24 Campground Public Water System	46909 State Route 124	Racine	OH	45771	Built Environment
Meigs County Library	216 West Main Street	Pomeroy	OH	45769	People
Meigs Local School District	320 East Main Street	Pomeroy	OH	45769	Built Environment
Mark Porter Chrysler, Dodge, Jeep, Ram	308 East Main Street	Pomeroy	OH	45769	Economy
McDonald's	423 West Main Street	Pomeroy	OH	45769	Economy
Farmers Bank & Savings Company	640 East Main Street	Pomeroy	OH	45769	Economy

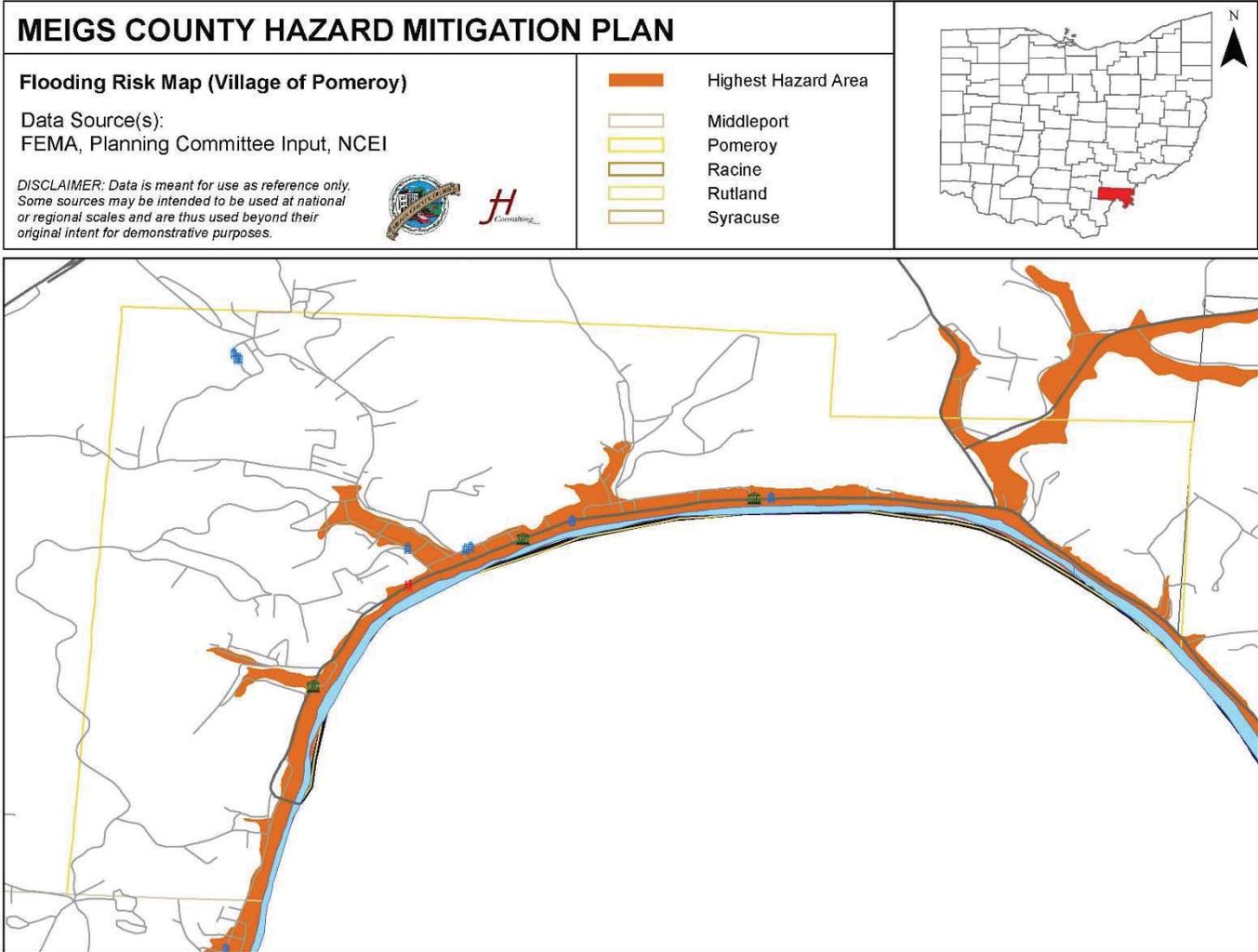
Additionally, the Meigs County Auditor's Office provided mapping data for use in this project, which included a point file for all house numbers in the county. According to that file, 728 houses also lie within the highest hazard ranking area.



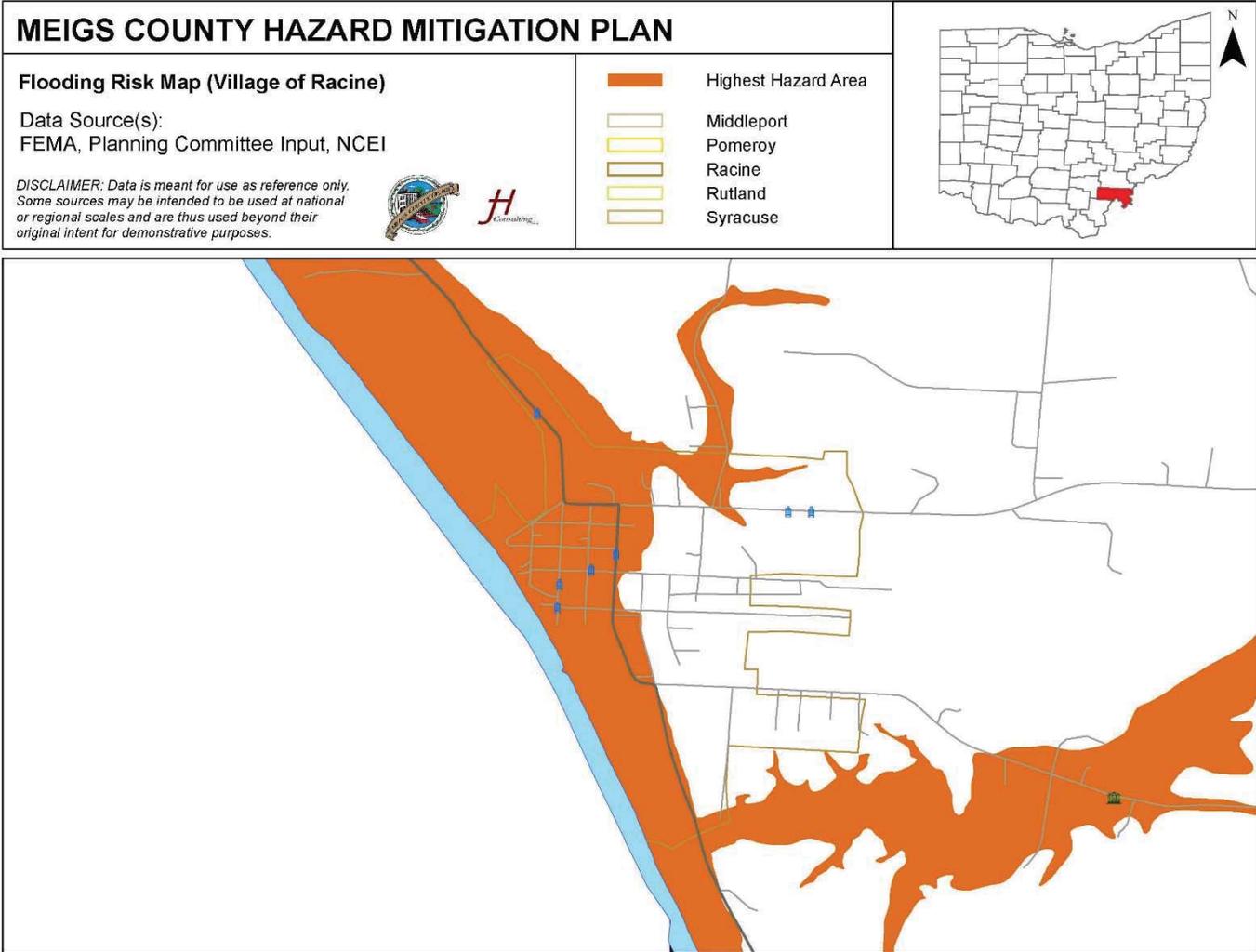
Village of Middleport



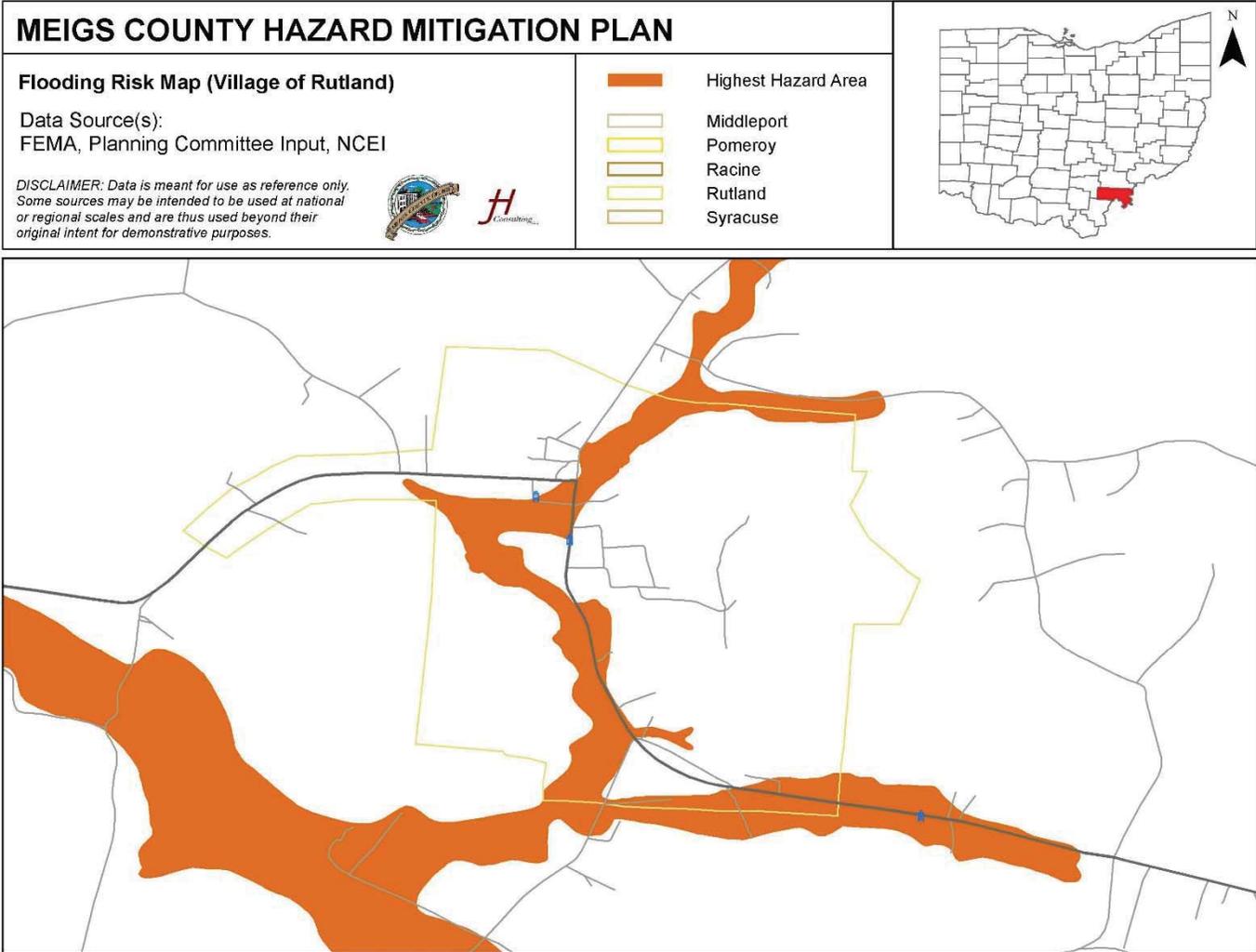
Village of Pomeroy



Village of Racine



Village of Rutland



Village of Syracuse

