

## **Mitigation Strategy**

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### 3.1 Overview

Clark County has experienced numerous natural hazard events and disasters throughout history and has made progress in completing hazard mitigation activities since the approval of the initial 2006 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and subsequent 2012 and 2019 updates. The County has been very proactive with planning and implementing mitigation projects.

The county has been hit by at 24 tornadoes since 1962, including three F-3 tornadoes. Seven tornadoes were reported from 2007-2018 and a large number of mobile home parks and camping facilities exist within the County. Risk evaluation indicates a risk factor of high magnitude with high frequency.

Flooding is also a concern for County Residents. Since 1913, the county has experienced flash and river flooding periodically. The county has several floodplain areas with structures located within them. Poor planning led to insufficient storm sewer designs that are at capacity, and private drainage systems also exist. It is common for log jams to occur due to severe erosion and downed trees caused by an increased population of beavers. There have been significant flooding events recorded in June 1997, January 2008, June 2008 and risk evaluation indicates risk of high magnitude with high frequency.

Winter storms is another natural hazard as snow drifting and blowing is common and typically severe due to the county's flat topography. Rural areas can become isolated during snow events and can be difficult for emergency personnel to reach. 1978 and 1996 were both years with significant blizzards. There is a large percentage of elderly residents in the county. Risk evaluation of winter storms indicates risk of high magnitude with high frequency.

Occasional summer storms are also prevalent in Clark County. Seventy-six hail events have been recorded in the County since 1974, causing \$34,000 in property damages and \$54,000 in crop damage. Thunderstorms/wind events have caused \$1.055M in property damage and \$4,000 in crop damage in the 217 events that occurred. Risk evaluation indicates a risk of high magnitude with high frequency.

Because of the variations in Clark County weather extremes, the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee has numerous desired mitigation actions including:

- 1) To educate the County's citizens to increase awareness, preparedness, response, and recovery activities during natural hazard events.
- 2) Improve communication and warning systems.
- 3) Promoting proper development standards, preserve floodplain areas along river corridors, and to mitigate and elevate structures.
- 4) Support and maintain critical facilities and emergency services during hazard events.
- 5) Promote safe rooms/shelters.
- 6) Increase the County's ability to respond and recover from hazard events.
- 7) Map flood prone structures allowing emergency responders to avoid hazardous

- areas in an emergency.
- 8) Continue to coordinate policies and plans for the protection of critical facilities, services, and infrastructure.
  - 9) Develop practices and implement activities to protect lives and reduce damages to homes, businesses, industries, and agricultural areas.
  - 10) Strengthen emergency operation plans throughout the various Clark County communities.
  - 11) Continued maintenance of existing drainage systems, rivers, streams, and retention dikes and levees.

Section 3.2 further details successfully completed Clark County Hazard Mitigation Projects.

### 3.2 Successfully Completed Mitigation Projects

The County has been very proactive with past mitigation progress as indicated with the following highlights:

#### Examples of Past Projects

- A good portion of Clark County is located within the Great Miami River Watershed. The Miami Conservancy District was created in 1915 as a result of the 1913 flood. The Miami Conservancy District (MCD) is one of the most comprehensive flood management authorities in the region and has extensive flood control measures in place. It is designed to contain runoff that is 40% more than the 1913 flood which is well over a 1,000-year flood level.
- All incorporated cities and villages within Clark County participated in the process of updating the current Clark County Mitigation Plan.
- The cities of Springfield and New Carlisle and the villages of Clifton, Enon, North Hampton and Tremont City are all participating communities with the National Flood Insurance Protection Program (NFIP). There are areas where the 100-year flood zones exist within their communities. The county has been very proactive in promoting that communities' homeowners and businesses that are within flood prone areas to participate in the NFIP program.
- Clark County maintains the utilization of open spaces along Buck Creek, Little Miami, Scenic and Simon Kenton Trails bike way corridors, which meander along the path of Buck Creek and the Little Miami Scenic River and through the County. Also, the Mad River River flows through Clark County and was dedicated as an official state water trail.
- Removal of a low dam in Buck Creek along with creating man-made rapids allowed for a recreation area for kayak enthusiasts. The Whitewater feature draws boaters from all over the region.
- Mitigation Planning: The Committee re-evaluated and ranked the natural hazards in order of priority with the top 3 continuing to be:
  - 1. Tornado/High Wind Events
  - 2. Flash and Riverine Flooding
  - 3. Winter Storms including sleet/snow/ice/blizzards

The Clark County Hazard Mitigation strategy in this section of the plan utilizes the following terminology based on FEMA's State and Local Mitigation Planning How-To Guide:

- *Goals* – General guidelines that explain what is desired to be achieved. They are usually broad policy-type statements, long term, and represent global visions.
- *Objectives* – Strategies or implementation steps to attain identified goals. Unlike goals, objectives are specific and measurable.
- *Mitigation Actions* – Specific actions to achieve a plan goal and its objectives. The action items are prioritized mitigation actions which identify a lead or coordinating agency for implementation, a time line and a method to track implementation status.

**Progress on 2012 Goals, Objectives, and Action Items;**

The format used to report and measure the goals, objectives, and mitigation actions in the current plan update are essentially the same as in the prior 2012 Plan. The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Team reviewed the past problem statements and updated hazard mitigation goals to coincide with countywide plans and activities. The action item list at the end of this section, as well as the priority action item list found in Section 3.5 has been updated to reflect the status of action items as new, completed, deleted, deferred, unchanged or ongoing. The list includes the name of the public entity, the hazard category type, the action item to be performed, the lead agency and position in charge of the project, timeline, priority level, potential funding sources and plan goals to be addressed. Overall, greater than 30 mitigation action items have been successfully completed from 2012-2019 by the various county entities and agencies. Some of these were in the initial 2012 action item list and some have been mitigation priorities completed but not found within the prior list. See 2012 Progress Chart found at the end of the section.

**Successfully Completed Activities and Projects:**

Some of the projects action items and mitigation activities completed include:

- Continuance of regional mutual aid agreements between fire departments, law enforcement agencies, adjoining counties, townships' public works, engineering and private sector.
- Improvements to mass notification systems throughout the County.
- Critical facility backup – emergency generator awareness and generator upgrades to numerous critical facilities.
- Continued use of NOAA radios in residential care facilities and within schools and businesses of large numbers of employment.
- Shelter upgrades for extended medical care facilities for medical dependent residents.
- County participation in FEMA Community Action Engagement webinar titled “Depth Grids for Mitigation Action” on October 20, 2015.
- Near completion of upgraded emergency communication systems throughout the County including a new countywide MARCS Radio System.
- Replacement of several bridges and drainage culverts throughout the County.
- Completion of the Dam Inundation Map for CJ Brown Reservoir.
- Several county homeowners taking advantage of the Residential Saferoom Rebate Program.
- A series of public planning meetings were held by the Clark County Mitigation Committee from December 2018 through May 2019 to re-evaluate the current plan goals, objectives, actions, and to address any needs or changes necessary to update the Clark County Mitigation Plan.
- Completion of Connect Clark County, 2018 Countywide Comprehensive Plan.
- EMA Implementation of countywide GIS recorded storm data system.
- Promote utilization of State Mitigation Grant Program for residential and community saferooms.
- Implementation of at least two river monitoring stations interconnected to National Weather Service reporting system.

In addition, some County Mitigation Action Items that have been accomplished include:

- Red Cross training by the Clark County Red Cross Unit throughout the County on emergency preparedness.
- The City of New Carlisle installed a new tornado siren in 2012.
- Mad River Township installed four tornado sirens between 2012 & 2019.
- The Village of Enon installed several new tornado sirens after 2012.
- Moorefield Township placed six new tornado sirens throughout the township.
- Dayton Springfield Road Reconstruction Project – Storm sewer & roadside drainage improvement, traffic signal replacements and upgrades, asphalt concrete resurfacing and joint repair, and construction of a two-way left turn lane throughout the primary commercial & residential areas west of the Village of Enon.

- Upper Valley Bridge – Replacement of Bridge No. 279, a single span prestressed box beam bridge over Storms Creek. Project included the replacement of the existing bridge with a three-sided precast reinforced concrete arch culvert on capped pile footings and also full depth profile improvements to Valley Pike and constructing aligned approaches with the intersecting side roads.
- Dayton Springfield Road Widening Phase 2 CLA CR 333 PID 89437 – Provided roadside drainage and culvert repairs, shoulder rehabilitation, pavement planing, joint repairs and resurfacing the entire 5.66-mile section. In addition, new pavement markings and raised pavement markers along with minor guardrail upgrades.
- Lower Valley Pike Widening CLA CR 316 1.71 PID 88008 – Provided paved shoulders and improved shoulder width from Osborn Road to the West Medway corporate limits and from the east Medway corporate limits to Enon Road. Ditch setbacks were undertaken to accommodate the improvements.
- Three bridges replaced:
  1. Bridge 1228, SFN 123003, Jackson Creek – Full replacement
  2. Bridge 1229, SFN 123004, Donnels Creek – Full replacement
  3. Bridge 1230, SFN 123005, Minnich Ditch – Full replacement – 3-sided culvert.
- New Carlisle Pike Bridge No. 1204 CLA CR 314 0.09 PID 94039 – The Clark County Engineer’s Department received grant funding for the replacement of New Carlisle Pike Bridge No. 1204 over Honey Creek.
- CLA CR 385 Derr Road Project – Installed a traffic signal at Derr Road and Montego Drive, added a right turn lane at Kingsgate Drive, and replaced storm sewer north of State Rt. 334.
- CLA CR 362 2.95 Old Columbus Road Bridge No. 1057 OPWC DKT09 – Ohio Public Works project to replace Bridge No. 1057, an existing 60’ truss Bridge carrying Old Columbus Road over Sinking Creek. The structure is a 72’ single span composite prestressed concrete box beam superstructure on semi-integral abutments on cast-in-place piles.
- West County Line Road Bridge No. 400 – Furnish and Install – Replaced the Bridge on existing abutments at Bridge No. 400 West County Line Road between US 68 and Urbana Road.
- East Home Road Reconstruction OPWC Project – Replaced failing storm sewer inlets, replaced curb and gutter, installed new concrete drive aprons, and resurfaced the roadway.
- Prior drainage issues in the City of Springfield that have been addressed include:
  1. E. John Street between York and Sunset
  2. North Street between Water and Spring Street
  4. Middle Urbana – Emmanuel Way to SR 334
  5. W. John Street between Yellow Springs and Portage Path

While Clark County has made progress in completing the above mitigation actions, many items listed in the Action Item list still remain to be completed. The reasons for not completing all the identified action items include:

- Lack of funding resources.
- Lack of adequate staff members on various coordinating agencies and stakeholders.
- Personnel changes within several of the stakeholder offices.

Non-completion of several goals and action items was a result of: large ongoing workload with limited staff and volunteer resources; state, county and local budget issues; and lowering of priority or the goals became irrelevant based on current data, information, or processes.

Clark County received over \$1 million in public assistance dollars from DR-1805 for severe wind damage in 2008. As a result the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and several communities have incorporated wind related mitigation projects into this plan update. have been incorporated into this mitigation strategy update. In addition The Clark County Mitigation Committee reviewed the progress and appropriateness of the former goals and found that while many of the goals are still appropriate, but some of the objectives have been modified to address current trend issues.

The following sections of this plan addresses the current status and progress of county mitigation action items and re-evaluates the County's mitigation problems, goals and objectives.

### 3.3 Re-Evaluating Clark County's Problems

#### Overview

During the Four Planning Meetings from, December 2018 – May 2019, the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee re-evaluated the hazards that affect the county, redefined problem statements, re-examined goals, identified additional mitigation activities, prioritized mitigation activities and modified action plans that will help mitigate or lessen some of the hazard impacts for Clark County.

The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee decided to keep the three current goals of:

- Goal 1: Education and hazard impact reduction.
- Goal 2: Public safety service response.
- Goal 3: Flood mitigation efforts.

The Committee focused on the County resources and agencies available which included the Clark County Emergency Operations Plan, Clark County Zoning and Subdivision Regulations, Local Township and Village Zoning Regulations, Clark County Combined Health District, Floodplain Management, Stormwater Management and Drainage Regulations, Clark County Park District's open space and conservation objectives as well as the agricultural influence and soil and watershed studies.

The Clark County Emergency Management Agency is pleased that the Clark County community and its leaders have taken a proactive role with the completion of many of the priority mitigation activities. The township public works, county and city engineering departments, law enforcement agencies and other adjacent County representatives have developed and renewed mutual aid agreements to assist their neighbors during a time of need. German Township and the City of New Carlisle have installed interconnected sirens that alert residents to approaching severe weather systems. Countywide mass notification systems are also in place.

The Red Cross GIS and Clark County EMA have developed a mapping system to identify existing shelters where residents can go to seek safe shelter in the event of severe weather.

The County EMA has put together a resource directory to have on hand equipment, tools, manpower, and four-wheel drive vehicles should hazard events warrant their need. The Clark County EMA sought and received funding to purchase additional communication equipment to purchase and upgrade 800 VHF portable radios, purchase of mobile MARCS, batteries or approximately 800 batteries for the radios. The MARCS Radio upgrade system should be fully completed in 2019.

The County EMA Office and CCCHD participate in approximately 10-12 community public information outreach events each year to inform residents about the benefits of having NOAA Radios and Family Disaster Plans, which will help them better respond in an emergency situation. The Clark County EMA promotes placement of NOAA weather radios in the local medical and care facilities, schools, daycare centers, and industries with

a large number of employees. This is an ongoing educational process that will benefit public with this information of advanced weather warnings. New tornado warning sirens will benefit many township and county residents of impending tornado activity.

Although much progress has been made with promotion and completion of mitigation activities, there is more work to be done. Many flash flooding issues still exist due to rapid development of more intense storm systems, lack of adequate drainage systems and limited inspections for homes and developments built prior to the 1970's. As a result of these problems, several countywide flash flooding areas have been identified below. The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee also identified other flooding issues including river line and field flooding caused by log jams and corn fodder residue blocking drainage grates.

As a result of flooding problems brought forth in the previous Hazard Mitigation Planning efforts, several countywide drainage problems have already been addressed. However, several flood areas still need to mitigate such as Columbus-Cincinnati Road, Tillie Lane, Mitchel Road, and South Charleston Pike. Other re-occurring flooding areas also include:

City of Springfield:

***Street and intersections***

1. Crossing Mill Run @ East, York & Burt Streets
2. North St. between Fountain and Fisher
3. Wickford Drive between Canterbury and Floral
4. Oakdale between Belmont and Magnolia – Catch basin back-up only

Bethel Township:

1. Spangler Road
2. Lower Valley Pike

Mad River Township:

1. Old Mill Road
2. Green Meadows Drive and Arnold Avenue
3. Sunny Vista Drive
4. West Enon Drive
5. Tall Timber Drive off of West Enon Drive

The City of Springfield and the City of New Carlisle, as well as many of the villages have storm water design standards and regulations that state pre-development runoff should not exceed post-development runoff. Clark County unincorporated areas, the City of Springfield, City of New Carlisle and several Clark County communities have updated FEMA Flood Maps and many of the flood prone communities are eligible to be in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Clark County Communities currently participating in the NFIP include: The Cities of Springfield and New Carlisle and the villages of Clifton, Enon, North Hampton and Tremont City. Also, the unincorporated areas of Clark County are listed as participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Those communities that participate in the NFIP are eligible to receive financial assistance and it is the intent of the program to reduce future flood damage within a

community through flood plan management ordinances, and provide an insurance alternative to federal disaster relief.

From evaluation of current regulations and as brought forth by the Clark County Planning Commission, Building Regulations Department, and local township and zoning officials, many of the tools are in place to curb new development within the established 100-Year Floodplains. Clark County also has several watershed organizations established to study, monitor and make recommendations to improve the water quality of the County's rivers and its tributaries.

Clark County has several populated areas that do not currently have tornado or warning sirens in place. This is an ongoing action item with the EMA's goal to promote and complete installation of tornado warning sirens in all of Clark County's heavily populated neighborhoods, cities and villages. Placement is dependent on available finances and the communities desire to install these warning devices.

Communication systems and technology are continually advancing and it is essential that timely updates are made to the County's communication systems. Effective communication in general is key to successfully being able to address the counties problems and therefore up-to-date communication tools is a high priority for all emergency responders.

While many positive mitigation activities have successfully been completed and are in process, the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee is aware of several new problems that have developed and are cognizant of the past issues that still exist.

### **3.3.2 Problem Statements Redefined for 2019 plan**

The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee re-evaluated the problem statements outlined in the 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan. The committee put together a chart of the statements and through a collaborative effort determined if each statement was still valid or not. For those statements found not to be valid, a change of the actions and reasons or modifications were noted in bold text.

The table below indicates the discussion, actions and comments suggested subsequently regarding the 2012 problem statements.

The updated problem statements were rewritten to address the current County issues necessitating mitigation action.

The top 4 problem areas were identified to be:

- Need for improved communication between public entities.
- Public Education in all respects including before, during, and after a hazard event
- Maintaining a power source at all critical facilities
- The increased frequency, intensity of windstorms and flooding in recent years.

The final list of updated problem statements were summarized in the following table and identified as true statements.

2019 Problem Statements Redefined			
	Problem Statements	T/F	Changes/Actions
1	There are no permanent structures for designated emergency shelters in any of the mobile home parks or campgrounds in Clark County.	TRUE	Unchanged
2	Debris in roadways, including downed utility lines, caused by high winds block roadways causing delays in emergency response.	TRUE	Unchanged
3	Some critical facilities, those facilities that need to maintain power at all times, are not equipped with back-up generators in the event of a power outage.	TRUE	Unchanged
4	All communities located in Clark County may not be able to communicate with each other based on the type of communication used within a particular community (actual equipment used, radios, etc).	TRUE	Progress is being made. It is projected the new MARCS radio system will be completed by the end of 2019.
5	There needs to be better communication between the County, surrounding counties, and state and federal government agencies during and after severe storm events.	TRUE	Unchanged
6	Severe storms can have drastic effects on public and critical utilities in Clark County due to downed power lines, tree limbs, etc.	TRUE	Unchanged
7	<b>There is a limited amount of storm warning detection equipment in Clark County. Some areas of Clark County are not adequately covered.</b>	TRUE	Updated statement from lighting detection to all weather warning equipment.
8	The County lacks portable generators for sensitive populations who may need power for life support systems, in case of an extended power outage.	TRUE	Unchanged
9	<del>The County lacks resources and funding to restore historical sites, if they suffer severe damage.</del>	FALSE	Deleted
10	<del>There is a lack of NOAA weather warning radios throughout the County, especially in areas that would receive the greatest impact of severe weather.</del>	FALSE	Deleted

2019 Problem Statements Redefined			
	Problem Statements	T/F	Changes/Actions
11	<b>There is a lack of public education concerning what to do before, during and after an event occurs.</b>	TRUE	Updated to include before, during and after an event.
12	<b>There are not enough emergency volunteers to operate the shelters for the medically fragile.</b>	TRUE	Updated to state: There aren't enough volunteers to operate emergency shelters.
13	<del>There is lack of public education for residences and businesses concerning the dangers of fuel tanks (e.g. securing them to a permanent structure, ensuring adequate tank structure strength).</del>	FALSE	Deleted
14	Animal carcass removal and protection during severe storms is difficult.	TRUE	At large farming operations, carcass removal has become a challenge during storm related epidemic losses at large animal facilities.
15	<b>Even with education and advanced warning, the community ignores the hazards associated with flooding such as driving through standing water.</b>	TRUE	Previous statement was "there is a lack of community education on the hazards associated with flooding such as driving through standing water".
16	Roads and bridges blocked by flood waters cause delay in emergency response.	TRUE	Add the words "and bridges" after roads.
17	Many bridges and culverts are susceptible to flood damage and delays emergency response operations.	TRUE	Updated to Take out the portion of needs to be mapped.
18	Many older roads were constructed below the 100-year floodplain elevation and during heavy rainfall events, are continually blocked by flood waters causing delays in emergency response due to finding alternate routes.	TRUE	Unchanged
19	The County does not have established enforceable open burning bans during droughts	FALSE	Need to investigate with fire departments.
20	<b>Farmers may not have an adequate place for manure disposal for livestock during adverse weather conditions.</b>	TRUE	Updated
21	<b>There is a problem with log jams in rivers and streams and a lack of ditch maintenance that can cause/contribute to flooding.</b>	NEW	Updated

<b>2019 Problem Statements Redefined</b>			
	<b>Problem Statements</b>	<b>T/F</b>	<b>Changes/Actions</b>
22	<b>There is a problem with crop residue in culverts, storm drainage grates and over roads that can cause/contribute to flooding.</b>	NEW	Updated
23	<b>Infrastructure and property improvements are needed in floodplain and similar areas to assist in better water flow.</b>	NEW	Updated

### 3.4 Mitigation Strategy – Updated Goals

#### I. Mission

It is the intent of the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee to provide one common goal as reflected in this plan, along with corresponding objectives to increase awareness and guide future mitigation activities within Clark County. The process is necessary to reduce loss of life, property damage, and risk to the citizens of Clark County by implementing these goals.

*Comment: The plan mission remains the same as per the 2006 plan and 2012 plan with simplification of one common goal throughout the various hazards that may affect Clark County.*

#### II. Public Participation

The overall goal of the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee has been established from input of the professionals serving on the committee and comments received from the four open public planning meetings along with collaboration efforts from the many local, county and state agencies that have assisted with mitigation strategies. The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee has examined the issues of the general public, public agencies, and their representatives, private organizations and community planning organizations to prepare a plan that best addresses the County's hazard mitigation needs.

*Comment: Revisions reflect the outcome of the 2018-2019 planning session meetings.*

#### III. Review of Clark County's Mitigation Goals

The CCHMC reviewed the 2012 goals and determined that the following goals should be promoted throughout all of the hazards that may affect Clark County. The goals and objective for all hazards were streamlined as follows:

**Goal 1:** Promote and educate citizens about the emergency management cycle and reduce the impact of hazards.

#### **Objectives:**

1. Promote development standards.
2. Promote safe rooms and storm shelters.

**Goal 2:** Enhance public safety services for alert & notification and response capabilities.

**Objectives:**

1. Improve communication and warning systems.
2. Increase response and recovery capabilities.
3. Support and maintain critical facilities during hazard events.

**Goal 3:** Conduct mitigation efforts in known and repetitive flooding areas.

**Objectives:**

1. Mitigate structures and roadways in flood prone areas.
2. Preserve floodplain areas along river and stream corridors.

### 3.5 Implementation of Priority Action Items

As the history and vulnerability analysis indicates, the potential for loss of life and destruction during hazards events is very real for Clark County.

For hazard events, advance warning and a safe place to be is essential in reducing the number of injuries or loss of life. The essentials of good communication, public education (before, during and after hazard events) and power at critical facilities all were determined to be of high priority.

In accordance with the history and vulnerability analysis, flooding of various types continue to create problems for many of the townships, cities, and villages throughout Clark County. Several of these problems are ongoing and need resolve. Many have been identified in other existing county, city, and village planning documents. The Clark County Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee has seen the successful completion of several of the high priority items identified in the 2012 plan. As a result of these positive actions, the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee re-evaluated the remaining action items in the plan as well as new action items that have been added to the plan.

The Clark County Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee used similar criteria for evaluating each set of activities based on grouping by hazard. The ranking criteria used are as follows:

#### **ACTION ITEM PRIORITIZATION**

<b>Range of Points Awarded:</b>	<b>Likely 1</b>	<b>Unlikely 5</b>
1. Are there sufficient staff and resources for implementation of the mitigation activity?		
2. Is the action item consistent with community plans and goals?		
3. Will financial and social benefits be achieved?		
4. Does it address a hazard where there have been repetitive impacts or occurrences?		
5. Is the action item cost effective?		
6. Will the action item, to the extent possible, contribute to a long term solution to the problem it is intended to address?		
7. Is there funding currently available to complete the action?		

Once the Action Items were rated they were categorized as high, moderate, or low priority items based on the scores.

The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Countywide and Community Action Items follow and indicate which of the 3 mitigation goals is to be met whether it is a new, completed, deleted, deferred, unchanged or ongoing action item.

There is a description of the action item to be addressed, the name(s) of the coordinating organization or agency in charge of implementation and type of funds needed or to be utilized to complete the item.

A timeline identifies the years the project is anticipated to be completed as well as the priority level determined from the rating process of the action items. Some action items are ongoing year after year and therefore do not have a completion date established, but are deemed to be successfully completed if finished on an annual basis.

The updated Action Item List includes possible funding sources that may be available to help complete each mitigation action item. In addition, the high priority action items have been updated to include the lead person responsible for overseeing the progress, the action item and a list of tasks, and an estimated timeline to complete the action item.

The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Countywide and Community High Priority Action Items are shown on the following pages, followed by the complete summary and status of all Clark County Action Items.

### 3.6 Priority Action Items

The selected project activities are intended to successfully eliminate the problem and meet the goals the Hazard Committee has outlined.

The proposed activities receiving the highest rating by the Hazard Mitigation Committee for each group were as follows:

#### Reference Activity #CW1

- Goal #1: Education and hazard impact reduction (countywide event).
- Activity: Continue public education program for informing residents of the hazards associated with severe weather.
- Lead Person: Clark County EMA Director  
Red Cross Director
- Time Line: Ongoing (Yearly)
- Task 1: Determine schedule
- Task 2: Secure venue and sponsor of marketing materials
- Task 3: Implement annual public awareness event

#### Referenced Activity #CW4

- Goal #2: Public safety service response.
- Activity: Promote alert and warning for the County
- Lead Person: Clark County EMA Director  
Core Group Chairperson
- Time Line: Ongoing (Yearly)
- Task 1: Determine schedule
- Task 2: Secure funding sponsor and materials
- Task 3: Implement annual public awareness event

#### Reference Activity #CW5, CW6

- Goal #2: Public safety service response
- Activity: Complete implementation of local MARCS Radio System
- Lead Person: Clark County EMA Director, 911 Coordinator

- Time Line: Finalize implementation to be complete by 2019-2020
- Task 1: Secure additional needed MARCS Radio funding through Homeland Security grants
- Task 2: Secure connection to statewide Interoperability Communications Plan (CSIP)
- Task 3: Purchase additional needed MARCS (Multi-Agency Radio Communication Systems), radio units for police, fire, rescue so County jurisdictions can communicate on one channel
- Task 4: Accomplish mass communication and interoperability in emergencies, which is core component of Ohio's Emergency Operations Plan

#### Reference Activity #CW10

- Goal #3: Flood mitigation efforts
- Activity: Mitigate structures within respective flood areas
- Lead Person: Clark County GIS Coordinator  
Clark County EMA Director  
Clark County Floodplain Administrator
- Time Line: 2 Year (2019-2021)
- Task 1: Identify master list of residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural structures in coordination with the FEMA 100-year flood plain maps and Clark County GIS Map.
- Task 2: Gather data on structures such as construction date, construction type, foundation type, structure type, lowest floor elevation, current condition, repetitive loss status.
- Task 3: Prioritize structures based on repetitive losses and elevations.
- Task 4: Update risk assessment.

#### Reference Activity #CW13, EN2, NH2, SC 2, SV1

- Goal #2: Public safety service response
- Activity: Provide back-up generators for critical facilities including shelters, which need to maintain continuous power to protect human health and life.

Lead Person: Local Jurisdiction Housing Authority (Church, Fire Station, etc.), Clark County EMA Director, American Red Cross, Village of Enon Administrator, Village of North Hampton Mayor, Village of South Vienna Mayor, WWTP Operators

Time Line: 2 Years (2019-2021)

Task 1: Perform a cost/benefit analysis

Task 2: Secure possible funding sources (i.e. Municipal Funds, HMPG funds, Homeland Security Funds)

Task 3: Develop plans and specifications

Task 4: Seek bids and provide for installation

Reference Activity #CW14, GE Twp1, HA Twp1

Goal #2: Public safety service response

Activity: Implement construction of permanent tornado safe rooms for mobile home parks

Lead Person: Clark County EMA Director, Green Township Trustees, Harmony Township Trustees  
Mobile Home Park Owners

Time Line: 2 Years (2019-2021)

Task 1: Prepare cost benefit analysis

Task 2: Apply for potential grant HMGP funds and local funds

Task 3: Secure funding

Task 4: Prepare plans and project specifications

Task 5: Advertise and secures bids

Task 6: Select contractor and construct safe room

Reference Activity #CW20

Goal #2: Public safety service response

Activity: Incorporate functional needs into existing plans and procedures

Lead Person: Clark County EMA Director

Health District Director  
Red Cross Director

- Time Line: 2 Years (2019-2021)
- Task 1: Form a Collaborative Planning Team
- Task 2: Complete site, climate and capacity assessments
- Task 3: Determine goals and objectives
- Task 4: Plan development
- Task 5: Plan preparation, review and approval
- Task 6: Plan implementation and maintenance

Reference Activity #CW27

- Goal #1: Education & hazard impact reduction
- Activity: Create a Clark County Long Term Disaster Recovery Plan
- Lead Person: Clark County EMA Director
- Time Line: 2 Years (2019-2021)
- Task 1: Assemble Recovery Committee
- Task 2: Verification of Recovery Shelter Centers
- Task 3: Establish Case Management Team
- Task 4: Determine sources of cash donations
- Task 5: Establish Communication Call Center
- Task 6: Formulate plan

Reference Activity #CW30

- Goal #2: Public Safety Service Response
- Goal #3: Flood Mitigation Response Efforts
- Activity: Obtain EAP and Inundation Maps for all Class I and Class II Dams in Clark County

- Lead Person: Clark County EMA Director
- Time Line: 3 Years (2020-2023)
- Task 1: Plan joint meeting with dam owners and local emergency response managers, dam safety engineers and state dam officials
- Task 2: Encourage public awareness
- Task 3: Seek funding avenues to assist public and private funding avenues
- Task 4: Determine and prioritize the development and completion based on high hazard potential
- Task 5: Hire consulting engineer to assist with plan
- Task 6: Execute and implement plan

#### Reference Activity #SP5

- Goal #3: Flood mitigation efforts
- Activity: Address wellhead contamination – there is a need of an Underground drainage relief pipe to run from Henderson Lake to the Mad River to alleviate the over topping of lake and impacting farming fields (over the aquafer).
- Lead Person: Operations Engineer
- Time Line: 2 Years (2019-2021)
- Task 1: Form a local technical planning committee to evaluate the problem and potential solutions
- Task 2: Hire an engineering firm to conduct a technical study of hydrology and hydraulics including base line elevations (study would also evaluate the project plan as presented & offer other options, include any projects cost estimations for all options presented).
- Task 3: Hire an engineering firm to design the selected mitigation project with elements that include specifications, timeline, budget and sampling.
- Task 4: Hire a construction firm to build the preferred mitigation project according to specifications.

Reference Activity #SP6

Goal #3: Flood mitigation efforts

Activity: Address the need for a levy or dike on the southeast corner of the lime sludge pond (the half White/half Teal Lake directly west of Henderson Lake) to hold back the bank erosion where flood water is filling the pond, dropping silt and reducing capacity of the pond, as well as flooding the farm fields and adjacent business park on Baker Road. See detail map in Appendix

Lead Person: Operations Engineer

Time Line: 2 Years (2019-2021)

Task 1: Form a local technical planning committee to evaluate the problem and potential solutions

Task 2: Hire an engineering firm to conduct a technical study of hydrology and hydraulics including base line elevations (study would also evaluate the project plan as presented & offer other options, include any projects cost estimations for all options presented).

Task 3: Hire an engineering firm to design the selected mitigation project with elements that include specifications, timeline, budget and sampling.

Task 4: Hire a construction firm to build the preferred mitigation project according to specifications.

Reference Activity #SV2, HA Twp3

Goal #1: Education and hazard impact reduction

Activity: Complete installation of tornado warning sirens

Lead Person: Village of South Vienna Mayor  
Harmony Township Trustees

Time Line: 2 Years (2019-2021)

Task 1: Secure possible funding sources – local, Homeland Security, Hazard Mitigation funding

Task 2: Prepare documents for public bidding

Task 3: Advertise for bids – award contract

Task 4: Select contractor siren installation

Reference Activity #BE Twp1

Goal #3: Flood mitigation efforts

Activity: Complete Tillie Lane flooding study (in process)

Lead Person: Township Road Superintendent  
County Engineer  
ODOT Director

Time Line: 2 Years (2019-2021)

Task 1: Form a local technical planning committee to evaluate the problem and potential solutions (completed)

Task 2: Hire an engineering firm to conduct a technical study of hydrology and hydraulics including base line elevations (study would also evaluate the project plan as presented & offer other options, include any projects cost estimations for all options presented). (in process)

Task 3: Hire an engineering firm to design the selected mitigation project with elements that include specifications, timeline, budget and sampling. (in process)

Task 4: Hire a construction firm to build the preferred mitigation project according to specifications.

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		New	Completed	Deleted	Deferred	Unchanged		Ongoing	Flooding	Tornados	Severe Storm								Other	Goal 1: Education & Hazard Impact Reduction	Goal 2: Public Safety Service Response	Goal 3: Flood Mitigation Efforts
CW1	1						X	Countywide	X	X	X	X	Continue public education program for informing residents of the hazards associated with severe weather.	EMA Director	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	HIGH	4	Low	X		
CW2	2,3,4					X		Countywide		X	X		Encourage property owners of proper utilities maintenance, including trimming trees or burying power lines.	City/Village Administrator and Utilities Agency Manager	7/1/2019	7/1/2024	LOW	4	Low	X		
CW3	3						X	Countywide				X	Develop and implement a domestic water management/conservation program, to include livestock.	Agricultural Extension Director, Soil & Water Conservation Director, Farm Bureau and Dog Warden	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	MED	4, 8, 9	Medium	X		
CW4	4						X	Countywide	X	X	X	X	Promote alert and warning for the County.	EMA Director and Core Group	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	HIGH	4,7	Low		X	
CW5	5						X	Countywide	X	X	X	X	Finalize implementation of MARCS communication equipment for use by Public Safety 911 Dispatch.	EMA Director and 911 Coordinator	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	HIGH	2, 4	Medium		X	
CW6	6						X	Countywide	X	X	X	X	Develop and implement a communications plan between the surrounding counties, regional and state government agencies during and after hazard events.	EMA Director and 911 Coordinator	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	HIGH	4, 7	Low		X	
CW7	7					X		Countywide	X		X	X	Seek funding to review and revise existing storm water ordinances to address existing developments.	City/Village Administrator	7/1/2019	7/1/2024	LOW	4, 15	Medium			X
CW8	8						X	Countywide	X				Seek funding to elevate low laying roadways that continuously flood.	Township Road Superintendent, County Engineer, and EMA Director	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	MED	4, 13, 16	Medium			X
CW9	9						X	Countywide	X				Remove debris in river and streams that contributes to flooding.	EMA Director and County Engineer	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	MED	4, 7, 14	Medium			X
Funding Options:		1. USDA Rural Development 4. Local Funds 7. HMPG Hazard Mitigation Grant Program 10. US EPA Funding 13. CDBG (Community Development Block Grant)			2. EMPG Emergency Management Performance Grant 5. NWR Grant Program 8. Red Cross Emergency Preparedness 11. PSIC Funding 14. Clean Ohio Funds			3. Ohio Saferoom Rebate Program / HMA Grant 6. SLR Grant (Severe Repetitive Loss) 9. USDA Funding 12. Homeland Security Grant Funding 15. OWDA (Ohio Water Development Authority)			16. OPWC (Ohio Public Works Commission) 17. USDA/NRCS											

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		New	Completed	Deleted	Deferred	Unchanged		Ongoing	Flooding	Tornados	Severe Storm								Other	Goal 1: Education & Hazard Impact Reduction	Goal 2: Public Safety Service Response	Goal 3: Flood Mitigation Efforts
CW10	10						X	Countywide	X				Mitigate structures within respective flood areas.	EMA Director, County Floodplain Administrator	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	HIGH	4, 6, 7	High			X
CW11	11						X	Countywide	X				Infrastructure improvements are needed in floodplain and related areas to assist in water flow.	EMA Director, County Floodplain Administrator	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	MED	4, 6, 7	High			X
CW12	12	X						Countywide	X	X	X	X	Update mapping system to identify existing shelters, where residents can go to seek safety in the event of severe weather. Coordinate with the Red Cross on identifying existing shelters.	Red Cross Administrator, GIS and EMA Director	Completed		HIGH		Low		X	
CW13	13					X		Countywide	X	X	X	X	Provide back-up generators for critical facilities, including shelters, which need to maintain continuous power to protect human health and life.	Local Jurisdiction Housing Authority, Red Cross and EMA	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	HIGH	2, 4, 7, 10	Medium		X	
CW14	14					X		Countywide		X	X		Provide permanent shelters for mobile home parks and campgrounds, where citizens may seek safety.	Park Owners and EMA Director	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	HIGH	3, 4, 7	High		X	
CW15	15	X						Countywide	X				Mapping existing critical culverts and storm drainage ditches near residential areas, roadways and low lying areas throughout the County.	GIS Administrator	Completed		LOW		Medium		X	
CW16	16	X						Countywide	X	X	X	X	Develop and coordinate use of temporary facilities for non-life threatening emergencies to alleviate the overloading of the medical facilities.	EMA Director, Health District Director, and Health Care Facilities Administrators	Completed		MED		Low		X	
CW17	17						X	Countywide	X	X	X	X	Maintain the Volunteer Reception Center for coordinating volunteers who are willing to help with a severe weather incident.	United Way Director and EMA Specialist	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	MED	4, 8	Low		X	
Funding Options:		1. USDA Rural Development 4. Local Funds 7. HMPG Hazard Mitigation Grant Program 10. US EPA Funding 13. CDBG				2. EMPG Emergency Management Performance Grant 5. NWR Grant Program 8. Red Cross Emergency Preparedness 11. PSIC Funding 14. Clean Ohio Funds				3. Ohio Saferoom Rebate Program / HMA Grant 6. SLR Grant (Severe Repetitive Loss) 9. USDA Funding 12. Homeland Security Grant Funding 15. OWDA				16. OPWC (Ohio Public Works Commission) 17. USDA/NRCS								

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		New	Completed	Deleted	Deferred	Unchanged		Ongoing	Flooding	Tornados	Severe Storm								Other	Goal 1: Education & Hazard Impact Reduction	Goal 2: Public Safety Service Response	Goal 3: Flood Mitigation Efforts			
CW18	18					X		Countywide	X	X	X	X	Provide designated locations/facilities to house displaced animals after hazard events.	Livestock Owners, Farm Bureau, Dog Warden	7/1/2019	7/1/2024	LOW	4	Low		X				
CW19	19					X		Countywide	X	X	X	X	Develop plan for mass animal carcass disposal to prevent spread of disease after a hazard event.	Public Health District, OSU Extension, Soil & Water, Farm Bureau	7/1/2019	7/1/2024	LOW	4, 9	Medium		X				
CW20	20						X	Countywide	X	X	X	X	Incorporate functional needs into existing plans and procedures.	Health District Director, Red Cross Director and EMA Director	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	HIGH	4, 8, 12	Medium		X				
CW21	27, 30,31, 32,33						X	Countywide		X	X		Removal of dead trees within public right-of-way.	County Engineer and Township Road Superintendent	7/1/2019	7/1/2024	Low	1, 4	Low	X					
CW22			X					Countywide	X	X	X	X	Create a Debris Management Plan.	EMA Director	Completed - FEMA approved plan.		Low		Low	X					
CW23		X						Countywide	X				All jurisdictions participation in National Flood Insurance Program.	Village Mayors, Village Administrators, EMA Director	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 7	Low			X			
CW24		X						Countywide	X	X	X	X	Support dam owners in maintenance efforts.	Landowner, ODNR Director, EMA Director	7/1/2019	7/1/2024	Low	4, 6	Low			X			
CW25		X						Countywide	X	X	X	X	Replace deteriorated/restricted Countywide culverts.	Township Road Superintendent	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	1, 4, 13, 16	Medium	X					
CW26		X						Countywide	X				Maintenance of current flood control structures to regulate localized flooding near East Fork Buck Creek Conservation District.	Soil & Water District Director	7/1/2019	7/1/2024	Low	4, 6, 7	High			X			
CW27		X						Countywide	X	X	X	X	Create a Clark County Long Term Disaster Recovery Plan	EMA Director	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	High	4,7	Low	X					
Funding Options:		1. USDA Rural Development 4. Local Funds 7. HMPG Hazard Mitigation Grant Program 10. US EPA Funding 13. CDBG (Community Development Block Grant)						2. EMPG Emergency Management Performance Grant 5. NWR Grant Program 8. Red Cross Emergency Preparedness 11. PSIC Funding 14. Clean Ohio Funds						3. Ohio Saferoom Rebate Program / HMA Grant 6. SLR Grant (Severe Repetitive Loss) 9. USDA Funding 12. Homeland Security Grant Funding 15. OWDA (Ohio Water Development Authority)						16. OPWC (Ohio Public Works Commission) 17. USDA/NRCS					

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									Hazard Type													
CW28			X					Countywide	X	X	X	X	Create a Family Assistance/Family Recovery Plan	EMA Director	Completed		Med	4,7	Low	X		
CW29		X						Countywide		X			Support and promotion for residential/community saferooms/tornado shelters.	EMA Director	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	3,7	Low		X	
CW30		X						Countywide	X				Obtain EAP's & Inundation Studies for all Class I & Class II Dams in Clark County.	EMA Director	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	High	4,7,17	Low		X	X
CW31		X						Countywide	X				Rehabilitate high hazard potential dams in Clark County.	EMA Director	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4,7,15,17	Low		X	X
NC1	2						X	City of New Carlisle	X	X	X	X	Continue public education program for informing residents of the hazards associated with severe weather. Changed to a Countywide Action Item.		See Action Item #CW1		Low	N/A	Low	X		
NC2	4						X	City of New Carlisle		X	X	X	Encourage property owners of proper utilities maintenance, including trimming trees or burying power lines. Changed to a Countywide Action Item.		See Action Item #CW2		Low	4	Med	X		
NC3	15		X					City of New Carlisle	X				Flooding: State Route 571 west of city by ballfield.	City Administrator			Med		High			X
SP1	1						X	City of Springfield	X	X	X	X	Continue public education program for informing residents of the hazards associated with severe weather. Changed to a Countywide Action Item.		See Action Item #CW1		Low	N/A	Low	X		
Funding Options:		1. USDA Rural Development 4. Local Funds 7. HMPG Hazard Mitigation Grant Program 10. US EPA Funding 13. CDBG (Community Development Block Grant)				2. EMPG Emergency Management Performance Grant 5. NWR Grant Program 8. Red Cross Emergency Preparedness 11. PSIC Funding 14. Clean Ohio Funds				3. Ohio Saferoom Rebate Program / HMA Grant 6. SLR Grant (Severe Repetitive Loss) 9. USDA Funding 12. Homeland Security Grant Funding 15. OWDA (Ohio Water Development Authority)				16. OPWC (Ohio Public Works Commission) 17. USDA/NRCS								

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		New	Completed	Deleted	Deferred	Unchanged		Ongoing	Flooding	Tornados								Severe Storm	Other	Goal 1: Education & Hazard Impact Reduction	Goal 2: Public Safety Service Response	Goal 3: Flood Mitigation Efforts	
SP2	3						X				City of Springfield	X	X	X	Encourage property owners of proper utilities maintenance, including trimming trees or burying power lines. Changed to a Countywide Action Item.		See Action Item #CW2	Low	N/A	Med	X		
SP3	12		X								City of Springfield	X			Kenton Street flooding acquisition project.	City Administrator			Med	N/A	Low		X
SP4		X									City of Springfield	X			Address bank stabilization/rehabilitation along Mad River near the lime sludge pond, south of Eagle City Road.	City Engineer and EMA Director	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 6, 7	High		X
SP5		X									City of Springfield	X			Address wellhead contamination - there is a need of an underground pipe to run from Henderson Lake to the Mad River to alleviate the over topping of lake & impacting farming fields (over the aquifer).	Operations Engineer	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	High		High		X
CA1	16		X								Village of Catawba	X			Address roadway flooding across State Route 54 North and Champaign Street.	Village Mayor			Med	N/A	High		X
CL1	For Future Use																						
CL2		X									Village of Clifton	X			Address the aging storm drain (catch basins & drain tile) infrastructures. (Especially problematic along Jackson Street)	Village Mayor	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 16	High		
DO1	27	X									Village of Donnelsville	X	X		Removal of dead trees within public right-of-way. Moved to Countywide Action Item		See Action Item #CW21	Low	N/A	Low	X		
Funding Options:		1. USDA Rural Development 4. Local Funds 7. HMPG Hazard Mitigation Grant Program 10. US EPA Funding 13. CDBG (Community Development Block Grant)					2. EMPG Emergency Management Performance Grant 5. NWR Grant Program 8. Red Cross Emergency Preparedness 11. PSIC Funding 14. Clean Ohio Funds					3. Ohio Saferoom Rebate Program / HMA Grant 6. SLR Grant (Severe Repetitive Loss) 9. USDA Funding 12. Homeland Security Grant Funding 15. OWDA (Ohio Water Development Authority)					16. OPWC (Ohio Public Works Commission) 17. USDA/NRCS						

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		New	Completed	Deleted	Deferred	Unchanged		Ongoing	Flooding	Tornados	Severe Storm								Other	Goal 1: Education & Hazard Impact Reduction	Goal 2: Public Safety Service Response	Goal 3: Flood Mitigation Efforts
EN1	17						X						Evaluate and addressing flooding of residences along Sunnybrook, Davis, Green Vista & Coronado Trail Roadways.	Village Administrator	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 6, 7	High			X
SP6		X											Address the need for a levy or dike on the southeast corner of the lime sludge pond (the half white/half teal lake directly west of Henderson Lake) to hold back the bank erosion where flood water is filling the pond, dropping silt and reducing capacity of the pond, as well as flooding the farm fields & adjacent business park on Baker Road.	Operations Engineer	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	High	High			X	
EN2	22						X						Secure and install emergency generator for water facility.	Village Administrator	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	High	4,7	Med		X	
NH1	18						X						Replace undersized culvert at State Route 41 west of Asbury Church to reduce roadway flooding.	ODOT Superintendent, District Director	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 6, 7	High			X
NH2	23						X						Secure and install emergency generator for water facility.	Mayor, WWTP Operator	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	High	4, 7	Med		X	
SC1	For Future Use																					
SC2		X											Secure and install emergency generator for water municipal building.	Village Mayor	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 7	Med		X	
SV1	24						X						Secure and install emergency generator for water facility.	Village Mayor, WWTP Operator	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	High	4, 7	Med		X	
Funding Options:		1. USDA Rural Development 4. Local Funds 7. HMPG Hazard Mitigation Grant Program 10. US EPA Funding 13. CDBG (Community Development Block Grant)											2. EMPG Emergency Management Performance Grant 5. NWR Grant Program 8. Red Cross Emergency Preparedness 11. PSIC Funding 14. Clean Ohio Funds			3. Ohio Saferoom Rebate Program / HMA Grant 6. SLR Grant (Severe Repetitive Loss) 9. USDA Funding 12. Homeland Security Grant Funding 15. OWDA (Ohio Water Development Authority)			16. OPWC (Ohio Public Works Commission) 17. USDA/NRCS			

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		New	Completed	Deleted	Deferred	Unchanged		Ongoing	Flooding	Tornados	Severe Storm								Other	Goal 1: Education & Hazard Impact Reduction	Goal 2: Public Safety Service Response
SV2		X					Village of South Vienna		X	X		Provide tornado sirens.	Village Mayor	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	High	4, 7	Med	X		
TR1	19					X	Village of Tremont City	X				Address flooding due to older undersized culverts along N. Mulberry St. and East & West Main Streets.	Village Mayor	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 6, 7	High			X
TR2	30	X					Village of Tremont City		X	X		Removal of dead trees within public right-of-way. Changed to a Countywide Action Item		See Action Item #CW21		Low	N/A	Low	X		
BE Twp1	9					X	Bethel Township	X				Tillie Lane flooding study.	Township Road Superintendent, County Engineer, ODOT Director	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	High	4, 6, 7	High			X
BE Twp2	11				X		Bethel Township	X				S. Scarff Road flooding acquisition project.	Township Road Superintendent and County EMA Director	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 6, 7	Low			X
BE Twp3	20					X	Bethel Township	X				Address flooding @ Spangler Road, Snyder Road and Lower Valley Pike.	Township Road Superintendent and County EMA Director	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 6, 7	High			X
GE Twp1	25					X	German Township		X	X		Provide tornado safe room. Work with mobile home park owners to provide a safe room.	Township Trustees	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	High	3, 4, 7	High		X	
GR Twp1	31	X					Green Township		X	X		Removal of dead trees within public right-of-way. Changed to a Countywide Action Item.		See Action Item #CW21		Low	N/A	Low	X		
HA Twp1	26					X	Harmony Township		X	X		Provide tornado safe room. Work with mobile home park owners to provide a safe room.	Township Trustees	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	High	3, 4, 7	High	X		
HA Twp2		X					Harmony Township	X				Address bank stabilization / erosion control on Old Osborn Road at Little Beaver Ditch.	Township Road Superintendent	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 6, 7, 13, 16	High			X
Funding Options:		1. USDA Rural Development 4. Local Funds 7. HMPG Hazard Mitigation Grant Program 10. US EPA Funding 13. CDBG (Community Development Block Grant)					2. EMPG Emergency Management Performance Grant 5. NWR Grant Program 8. Red Cross Emergency Preparedness 11. PSIC Funding 14. Clean Ohio Funds					3. Ohio Saferoom Rebate Program / HMA Grant 6. SLR Grant (Severe Repetitive Loss) 9. USDA Funding 12. Homeland Security Grant Funding 15. OWDA (Ohio Water Development Authority)					16. OPWC (Ohio Public Works Commission) 17. USDA/NRCS				

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		New	Completed	Deleted	Deferred	Unchanged		Ongoing	Flooding	Tornados	Severe Storm								Other	Goal 1: Education & Hazard Impact Reduction	Goal 2: Public Safety Service Response	Goal 3: Flood Mitigation Efforts
HA Twp3		X								X			Provide tornado sirens.	Township Trustees	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	High	4, 7	Med		X	
MD Twp1		X								X			Address flooding due to no drainage at Culvert Shockley Road - 1/4 SE of Jamestown Road and Botkin Road.	Township Road Superintendent	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 6, 7, 13, 16	High			X
MD Twp2		X								X			Address flooding on Botkin Road due to the lack of a drainage system.	Township Road Superintendent	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 6, 7, 13, 16	High			X
MR Twp1	5		X								X	X	Provide tornado sirens. Four tornado sirens have been installed between 2012-2019.	Township Trustees	Completed		High	4, 7	Med		X	
MR Twp2	21									X			Flooding at Old Mill Road.	Township Road Superintendent	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 6, 7	High			X
MR Twp3		X								X			Monitor Limestone Quarry's potential for well contamination and increased flooding of Mud Run Creek.	Township Trustees	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 6, 7, 10	High			X
MR Twp4		X								X			Address flooding at Green Meadows Drive and Arnold Avenue intersection	Township Road Superintendent	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 6, 7, 13, 16	High			X
MR Twp5		X								X			Address flooding at rear of 7033 Sunny Vista Drive.	Township Road Superintendent	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 6, 7, 13, 16	High			X
MR Twp6		X								X			Address flooding at rear of 4326 West Enon Drive.	Township Road Superintendent	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 6, 7, 13, 16	High			X
MR Twp7		X								X			Address flooding at Tall Timber Drive off of West Enon Drive.	Township Road Superintendent	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 6, 7, 13, 16	High			X
Funding Options:		1. USDA Rural Development 4. Local Funds 7. HMPG Hazard Mitigation Grant Program 10. US EPA Funding 13. CDBG (Community Development Block Grant)					2. EMPG Emergency Management Performance Grant 5. NWR Grant Program 8. Red Cross Emergency Preparedness 11. PSIC Funding 14. Clean Ohio Funds					3. Ohio Saferoom Rebate Program / HMA Grant 6. SLR Grant (Severe Repetitive Loss) 9. USDA Funding 12. Homeland Security Grant Funding 15. OWDA (Ohio Water Development Authority)					16. OPWC (Ohio Public Works Commission) 17. USDA/NRCS					

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		New	Completed	Deleted	Deferred	Unchanged		Ongoing	Flooding	Tornados	Severe Storm			Other	Timeline (Begin)				Timeline (End)	Goal 1: Education & Hazard Impact Reduction	Goal 2: Public Safety Service Response
MO Twp1	6	X					Moorefield Township	X	X			Provide tornado sirens. Six tornado sirens have been added.	Township Trustees	Completed		High	4, 7	Med		X	
PK Twp1	32	X					Pike Township	X	X			Removal of dead trees within public right-of-way. Changed to a Countywide Action Item.		See Action Item #CW21		Low	N/A	Low	X		
PL Twp1	33	X					Pleasant Township	X	X			Removal of dead trees within public right-of-way. Changed to a Countywide Action Item.		See Action Item #CW21		Low	N/A	Low	X		
SP Twp1	8					X	Springfield Township	X				Address the flooding in the 4100 block of Lower Valley Pike.	Township Trustees, EMA Director, County Engineer	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 6, 7	Med			X
SP Twp2	13					X	Springfield Township	X				Address Mitchell Road flooding.	Township Road Superintendent	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 6, 7, 13, 16	Low			X
SP Twp3	14					X	Springfield Township	X				5300 Block of South Charleston Pike flooding acquisition project. (1 completed, 2 more to be completed).	Township Road Superintendent	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	Med	4, 6, 7	High			X
Funding Options:		1. USDA Rural Development 4. Local Funds 7. HMPG Hazard Mitigation Grant Program 10. US EPA Funding 13. CDBG (Community Development Block Grant)					2. EMPG Emergency Management Performance Grant 5. NWR Grant Program 8. Red Cross Emergency Preparedness 11. PSIC Funding 14. Clean Ohio Funds					3. Ohio Saferoom Rebate Program / HMA Grant 6. SLR Grant (Severe Repetitive Loss) 9. USDA Funding 12. Homeland Security Grant Funding 15. OWDA (Ohio Water Development Authority)					16. OPWC (Ohio Public Works Commission) 17. USDA/NRCS				

Status Report of 2012 High Priority Action Items

Action Item # (New)	Previous Action Item #	Action Taken					City Village Township Countywide	Hazard Type				Action Item	Coordinating Organization or Service Agency	Timeline (Begin)	Timeline (End)	Priority Level	Plan Goals Addressed		
		New	Completed	Deleted	Deferred	Unchanged		Ongoing	Flooding	Tornadoes	Severe Storm						Other	Goal 1: Education & Hazard Impact Reduction	Goal 2: Public Safety Service Response
CW1	1		X*				Countywide	X	X	X	X	Continue public education program for informing residents of the hazards associated with severe weather.	EMA Director and Profit Non-Profit	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	HIGH	X		
CW4	4		X*				Countywide	X	X	X	X	Promote alert and warning for the County.	EMA Director and Core Group	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	HIGH		X	
CW5	5		X				Countywide	X	X	X	X	Seek funding to purchase additional MARCS communication equipment for use by Public Safety 911 Dispatch.	EMA Director and 911 Coordinator	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	HIGH		X	
CW6	6					X	Countywide	X	X	X	X	Develop and implement a communications plan between the surrounding counties, regional and state government agencies during and after hazard events.	EMA Director and 911 Coordinator	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	HIGH		X	
CW10	10	X					Countywide	X				Mitigate structures within respective flood areas.	EMA Director, County Floodplain Administrator	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	HIGH			X
CW12	12		X				Countywide	X	X	X	X	Update mapping system to identify existing shelters, where residents can go to seek safety in the event of severe weather. Coordinate with the Red Cross on identifying existing shelters.	Red Cross Administrator, GIS and EMA Director	Completed		HIGH		X	
CW17	17		X*				Countywide	X	X	X	X	Maintain the Volunteer Reception Center for coordinating volunteers who are willing to help with a severe weather incident.	United Way and EMA	7/1/2019	7/1/2023	MED		X	
CW20	20					X	Countywide	X	X	X	X	Incorporate functional needs into existing plans and procedures.	Health District Director, Red Cross Director and EMA Director	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	HIGH		X	
NC			X				City of New Carlisle	X	X	X	X	Provide tornado sirens.	City Administrator	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	High		X	
EN			X				Village of Enon	X	X	X	X	Provide tornado sirens.	Village Administrator	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	High		X	
EN2	22					X	Village of Enon	X	X	X	X	Secure and install emergency generator for water facility.	Village Administrator	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	High		X	
NH2	23					X	Village of North Hampton	X	X	X	X	Secure and install emergency generator for water facility.	Village Mayor, WWTP Operator	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	High		X	
SV1	24					X	Village of South Vienna	X	X	X	X	Secure and install emergency generator for water facility.	Village Mayor, WWTP Operator	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	High		X	
GE Twp1	25					X	German Township		X	X		Provide tornado safe room. Work with mobile home park owners to provide a safe room.	Township Trustees	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	High	X		
HA Twp1	26					X	Harmony Township		X	X		Provide tornado safe room. Work with mobile home park owners to provide a safe room.	Township Trustees	7/1/2019	7/1/2021	High	X		
MR Twp1	5		X				Mad River Township		X	X		Provide tornado sirens. Four tornado sirens have been added.	Township Trustees	Completed		High		X	
MO Twp1	6		X				Moorefield Township		X	X		Provide tornado sirens. Six tornado sirens have been added.	Township Trustees	Completed		High		X	

\*Completed on a yearly basis but is an ongoing mitigation activity.

## **Plan Maintenance Process**

- 4.1 Overview
- 4.2 Monitoring the Plan
- 4.3 Evaluating the Plan
- 4.4 Updating the Plan
- 4.5 Incorporating Clark County's Plan Into Existing Planning Mechanisms

## 4.1 Overview

This Multi-Jurisdictional County Hazard Mitigation Plan is a prerequisite for receipt of Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Project Funds under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). FEMA has established mitigation planning requirements for local jurisdictions to meet. Each plan must demonstrate that the proposed mitigation actions are the result of a thorough planning process that describes the inherent risk and the capabilities of Clark County and its communities. All incorporated municipalities participated in the current planning process and all municipalities adopted the previously approved Clark County Hazard Mitigation Plan by Clark County Commissioners by Resolution 2013-0823 adopted on October 23, 2013. The Communities and Townships participated in numerous ways including:

- Serving on the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee.
- Attending the planning meetings or public hearing.
- Completing questionnaires sent out by the County EMA Director.
- Attending the joint Township & County Municipality Quarterly meeting where by Planning Consultant, Mote & Associates, presented hazard mitigation information and opportunities available.

It is anticipated over time through good planning efforts and coordination between State and County Emergency Management Agencies and communities that all mitigation plans will become more enhanced and refined. It is the intention of the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to support pre-disaster planning and project activities that can help reduce risk and mitigate future disaster costs for Clark County.

## 4.2 Monitoring The Plan

The Clark County Emergency Management Agency under the direction of the Clark County Board of Commissioners shall monitor the Plan. The Clark County EMA shall at the end of each year collect and update reports from each coordinating organization indicating the status and progress on each action item or activities that occurred during the preceding year.

The Clark County EMA shall obtain information on each project activity as to whether the activity is new, completed, deleted, deferred, ongoing, or unchanged. If the activity is deferred, deleted or unchanged, the County EMA should report the reasoning as to why the action item was deferred, deleted or unchanged. The Clark County EMA shall also request consideration for new activities. This information will be requested from the coordinating organizations at the beginning of each year so that the Clark County EMA can prepare a report to be provided to the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee (CCHMC) and distributed to CCHMC members along with the yearly meeting agenda at the annual Hazard Mitigation Committee meeting to be held in February of each year.

The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee shall then utilize the report to assist in evaluating the Plan each year.

Table 4.2A

<b>Plan Monitoring Schedule</b>		
<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Responsible Party</b>
December 31st	Year's activity reporting, cycle ends	Coordinating organizations
January 15th	Coordinating organizations' status reports due to Clark County EMA	Coordinating organizations
February 1st	Clark County EMA yearly reports due to Chairperson of Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee (CCHMC)	Clark County EMA
February 15th	Chairperson of CCHMC distributes agenda and reports to CCHMC and stakeholders	Chairperson of CCHMC
Last week of February	CCHMC holds annual mitigation meeting	CCHMC
March 15th	Minutes of annual meeting distributed to CCHMC members and stakeholders	Chairperson and Secretary of CCHMC
April 15th	Plan amendments/updates shall be added to Plan	Clark County EMA

### 4.3 Evaluating The Plan

The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee (CCHMC) will be the lead organization to evaluate the Plan. The CCHMC will meet yearly at an annual public meeting to evaluate the mitigation strategies of the Plan. The yearly meeting shall be scheduled in February of each year by the Chairperson of the CCHMC. Prior to the meeting, the Clark County Emergency Management Agency shall prepare a yearly progress report indicating the status for all the mitigation activities outlined in the Plan. The meeting shall be open to the public with all CCHMC members invited. An agenda shall be prepared and the meeting shall include the following:

- Review of past years mitigation activities.
- Evaluating if past years conditions warrant any changes to the Plan.
- Determine if any action items are completed, deferred, deleted, new, unchanged or ongoing.
- Consideration if other stakeholders or organizations need to be invited to be represented on the committee.
- Review of project funding sources.
- Is the progress on track and are the outcomes as anticipated.
- Are all the involved agencies participating or are there legal, technical, or political coordination issues that need addressed.

Minutes of the meeting shall be prepared and distributed to all CCHMC members and stakeholders. Special meetings of the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee may be held any time throughout the year as conditions warrant and when requested by the Chairperson of the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee.

#### 4.4 Updating The Plan

The Clark County Emergency Management Agency under the direction of the Clark County Board of Commissioners shall be the responsible party for updating the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Plan. It shall be updated by addendum on an annual basis. The schedule for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the Plan is shown in Table 4.2A under Section 4.2 of this Plan.

The Plan updates will include a summary of changes including:

- Status of mitigation/activity items.
- Changes in prioritization of mitigation activity items.
- New mitigation activities/items to be added and the priority of the activities/items.
- The Plan updates shall identify the new, completed, deleted, deferred, ongoing, or unchanged action items from the prior year's activities; and, if not according to the benchmark schedule, a description of why activities have not progressed.
- One year prior to the expiration of the 5-year FEMA plan approval date, the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Plan shall be reevaluated and reviewed per the 5-year Planning Update Process required by law.

## 4.5 Incorporating Clark County’s Plan into Local Planning Mechanisms

### Summary

Clark County has two cities, 8 incorporated villages, and 10 township governments that are located within the boundary of the County. The population of the 8 villages range from 48 residents in the Clark County portion of the Village of Clifton to the Village of Enon with 2,337 residents. The two cities are City of Springfield, estimated 2017 population of 59,208 residents and the City of New Carlisle, estimated 2017 population of 5,586 residents. With such diverse population from rural to metropolitan, 100% participation of all public entities incorporating the mitigation goals and objectives into their planning mechanisms can be a difficult task.

However, Clark County and its government entities have for many years supported countywide comprehensive planning and zoning efforts as well as coordinating a positive endeavor of hazard mitigation activities in Clark County.

### 4.5.1 Plan Integration

The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee in collaboration with the Clark County Emergency Management Agency put forth a dedicated effort to promote hazard mitigation activities in Clark County and integrate the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Plan into other planning documents. It is the Committee’s goal to promote projects and plans which reduce the exposure of the citizens and their property to natural and manmade hazards. The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee helped guide and spearhead the mitigation process by encouraging integration of the Plan and its activities into other planning documents.

The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee has collaborated with County, City, Village and Township agencies and their administrative officials. They have worked to integrate plans and activities of the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee into the County, City, Village and Township general planning and budget documents operations. By working within these entities, this Plan is being efficiently implemented and financed to complete hazard mitigation projects and programs. The goal has and will continue to be to update the work plans, policies, and procedures to include sound mitigation concepts into the daily operations of all administrative programs.

Instead of relying solely on funding from hazard mitigation programs or external sources, the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee recommends that all Clark County communities including the County, Cities, Villages, Townships, and independent Boards and Agencies consider including the addition of a line item and funding within budget solely for mitigation type projects.

The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee Members representing the County, Cities, Villages and Townships will recommend its departments and agencies to evaluate and carry out mitigation activities and initiatives. The updated Clark County Comprehensive Plan “Connect Clark County” has provided, as a part of its latest Plan, effective up-to-date mechanisms for integrating hazard mitigation practices into its process. A primary benefit of combining these processes is that they both influence the location, type and characteristics of physical growth, specifically buildings and infrastructure with opportunities to integrate hazard mitigation

## Clark County, Ohio Hazard Mitigation Plan

practices.

In addition, the City of Springfield has included in its Engineering and Infrastructure Planning funding to resolve several major street and infrastructure flooding issues identified in past and current plans including Mitchell Avenue, North Belmont Avenue reconstruction and East Harding Road reconstruction projects. The County Engineers work plan schedule includes replacing the deteriorated storm sewer system from Mun Run to Green Vista Drive, an area that experiences frequent flooding. This is scheduled for year 2022.

The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee further recommends that incentive programs be developed to stimulate momentum to undertake mitigation initiatives. Public/private partnerships and the use of community volunteers and community public awareness are ways to help further the County's mitigation goals.

The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee and its represented County Agencies are making progress to develop a successful program to identify and implement numerous mitigation actions. The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee has developed a collaborative effort of mutual agreement with various agencies and organizations to:

- Wherever possible, incorporate the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Plan into other County, City, Village, Township and local organization planning documents.
- Better define the duties and specific responsibilities among the different agencies and organizations to better implement hazard mitigation projects and activities.
- To provide a clear statement of values, principles and community hazard mitigation goals and establishes an organization structure to assist in measuring and evaluating the Plan process.

Pursue a commitment from all partners and organizations involved for each mitigation activity or process, the partner or organization shall provide yearly reports to the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee through the Clark County Emergency Management Agency which will detail the following information:

- The hazard mitigation action's objectives.
- Who the lead and supporting agencies responsible for implementation are.
- How long the project should take, including a delineation of the various stages of work along with timelines (milestones should be included).
- Whether the resources needed for implementation, funding, staff time, and technical assistance are available, or if other arrangements must be made to obtain them.
- The types of permits or approvals necessary to implement the action.
- Details on the ways the actions will be accomplished within the organization, and whether the duties will be assigned to agency staff or contracted out.
- Current status of the project, identifying any issues that may hinder implementation.

The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee has been successful incorporating various plan activities into other planning documents and therefore infusing the mitigation projects into smaller, more manageable tasks. This way the responsible agency, department or organization can determine the particular details in order to incorporate these additional considerations into the routine of their daily operations.

#### 4.5 Incorporating Clark County's Plan Into Existing Planning Mechanisms

## Clark County, Ohio Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee under the direction of Clark County EMA will promote inclusion of the Hazard Mitigation Plan into other supporting planning documents including:

- Clark County Comprehensive Plan – Connect Clark County
- City of Springfield Economic Development Plan
- Code Enforcement Division Plans
- City of Springfield Thorofare Plan
- Connect Clark County Comprehensive Plan
- County Engineer Work Plan
- County Character and Land Use Plan
- County National Trail, Parks & Recreation Master Plan
- County, City, Township Capital Improvements Plans

#### 4.5.2 Comprehensive Planning

Comprehensive plans and land use plans specify how a community should be developed (and where development should not occur). Through these plans, uses of land can be tailored to match the land's hazards. Comprehensive planning reflects what a community wants to see happen to their land in the future. A comprehensive plan can look 5, 10, or even 20 years into the future to help a community plan and shape how they envision their community. However, planning is only one part of the puzzle and usually has limited authority. Tied with zoning, comprehensive planning can be more effective.

*2018 Clark County Comprehensive Plan - Connect Clark County – Contribute-Collaborate-Create*

Clark County updated their former Countywide Comprehensive plan in 2018. *Crossroads: A Comprehensive Plan for Clark County Communities*, was originally adopted by the Clark County Planning Commission on February 24, 1999.

This new Plan included four goals, 23 objectives and numerous actions which are outlined in the chapter entitled: Goals, Objectives and Actions. The goals focus on strengthening physical character, advancing prosperity, enhancing quality of life and improving infrastructure. The following are some objectives supporting those goals:

- Improve the physical appearance of the built environment throughout the county.
- Conserve existing agricultural land and to limit development in agricultural areas.
- Promote demolition of dilapidated housing including properties within 100-year flood plain.
- Revitalize downtown areas and existing communities.
- Develop labor force to be competitive in attracting and retaining business.
- Improve the County's image to attract new business through marketing.
- Celebrate and enhance the County's educational system.
- Support a variety of housing types at a range of price points.
- Promote safe and efficient vehicular access and connectivity throughout the County.
- Enhance public transit and mobility in urbanized areas.
- Support growth in airport capacity and leverage the airport as an economic driver for the

## Clark County, Ohio Hazard Mitigation Plan

county.

- Improve communication and coordination between governments for utility provisions.

#### **A. Zoning Ordinance and Building Codes**

A zoning ordinance regulates development by dividing the community into zones or districts and establishing the type of development allowed within each district. The floodplain can be designated as one or more separate zoning districts in which development is prohibited or allowed only if it is not susceptible to flood damage. Some districts that are appropriate for floodplains are those designated for public use, conservation or agriculture. Zoning works best in conjunction with a comprehensive plan or “road map” for future development and building codes.

Clark County adopted County zoning regulations in 1984, for the unincorporated areas of Bethel, Green, Harmony, Mad River, Madison, and Moorefield Townships. Pleasant, German, Pike, Springfield, Tremont City, and North Hampton townships administer their own zoning regulations. All other townships enforce their own zoning regulations and standards.

Building codes provide some of the best methods of addressing all the hazards in this plan. They are the prime measure to protect new property from damage by high winds, tornadoes, earthquakes, hail, and winter storms. When properly designed and constructed according to code, the average building can withstand the impact of most of these forces.

The Clark County Building Regulations is a certified building department authorized by the State of Ohio to enforce residential and commercial building codes at a local level. They are State Certified and adhere to all related codes and regulations to which the State of Ohio adheres. These codes include International Codes related to building, mechanical, plumbing, fire, maintenance and electrical work. The Clark County Building Department also enforces Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC) codes, electrical codes and flood damage prevention codes. They have jurisdiction in the unincorporated areas of Clark County and the following incorporated areas: Catawba, South Vienna, South Charleston, North Hampton, Donnelsville, New Carlisle and Enon

#### *Clark County Zoning Regulations*

The Clark County Zoning Regulations were approved on May 1, 1984 and were approved to be reformatted March 21, 2019. These regulations work in conjunction with the Clark County Land Use Plan and the provisions outlined in the Clark County Subdivision Regulations, to help regulate and/or protect the location and use of land, buildings and structures for agricultural and resource protection and for residential, commercial and industrial development. The regulations are the minimum requirements necessary for the promotion of the public health, public safety and general welfare. However, the zoning amendments over time changed the zoning regulations to go beyond the minimum requirements as stated in the original document.

The Regulations are divided into 10 Chapters and include, but are not limited to, General Regulations, General Zoning District Regulations, Overlay Zoning District Regulations,

Clark County, Ohio Hazard Mitigation Plan

Planned Development District, Off-Street Parking, Signs, Conditioned and Conditional Uses, Supplementary Regulations, Administration and Definitions.

### *City of Springfield Zoning Regulations*

The City of Springfield Zoning Regulations were adopted in their entirety by Ordinance No. 01-236 on June 26, 2001, and were updated and signed into legislation on March 9, 2004. There are 50 Chapters that comprise these regulations.

Some of the chapters included in these regulations are General Provision, Uses Permitted by District, Principle Use & Structural Requirements, Accessory Use & Structural Requirements, Supplementary Requirements, Nonconformities, Board of Zoning Appeals, Implementations. The purpose of these regulations is to protect the property rights of all individuals of the City of Springfield by assuring the compatibility of uses and practices within districts; to facilitate the provision of public utilities and public services; to lessen congestion on public streets, roads and highways; and to provide for the administration and enforcement of this ordinance, including the provision of penalties for its violation.

### *Village of South Vienna Zoning Ordinance No. 75-2*

The purpose of the South Vienna zoning ordinance is to promote the public health, safety and morals; to conserve and protect property and property values; to secure the most appropriate use of land to regulate the density of population and to facilitate adequate and economical provisions for public improvements, all in accordance with a comprehensive plan for the desirable future development of the Village; and to provide a method of administration and to prescribe penalties for the violations of provision hereafter described – all as authorized by the Ohio Revised Code and by the Charter of the Village of South Vienna, Ohio. The ordinance contains 17 articles that include, but are not limited to Districts and Boundaries Thereof, General Provisions, Residence “R1” Districts and Commercial “C1” Districts.

### **B. Open Space Preservation**

Open space preservation is a technique that can be used to not only preserve floodplains but to preserve lands that may be crucial to controlling runoff that adds to flood problems. Existing undeveloped areas can be preserved as open space through zoning ordinances. Lands that ought to be set aside as open space but are already being put to other uses can be converted to public ownership (acquisition) or to public use (easement). Once the land is owned by the county, municipality, or state, buildings and other development that are subject to flood damage can be removed or prohibited. Open space lands and easements do not always have to be purchased outright. Developers can be required to dedicate land to the public for a park and/or to provide easements for flood flow, drainage, or maintenance.

### *Open Space Plan for National Trail Parks and Recreation District (NTP&RD) and Clark County Park District (CCPD)*

The National Trail Parks and Recreation District (NTP&RD) and Clark County Park District (CCPD) combined resources to implement and adopt *The Open Space Plan for National Trail*

## Clark County, Ohio Hazard Mitigation Plan

*Parks and Recreation District and Clark County Park District.* It was adopted by the NTP&RD on April 9, 2001 and by the CCPD on April 2, 2001. This plan intends to be a guide to define, designate and describe open space parklands throughout Clark County. Included in the plan is an analysis of the existing parklands in the County, and strategies for maintaining and protecting open space throughout Clark County to expand park and recreation systems to ensure accessibility for all residents.

- National Trail Strategic Visions.
- Sustain: Improve Financial Stability.
- Collaborate-Expand Alternate Resources, Improve – Improve Operating Properties, Strengthen – Optimize Programs & Services.
- Promote good stewardship of land, air and water resources.
- Establish a “docent” program for all open space parks, especially those with limited access.

Since the initial plan was adopted and after a 2015 survey, a new strategic vision was adopted. A challenge into the future will be maintaining the current high level of services and properties while financial services decline. National Trail will be creative and follow the industries best practices to provide unique and quality parks and recreation services to the residents of Clark County.

#### *Clark County Farmland Preservation Report*

In February 1999, the Board of Clark County Commissioners appointed a 15-member panel to be the Clark County Farmland Preservation Task Force. The members of the Task Force represented a cross section of public and private sector interests. Resource agencies included the Clark County Planning Commission, the Clark County Auditor, the Clark County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) and Ohio State University (OSU) Extension Agency. The primary objective of the Task Force was to prepare recommendations to be included in a County farmland preservation plan by the end of 1999 for presentation to the Board of County Commissioners.

In October 1999, The Clark County Farmland Preservation Report was adopted. The purpose of the report was to review data, analyze trends and provide suggestions and recommendations for various boards and agencies to use when making decisions that affect agricultural areas of Clark County. The following are 10 recommendations the Task Force regarded as the most important to consider when implementing agricultural preservation strategies.

1. Develop consistency between the existing Clark County Comprehensive Plan, the Clark County Water and Sewer Plan and future farmland preservation efforts.
2. Support efforts at the State level to eliminate the 5-acre exemption, improve Health Department installation, inspection and maintenance of on-site septic systems, increase Current Agricultural Use Value (CAUV) minimums and provide funding for easement acquisition programs in long-term agricultural primacy areas.
3. Focus agricultural zoning concepts in Harmony, Green, Madison and Pleasant townships and work with Pike and German townships to coordinate county facility expansion plans to support existing and future agricultural zoning

## Clark County, Ohio Hazard Mitigation Plan

- concepts.
4. Adopt zoning standards that clearly articulate development locations to be sited on non-prime sites and allow increased density based upon percentage of non-prime soils.
  5. Target agricultural primacy areas and consider utilizing it to secure frontage development areas if purchase of development rights becomes a viable financial option.
  6. Adopt strict Access Management Guidelines at the County level to control location and amount of curb cuts allowed on state and county roads.
  7. Develop zoning and subdivision language that allows for or requires conservation development subdivisions.
  8. Explore alternatives to current on-site septic systems, such as evapotranspiration systems, constructed wetlands, etc.
  9. Identify areas of continued animal agriculture and adopt strict agricultural zoning standards with large required setbacks in surrounding areas.
  10. Require more development, especially residential, to be served by public sewer and water.

### C. Subdivision Regulations

Subdivision Regulations govern how land will be broken up into individual lots. These regulations set construction and location standards for the infrastructure built by the developer, including roads, sidewalks, utility lines, storm sewers, storm water retention or detention basins, and drainage ways.

#### *Clark County Subdivision Regulations*

On October 22, 1975, Clark County enacted subdivision regulations. They are administered by the Clark County Planning Commission and the Clark County Commission. They were last amended on November 7, 2012 by the Clark County Planning Commission and on January 15, 2013 by the Clark County Commission. The subdivision regulations were adopted to provide an adequate urban pattern for allocating sufficient and convenient open areas for traffic, utilities, recreation, light, air and the avoidance of congestion of population. Each municipality has its own planning commission. Therefore, subdivision regulations are adopted and enforced at the municipal level.

#### *Subdivision Regulations for Springfield, Ohio*

Subdivision Regulations for the City of Springfield have been in effect since February 1968 with the last update in its entirety by Ordinance No. 05-06 passed January 18, 2005. The City Planning Board is authorized to adopt rules and regulations governing plats and subdivisions of land within its jurisdiction. A regional planning commission established by exercise of the City Planning Board's powers is also authorized to adopt rules and regulations concerning plats and subdivisions of land within its jurisdiction. The subdivision regulations were adopted to provide an adequate urban pattern for allocating sufficient and convenient open areas for traffic, utilities, recreation, light, air and the avoidance of congestion of population.

#### **D. Manufactured Homes**

Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 4781-6-01 governs installation of new manufactured home. Chapter 4781-6 of Administrative Code is designated as the “Model Manufactured Home Installation Standards.” The model manufactured home installation standards as adopted under by the department of housing and urban development pursuant to 42 USC 3535, 42 USC 5403, 42 USC 5404, and 42 USC 5424 dated October 19, 2007, and as set forth in 24 CFR 3285 dated October 19, 2007, as the adoption date of this rule is incorporated fully as if set out at length herein but as altered with additions, substitutions, and deletions indicated in this rule. The rule has a 5-year review from August 1, 2016 and August 1, 2021.

#### **E. Floodplain Regulations**

Communities that adopt and enforce a floodplain management ordinance, to regulate new and existing development within the floodplains can significantly reduce the effects of flood damage. Communities typically adopt minimum standards that are recommended by FEMA. The objective of these regulations is to ensure that development will not aggravate existing flooding conditions and that new buildings will be protected from flood damage. Zoning and open space preservation work to keep damage-prone development out of hazardous or sensitive areas while floodplain development regulations impose construction standards on what is allowed to be built in the floodplain.

On July 2, 1987, Clark County adopted Flood Damage Prevention Regulations pursuant to authorization contained in Section 307 of the Ohio Revised Code. These regulations apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of Clark County. The purpose of the implementation of these flood regulations is to protect human life and health, minimize public money expenditure for flood control projects, minimize need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding, minimize prolonged business interruptions, minimize damage to public facilities and utilities, maintain a stable tax base by providing for the proper development in flood prone areas to minimize future flood blight areas, ensure potential buyers are aware that property lies in a floodplain and to ensure that those who occupy flood hazard areas assume responsibility for their actions. The regulations consist of five sections that outline definitions, general provisions, such as which lands need to comply, administration, such as permitting and general and specific standards, such as construction materials and methods and floodways. In addition to meeting the minimum standards for the State of Ohio, they require construction of buildings or structures to be two feet above the highest adjacent grade elevation.

*The City of Springfield Zoning Regulations* discuss methods of reducing flood loss in Chapter 1127, Flood Plain Overlay District, including the following:

- Restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water hazards, or which result in damaging increases in flood heights or velocities.
- Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction.
- Control the alteration of natural flood plains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which help accommodate or channel flood waters.
- Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage.
- Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers that will unnaturally divert flood waters or that may increase flood hazards in other areas.

## Clark County, Ohio Hazard Mitigation Plan

Incorporated areas are also required to have floodplain regulations pursuant to authorized information in Section 307 of the Ohio Revised Code. These regulations are the same as the Flood Damage Prevention Regulations described previously.

All of Clark County is in compliance with state floodplain management standards and participates in the NFIP, except for the Villages of Catawba, Donnelsville, South Charleston, and South Vienna, as previously discussed in Section 4.4.1. The Clark County Emergency Management Agency and Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee has made it a high priority to engage non-participating communities.

#### **F. Drainage Regulations**

In order to protect a county's natural resources a community can implement regulations such as County Water Management and Sediment Control (WMSC) Regulations. The purposes of these regulations are to protect the county's water resources by ensuring that the proper storm water and erosion and sediment control measures are in place. Erosion and sediment control measures are called Best Management Practices (BMPs), and when installed and maintained correctly, they help prevent soil from leaving the site. Storm water control measures ensure that the volume of storm water runoff remains the same as before development occurs.

Some examples of what can go into a County WMSC Ordinance are as follows:

- Submit a WMSC Plan for proposed commercial, industrial, or residential development sites on parcels greater than five acres.
- Submit an abbreviated plan for sites on parcels less than five acres and part of a larger plan of development.
- Submit a plan for residential dwellings only if a village, township, or city zoning requires them to do so. They must check with the appropriate community for this information.
- Comply with the regulations whether or not a plan is required. All county residents are responsible for being familiar and complying with the regulations.

A designated agency should inspect sites to ensure that the regulations are being followed correctly. The designated agency should also work diligently to review plans and perform site inspections to ensure that these erosion and sediment control measures are in place.

*The Codified Ordinances of Springfield*, dated August 1995, contains Part Nine: Streets, Utilities, and Public Service Code, Title Six: Storm water Regulations. The storm water regulations include planning standards to achieve a level of management and conservation practices that will control wind and water erosion of the soil and minimize the degradation of water resources by soil sediment in conjunction with land grading, excavating, filling or other soil-disturbing activities on land used or being developed for non-farm commercial, industrial, residential or other non-farm purposes, and establish criteria for determination of the acceptability of such management and conservation practices. These standards are designed to implement applicable water quality management and non-point source management plans adherent to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

*The Clark County Subdivision Regulations under Title V Improvements-Standards and Specifications: Drainage Design Standards* contains a storm water runoff policy. It discusses certain design principles required to emphasize control of storm water on-site, through the use of retention, detention, storage and other measures. The design principles include hydrologic and hydraulic design and calculations, as well as tables that provide storm frequency and intensity and duration of storms within Clark County. The application of these control measures are expected to have beneficial downstream effects by increasing infiltration and reducing both peak runoff and total short term runoff.

### **4.5.3 Natural Resource Protection**

#### **A. Riparian Buffer/Wetland Protection**

Riparian area refers to the vegetated area next to a watercourse often thought of as the floodplain and its connected uplands. Riparian buffers can protect water resources from non-point source pollution and provide bank stabilization, flood storage and aquatic wildlife habitat. They can be a natural resource management tool used to limit disturbance within a certain distance of a water course to maintain streamside vegetation. Some communities in the State of Ohio have proceeded to adopt riparian buffer overlays and zoning ordinances to reap the benefits of such protection.

Establishing vegetation is discussed in *The Codified Ordinances of Springfield Part Nine: Streets, Utilities, and Public Service Code, Title Six: Storm water Regulations*. The document states that a permanent vegetative cover shall be established on denuded areas not otherwise permanently stabilized. It further discusses the definition of permanent vegetation, which is not considered established until adequate ground cover is achieved, is mature enough to control soil erosion satisfactorily and is able to survive adverse weather conditions. The City Engineer determines whether or not these standards are met.

#### **B. Urban Forestry**

Eighty percent of Ohioans live and/or work within urban areas. The quality of life for them their families is dependent upon the urban environment. Healthy trees enhance this environment by promoting clean air and water, increasing property values, reducing erosion and storm water runoff, providing wildlife habitat, moderating temperature, lessening energy demands, and offering year-round enjoyment.

Ohio's Urban Forestry Program was created in 1979 within the ODNR to promote trees and other vegetation as tools to enhance the quality of life within cities and villages. The purpose of the Urban Forestry Program is to provide community officials and allied agencies with the organizational and technical ability to effectively manage the trees along streets, within parks, and on public grounds. Through a statewide network of regional urban foresters, the program helps communities manage their urban forest resources to meet their local needs.

Trees are particularly subject to damage by tornadoes, wind, ice and snow storms. Downed trees and branches break utility lines and damage buildings, parked vehicles, and anything else beneath them. An urban forestry program can reduce the damage potential of trees. A properly written and enforced urban forestry plan can reduce liability, alleviate the extent of fallen

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trees and limbs caused by wind and ice build-up, and provide guidance on repairs and pruning after a storm. Such a plan helps a community qualify to be a Tree City USA.

Ohio has been the Tree City USA national leader since 1976. There are 237 Tree Cities USA in Ohio. Springfield is one of Ohio's original Tree Cities. Counties are not eligible for the program but can implement the credited activities. In Clark County, Springfield is the only community member per the 2018 Tree City List of the Tree City USA program and in 2016 was awarded 40<sup>th</sup> Tree City USA Award. The City of Springfield has permanent employees on staff for tree maintenance.

*The City of Springfield Zoning Regulations* contains Chapter 1158, entitled Tree Regulations. The purpose of the regulations is to assure that trees are planted and/or preserved with the development or redevelopment buildings and parking areas, and with the establishment of conversion of uses according to the best ecological concepts, environmental objectives and site planning principles. Chapter 1158 also discusses the recommended species to plant, planting sizes and placement of trees on specific areas, such as within right-of-ways, parking areas and residential property.

### **C. Flood Compensation Banking**

A flood compensation bank is a detention basin that is used for floodplain encroachment compensation or for flood storage in which the basin's volume may be purchased to mitigate the effects of new development. A development may purchase storage volume from a bank to compensate for floodplain encroachment or to satisfy storm water detention requirements provided the basin is within the appropriate zone of influence.

Clark County has criteria established for retention and detention basins for controlling storm water runoff. The basic premise is that land uses and developments which increase the runoff rate and volume shall be required to control the discharge rate of runoff prior to its release to an off-site outlet which may be a retention or detention basin. Any increase in the volume of site surface drainage water resulting from accelerated runoff caused by site development shall be controlled so that the post development peak rate of runoff does not exceed that of the predevelopment stage, for all 24-hour storms between a one year frequency and the critical storm frequency. These criteria can be found in the Clark County Subdivision Technical Specifications, which are administered by the Engineer's Office.

### **D. Watershed Planning Efforts**

Three different watersheds influence drainage in Clark County: the Mad River, Great Clark River and Little Clark River. Local waterways include the Mad River that enters Clark County from just west of the middle of the County's northern boundary, and flows southerly leaving the County at the southwestern corner. Principal tributaries are Logonda/Buck Creek, Donnels Creek and Honey Creek. Beaver Creek is a large branch of Buck Creek. The Little Clark River rises in the southeast part of the County and leaves through the middle of the southern border. North Fork and Lisbon Fork are principal branches of the Little Clark River.

The Mad River Watershed Strategic Plan was prepared by Anne Coburn-Griffis, ODNR/DNAP Ohio Scenic Rivers Program for Mad River Watershed Strategic Plan Joint Board of Supervisors. The Plan was written on a ten-year time frame running from 2009-2019 to allow

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for short term goals to be administered. The purpose of the Plan is to incrementally and indefinitely improve upon the remarkable resource that is the Mad River.

### **E. Habitat Restoration**

In urbanized watersheds, some stream and/or rivers suffer the effects of increased erosion and water quality problems because of the amount of development that is occurring in a given area. Bioengineering techniques can help prevent further degradation and also provide water quality and habitat benefits.

Biotechnical practices use vegetative or other natural materials to achieve stream management objectives, usually erosion control. One of the chief advantages of biotechnical practices is that they help restore natural stream features, like in-stream habitat and streambank vegetation. The materials used for biotechnical practices are generally less expensive than for more traditional approaches, but installation is more labor intensive and they may require more frequent maintenance.

The ODNR has published *Stream Management Guides 1-14*. These Guides cover a variety of watershed and stream management issues and methods of addressing stream related problems. It maps and briefly describes some of the many projects that have been constructed in Ohio using biotechnical practices, including the installation date.

The Lower Mad River Watershed Action Plan, prepared and written by Clark Soil and Water Conservation District summarizes several efforts by the County including: stormwater wetland installations, grass and tree filter strips, cover crop planting and storm drain markings.

The Clark County SWCD currently promotes several habitat restoration programs and projects as described in the following paragraphs.

#### *Continuous Conservation Reserve Program (CCRP)*

The Continuous Conservation Reserve Program (CCRP) program is for landowners with cropland planted to commodity crops. The CCRP helps farmers establish grassed waterways, vegetative filter strips, water control structures, shallow water wetlands and riparian forest buffers. The cost share pays for approximately 90% of the establishment costs. In order to become eligible, the land must have been cropped four of the past six years. In Clark County, there is a continuous sign-up period for CCRP and applications are ranked and funded once per year, on a statewide funding availability basis.

#### *Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)*

The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) provides technical and financial assistance to eligible farmers and ranchers to address soil, water and related natural resource concerns on their lands in an environmentally beneficial and cost-effective manner. The program provides assistance to farmers and ranchers in complying with Federal, State and tribal environmental laws, and encourages environmental enhancement. CRP is administered by the Farm Service Agency, with the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) providing technical land eligibility determinations, conservation planning and practice implementation.

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The CRP reduces soil erosion, protects the ability to produce food and fiber, reduces sedimentation in streams and lakes, improves water quality, establishes wildlife habitat and enhances forest and wetland resources. The program encourages farmers to convert highly erodible cropland or other environmentally sensitive acreage to vegetative cover, such as tame or native grasses, wildlife plantings, trees, filterstrips or riparian buffers. Farmers receive an annual rental payment for the term of the multi-year contract. Cost sharing is provided to establish the vegetative cover practices. In Clark County, announcements concerning the amount of funding available are made annually and include several CRP initiatives including, Floodplain Wetland Initiatives, Highly Erodible Land Initiative, and others.

*Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)*

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) is a voluntary cost-share program for people who want to improve terrestrial and aquatic habitat for fish and wildlife on private lands. The program provides technical and financial assistance for implementing conservation plans to improve wildlife habitat. Emphasis is placed on warm-season grassland habitat and wetland habitat creation. The program uses 5 to 15 year cost-share agreements and cost share rates are 75% for establishment of practices. Landowners may choose to bid-down their cost share rate to improve chances of funding. In Clark County, there is a continuous sign-up period for WHIP and applications are ranked and funded once per year, on a statewide funding availability basis.

*Wetland Reserve Program (WRP)*

The Wetland Reserve Program (WRP) program aims to restore wetlands and permanently protect streams in the county. Seventy-five to 100% cost shares are provided to restore areas that were once wetlands in agricultural areas. The restoration practices include grade stabilization structures, riparian forest buffers, tree establishment, warm season grass establishment and sediment filtering basins. Permanent stream protection is achieved through conservation easements. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) can reimburse landowners for conservation easements along streams. The easement requires the landowner to make a commitment to leave the stream natural for this payment. In Clark County, there is a continuous sign-up period for WRP and applications are ranked and funded once per year, on a statewide funding availability basis.



*Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP)*

The Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) was established in the 1996 Farm Bill, and most recently in the updated 2014 Farm Bill, to provide a voluntary conservation program to assist farmers and ranchers who are faced with serious threats to soil, water and related natural resource concerns. The EQIP provides educational assistance to landowners and promotes agricultural production and environmental quality as compatible national goals. The EQIP also offers financial and technical help to assist eligible participants install or implement structural and management conservation practices on eligible agricultural land. Eligible

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practices include waste storage structures, pasture water supply and fencing practices, erosion control practices and landscape conservation initiatives.

#### **F. Watershed Protection Projects**

The Clark SWCD is actively involved with three watershed protection projects aimed to improve water quality in the streams, creeks and lakes of Clark County: Lower Mad River Watershed Protection Project, Honey Creek Watershed Protection Project and Upper Little Clark and Caesar Creek Watershed Project.

The Upper Little Clark and Caesar Creek Watershed Project was awarded \$496,270 on October 17, 2002. The project offers various types of agricultural cost-share to implement agricultural BMPs in the watershed that lies in Greene, Clinton, Warren, Montgomery and Clark Counties. The project also addresses on-site septic problems by providing cost-share funds for maintenance. The state/local match is \$923,820.

The Mitigation needs assessment for Little Clark Watershed was added to the FEMA Discovery Report to focus on mitigation efforts. Two separate meetings were held on April 16, 2014 and April 24, 2014. The work shops were held to identify risk potential of structures within special flood hazard areas and increase public awareness to citizens in the Little Clark Watershed.

#### **G. Watershed Groups**

##### *B-W Greenway Community Land Trust*

The B-W Greenway Community Land Trust works to educate the public about the value of wetlands and the importance of connecting the Beaver Creek and Wenrick Wetlands with a greenway. The organization works with seven jurisdictions and attempts to incorporate the greenway into their comprehensive plans. The organization also partners with the Beavercreek Wetlands Association and the Clark County Park District (CCPD) and other organizations, educates landowners and the community on the importance of wetlands for Clark County and actively participates in inventory and restoration projects.

##### *Little Clark Incorporated (LMI)*

The Little Clark Incorporated (LMI) is a citizen non-profit organization founded in 1967, and is dedicated to conserving the natural splendor of the Little Clark National and State Scenic River. The LMI currently protects over 30 nature preserves along the Little Clark and its tributaries, working with riverfront landowners, developers, local officials and others to preserve critical riparian lands for wildlife habitat, quiet public enjoyment and a source of clean drinking water.

##### *Little Clark River Partnership*

The Little Clark River Partnership is a non-profit organization formed in 1996 that works to coordinate and support efforts to maintain and improve the entire Little Clark River watershed through partnerships, planning, education and commitment.

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The following are some of the organization's major accomplishments:

- Completed a watershed restoration plan for the Upper Little Clark and Caesar Creek sub-watersheds that has been approved by both Ohio EPA and U.S. EPA.
- Re-activated the Technical Committee that is working on watershed-wide data identification, collection, storage and availability for water quality and land use data.
- Created a draft Strategic Planning document that the Partnership uses as a guide to reach goals and objectives over the next several years.
- Coordinated efforts with other watershed management efforts including the Upper Little Clark 319 grant project and the East Fork Watershed project.

*Clark Conservancy District (MCD)*

The MCD is a watershed-based organization that was established in 1915 to provide flood protection for the Clark Valley after the Great Flood of 1913. The challenge for the conservancy group is to maintain and continue upgrading the region's flood protection system, while working to protect and preserve the Great Clark River watershed and the region's valuable water resources. The MCD's Watershed Initiatives Team works with other local watershed coordinators and community leaders with the goal of combining forces to have the most positive impact on water quality in the Great Clark River watershed. This partnership group has been calling themselves the Great Clark River Watershed Alliance. The Watershed Alliance meets quarterly to discuss items of mutual concern, share ideas, review projects and effectively leverage resources. Members of the Alliance include watershed coordinators, soil and water conservation professionals, OSU Extension personnel, environmental planners, as well as representatives from local governments, state agencies and universities.

**H. City of Springfield Wellhead and Well Field Protection Management Plan**

In February 1999, the City Commissioners of Springfield adopted *The City of Springfield, Ohio Wellhead and Well Field Protection Management Plan*. The Commissioners, in cooperation with the Ohio EPA joined together with various members of the County that included local farmers, members of the OEMA and members of Springfield's Environmental Risk Office to establish this program. The main focus of the plan is to protect the City of Springfield's well field, and subsequently the drinking water provided to the citizens of the greater Springfield area.

The plan development process was an arduous one and took 10 years to complete. The plan contains nine sections that include, but are not limited to, inspection procedures, a contingency plan, a monitoring plan and a pollution source inventory. It is through this plan that monitoring and inventories of agricultural, commercial/industrial and storage tanks can be generated. These inventories and site inspections were performed in 1999, 2001 and 2003. All documentation is kept on file at the Clark County Health District. The contingency plan included short-term and long-term alternate sources for drinking water.

**I. Groundwater Pollution Potential of Clark County, Ohio Report No. 38**

In March 1995, The Groundwater Pollution Potential of Clark County, Ohio was prepared. The purpose of the report and map generated during the report writing process is to aid in the protection of groundwater resources in Clark County. The Depth to Water, Net Recharge, Aquifer Media, Soil Media, Topography, Impact of the Vadose Zone Media and

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Hydraulic Conductivity of the Aquifer (DRASTIC) system, a mapping system developed by the ODNR Division of Water, was used to evaluate an area's potential for groundwater pollution. The ground water pollution map has been prepared to assist planners, managers and state and local officials in evaluating the relative vulnerability of areas to groundwater contamination from various sources of pollution. This information can be used to help direct resources and land use activities to appropriate areas, or to assist in protection, monitoring and clean-up efforts.

#### 4.5.4 Emergency Services

Emergency Services protect people before, during, and after a disaster. A good emergency management program addresses all hazards, natural and man-made. It involves the active participation and involvement of all County's departments and municipalities. Emergency services include:

- Threat Recognition
- Warning
- Response
- Evacuation and Sheltering
- Post-Disaster Recovery and Mitigation

##### A. Threat Recognition

The first step in responding to a hurricane, flood, tornado, or other natural hazard is knowing when weather conditions are such that an event could occur. With a proper and timely threat recognition system, adequate warnings can be disseminated.

##### B. Warning

After there is a potential hazard recognized following steps must be taken to notify the public of its possible onset. Early and specific warnings allow more people the ability to set protection procedures in motion.

The NWS issues notices to the public using two levels of notification:

*Watch:* conditions are right for flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes or winter storms.

*Warning:* a flood, tornado, etc. has started or has been observed.

A more specific warning may be disseminated by the community in a variety of ways. The following are the more common methods:

- Commercial or public radio or TV stations
- The Weather Channel
- Cable TV emergency news inserts
- Telephone trees/mass telephone notification
- NOAA Weather Radio
- Tone activated receivers in key facilities
- Outdoor warning sirens
- Sirens on public safety vehicles
- Door-to-door contact

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- Mobile public address systems
- E-mail notifications
- Text messaging
- Social media
- Stream monitoring
- Weather apps

In Clark County, the City of New Carlisle has manually activated sirens within its jurisdiction, which can be used to notify residents of potential hazards. Currently, only German Township and New Carlisle have sirens.

Cable television is available throughout Clark County and has a system available for providing warnings to all cable television viewers of potential hazards. Weather alert radios, local radio broadcasting stations and local television stations and a mass notification system to reach residents' home and cell phones are also used to provide warning to the jurisdiction. Many schools and extended care facilities in Clark County have weather alert radios. Cell phones, telephones and radios are utilized to notify Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff and emergency personnel.

The local Emergency Alert System stations that provide continuous public information about emergencies are listed as follows:

- WHIO (Broadcast System)
- WTUE/WONE (Broadcast System)

Special warning capabilities are required for emergencies at the Buck Creek State Park and the Clark County Fairgrounds between May and October for those occupying campground areas. Special warning capabilities are also required for those residents living below the Clarence J. Brown Reservoir in the event of a possible dam failure. In the event of problems in these areas, law enforcement personnel with mobile public address systems and fire departments conducting door-to-door notifications alert the public.

### **C. Response**

The protection of life and property is the most important task of emergency responders. Concurrent with threat recognition and issuing warnings, a community should respond with actions that can prevent or reduce damage and injuries.

Typical actions and responding parties include the following:

- Activate the emergency operations center (emergency preparedness)
- Close streets or bridges (sheriff or public works)
- Shut off power to threatened areas (utility company)
- Pass out sand and sandbags (public works)
- Hold children at school/releasing children from school (school superintendent)
- Open evacuation shelters (Red Cross)
- Monitor water levels (EMA)
- Establish security and other protection measures (police/sheriff)

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An emergency operations plan ensures that all bases are covered and that the response activities are appropriate for the expected threat. These plans are developed in coordination with the agencies or offices that are given various responsibilities.

*The Clark County EOP* is a requirement of the Ohio Revised Code, Section 5502.271. The purpose of the Clark County EOP is to outline predetermined emergency management activities and operations for response agencies within Clark County that will allow rapid response, efficient use of resources, and maximize recovery from emergencies.

The EOP is designed to work for all types of natural and man-made disasters. The document has a Basic Plan which defines and identifies areas of potential risk, lists people and organizations involved in response situations, and discusses plan development and maintenance.

The Basic Plan is augmented with Emergency Support Function (ESF) Sections that describe the details of various aspects of emergency response. Some examples of these ESF include Communications, Law Enforcement, Public Health and Medical, and Resource Management. There also are annexes that discuss terrorism.

The plan contains guidelines with respect to roles and responsibilities. The EOC is responsible for coordinating the conduct of emergency operations from that center, or from an alternate facility during emergencies. The EOC, in coordination with the Incident Commander at the site and the EMA, is the point of contact for all operating/responding departments and agencies, other counties and the State.

The EOP also lists the following plans that have been adopted in Clark County.

- A. Clark County HAZMAT Plan 2011(Updated Annually)
- B. Clark County Mass Casualty Plan 2005 – Revised 2014
- C. Clark County Data Directory (Updated Annually)
- D. Clark County Dam Safety Plan (ODNR)

#### *City of Springfield Emergency Management Plan*

The City of Springfield Emergency Management Plan combines standard operating procedures from various city departments and complies with Clark County, State of Ohio and FEMA plans and regulations. The plan has been reviewed by all department heads and the City Manager and adopted, by ordinance, by the Springfield City Commission and was adopted on June 25, 2003. The plan assigns tasks and responsibilities to Springfield City department heads, specifying their roles during an emergency or disaster situation.

The purpose of the plan is to prepare, to the best degree possible, those actions to be taken by responsible officials during disaster and emergency conditions. It establishes capabilities for protecting citizens from the effects of disasters, effective response to actual occurrences of disasters and provisions for recovery in the aftermath of any emergency involving extensive damage or other debilitating influence on the normal pattern of life within the City.

## Clark County, Ohio Hazard Mitigation Plan

By City Charter, responsibility for command during times of public danger and emergencies belongs to the Mayor of Springfield. If the Mayor is not available, succession of command is passed in accordance with the City Charter.

The plan is organized in the same manner as the *Clark County EOP*. The document has a Basic Plan which defines and identifies areas of potential risk, lists people and organizations involved in response situations, and discusses plan development and maintenance.

The Basic Plan is augmented with 18 annexes that describe the details of various aspects of emergency response. Some examples of these annexes include Notification, Warning, & Evacuation Procedures, Recovery & Reconstruction, Fire/Rescue Division, Law Department, Personnel and Planning & Development.

#### **D. Evacuation and Sheltering**

There are five key components to a successful evacuation:

1. Adequate warning
2. Adequate routes
3. Traffic control
4. Knowledgeable travelers
5. Care for special populations (i.e. handicapped, prisoners, school children)

In Clark County, the first fire department on the scene or the Incident Commander has certain responsibilities with regard to evacuation. Upon arriving at the scene of an emergency, he or she must evaluate the need for evacuation and organize forces should an evacuation be required. Depending on the nature of the hazard and the community to be evacuated, fire department personnel may notify the population by mobile public address systems, radio television or door-to-door notification, or a combination of these methods. They are required to maintain intelligence about hazard locations and coordinate with the American Red Cross (ARC) in order to determine the safest routes to shelters. Coordination is necessary with the Clark County EMA Director and the Public Information Officer in the Clark County EOC in order to determine the safest routes to shelters. Coordination is also necessary with other response and recovery personnel such as communications, utility providers, and building inspectors as necessary to determine when it is safe for evacuees to return home.

#### **E. Shelter**

Shelter is required for those who cannot get out of harms way. Typically, the ARC will staff a shelter and ensure that there is adequate food, bedding and washing facilities. Shelter management is a specialized skill. Managers must deal with problems like scared children, families that want to bring their pets and the potential for an overcrowded facility.

Tornadoes, storms, hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incidents and floods are among the top incidents that could cause emergency sheltering and mass care to be activated in Clark County. As such, shelters should be located out of the floodplain and have adequate structural integrity to withstand high winds and other natural hazards. Shelters should be capable of being sealed for protection from HAZMAT that may be involved at a nearby incident. The Clark County EMA maintains an agreement with the ARC for emergency shelter and mass care services. The ARC also drills with the Clark County EMA accordingly. Extended care facilities in Clark County that provide long-term care have shelter provisions addressed in the Clark County

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Annual Community-Wide Transfer Procedure/Agreement.

#### **F. Post-Disaster Recovery and Mitigation**

After a disaster, communities should undertake activities to protect public health and safety and facilitate recovery. Appropriate measures include:

- Patrol evacuated areas to prevent looting
- Provide safe drinking water
- Monitor for diseases
- Vaccinate residents for tetanus
- Clear streets
- Clean up debris and garbage

Throughout the recovery phase, everyone wants to return to their daily routines. The problem is when recovery efforts are being instituted; people may be performing a quick fix that returns them to their daily routines faster. However, it is imperative that during this recovery phase every effort should be made to think about how to prevent repeated damage from happening if another disaster were to strike. Some efforts include:

- Advise residents through public information activities to advise residents about mitigation matters they can incorporate into their reconstruction work
- Evaluate damaged public facilities to identify mitigation measures that can be included during repair
- Acquire substantially or repeatedly damaged properties from willing sellers
- Plan for long term mitigation activities
- Apply for post-disaster mitigation funds.

In Clark County, the responsibility for damage assessment ultimately lies with the chief elected officials of Clark County, who use EMA damage assessments when dealing with private dwellings. Damage assessment personnel receive training through the Clark County EMA so that fast and accurate information can be collected and provided to the Clark County EOC. Damage assessment teams assigned by the Clark County EMA conduct initial damage assessments using fire and police reports and trained teams as soon as possible following the emergency and provide this initial report of damages to the Clark County EMA. This information is passed on to the Ohio EMA within 12 hours of the emergency since state and federal assistance programs are dependent on these assessments.

#### **4.5.5 Flood Control**

Flood control projects have traditionally been used by communities to control or manage floodwaters. They are also known as “structural” projects that keep flood waters away from an area as opposed to “non-structural” projects, like retrofitting, that do not rely on structures to control flows.

##### **A. Flood Control Measures**

The most common type of measures that keep flood waters away from an area are reservoirs and dams, diversion channels, levees and floodwalls, and flood compensation banking.

**B. Reservoirs and Dams**

Reservoirs and dams impound water to reduce the amount of water that reaches an area at one time. A reservoir holds high flows behind a dam or in a storage basin. Water is released at a controlled rate. Reservoirs and dams are generally perpendicular to a stream or river.

The C.J. Brown Dam and Reservoir is located near Springfield and encompasses 2,120 acres. In September 1966, work was started by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to impound Buck Creek as a flood control project. In 1974, a cooperative management effort between the Corps of Engineers and the ODNR Divisions of Parks & Recreation and Natural Areas and Preserves was established. The lake serves to reduce flood stages downstream from the dam along the Ohio River Basin. The lake provides water supply storage and operates to increase natural low-flow conditions downstream of the dam in the interest of water quality control. The Corps of Engineers conducts an active natural resource management program to preserve natural areas and to provide suitable habitat for native fish and wildlife.

During the fall and winter months, the lake is kept at a relatively low level referred to as winter pool. Should heavy rains occur, surface water runoff is stored in the lake until the swollen streams and rivers below the dam have receded and can handle the release of the stored water without damage to lives or property. Within C. J. Brown Dam and Reservoir's relatively short history, it has prevented over \$3.4 million in possible flood damages.

**C. Low Head Dams**

A low head dam is a dam of low height, usually less than 15 feet, made of timber, stone, concrete, and other structural material, or some combination thereof, that extends from bank to bank across a stream channel. Low head dams are constructed across the river channel to create a pool of water in the stream. They are built for a variety of purposes including, but not limited to diversion, grade control, water supply, gravel barriers, recreation, aesthetics and protection for utility crossings. Concrete, large rocks, wood, steel sheet piling and various combinations of the above are all common building materials in low head dams.

Table below lists the five lowhead dams recorded in Clark County.

### Clark County Lowhead Dams

Waterway	Township	Longitude	Latitude	Descriptions
Buck Creek	Moorefield	-83.75	39.95	Buck Creek State Park dam northeast of Springfield, portage river right or left
Buck Creek	Moorefield	-83.75	39.95	Lowhead dam below earthen dam at Buck Creek State Park northeast of Springfield off Old Road
Buck Creek	Springfield	-83.81	39.93	Cliff Park/Veteran's Memorial Park off Fountain Street in Springfield, portage river right
Buck Creek	Springfield	-83.82	39.93	Snyder Park east of Plum Street in Springfield, portage river left at railroad trestle
Buck Creek	Springfield	-83.79	39.94	Adjacent to International Harvester Manufacturing Plant

#### D. Diversion Channels

A diversion is a new channel or overflow weir that sends floodwater to a different location, thereby reducing flooding along a watercourse. During normal flows, the water stays in the old channel. During flood flows, the stream spills over to the diversion channel.

According to the Clark County SWCD, there are no diversion channels located in Clark County.

#### E. Levees and Floodwalls

Levees and floodwalls restrain the flow of the stream or river. During a flood, the stream or river flow is not reduced; only confined. Levees and floodwalls are generally parallel to the flow of the stream.

According to the Clark County SWCD and the Clark County Engineer's Office, there are levees that run along portions of the Mad River and are located southwest of Springfield along State Route 4 near Snyder Park and extend north to the county line and beyond. There are also some levees that run along portions of Buck Creek from the east side of the downtown area of Springfield and extend northeast to the C.J. Brown Reservoir and through a portion of Snyder Park.

#### F. Drainage Maintenance

Man-made ditches and storm sewers help drain areas where the surface drainage system is inadequate, or where underground drainage ways may be safer or more practical. Particularly

appropriate for depressions and low spots that will not drain naturally, drainage and storm sewer improvements are designed to carry the runoff from smaller, more frequent storms. There are three types of drainage improvements that are usually pursued to reduce storm water flooding: putting drainage ways in underground pipes, channelization, and removing obstructions caused by stream crossings, such as culverts and bridges with small openings. Because drainage ditches and storm sewers convey water faster to other locations, improvements are only recommended for small local problems where the receiving stream or river has sufficient capacity to handle the additional volume and flow of water. To reduce the cumulative downstream flood impacts of numerous small drainage projects, additional detention or runoff reduction practices should be provided in conjunction with the drainage system improvements.

Clark County's drainage improvements and maintenance activities are implemented through the County Engineer's office. Of the 10 townships located in Clark County, the Engineer's office maintains projects in eight of these townships. There are 24 ongoing projects located in the County. These include 23.8 miles of open ditch, 5.5 miles of waterway/tile, 1/4 of a mile of storm sewer and four retention ponds. Approximately 2/3 of the projects are located in the Mad River watershed while the remaining 1/3 are located in the Little Clark watershed.

The Engineer's Ditch department maintains those ditches that have been petitioned for cleaning, which then become a County maintained ditch. The Ditch department performs annual maintenance on these ditches. Annual maintenance activities include brush control, washout repair, debris and log jam removal, sandbar removal, slope stabilization and regrading ditches when necessary. A mowing program has also been implemented, with an attempt to mow each project area two to three times a year. Most County maintained ditches are in sufficient condition for drainage purposes.

#### **4.5.6 Public Information**

A successful hazard mitigation plan program involves both the public and private sectors. Public information activities advise property owners, renters and businesses about hazards and ways to protect people and property from these hazards. These activities can motivate people to take the steps necessary to protect themselves and others. Information can initiate voluntary mitigation activities at little or no cost to the government. Property owners mitigated their flooding problems long before there was government funding programs.

##### **A. Outreach Projects**

Outreach projects are the first step in the process of orienting property owners to the hazards they face and the concept of property protection. They are designed to encourage people to seek out more information in order to take steps to protect themselves and their properties. Research has proven that outreach projects work. However, awareness of the hazard is not enough; people need to be told what they can do about the hazard, so projects should include information on safety, health and property protection measures. Research has also shown that a properly run local information program is more effective than national advertising or publicity campaigns. Therefore, outreach projects should be locally designed and tailored to meet local conditions.

The Clark County SWCD offers a number of environmental education classroom presentations. One that is geared toward lower elementary school children (grades K-3) is called “Water Flows/Soil Goes” and “Rock Milkshakes,” which teaches the concepts of weathering and erosion. Upper elementary, middle school and high school presentations include “Enviroscape Model,” in which students learn about water pollution and simple ways erosion and water contamination can be greatly reduced.

The Clark County EMA’s office distributes fliers at the Clark County Fair each year. They include Developing a Family Communications Plan, Getting Disaster Assistance, and How to Make a Kit of Emergency Supplies. The EMA office also issues news releases that include tips on preparing for a certain disaster as well as immediate news releases that warn residents of problem areas to avoid. Please see Appendix J for examples of these fliers and news releases.

The Clark County EMA’s office also sponsored Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training. The last certification training was held at various times and locations in the Fall of 2004. This program was implemented by FEMA in 1994 and was designed to help prepare communities when a natural disaster occurs. The goal is for emergency personnel to train members of neighborhoods, community organizations or workplaces in basic resource skills. Members of CERT are then integrated into the emergency resource capability for their area.

#### **B. Real Estate Disclosure**

Many times after a natural disaster, people say they would have taken steps to protect themselves if only they had known they had to purchase a property that is exposed to a natural hazard. By reaching out to residents in a community to become informed as to what hazards are a potential in the community, the community has armed them with information that they did not have previously. This knowledge allows them to make an informed decision on purchasing insurance to cover their potential losses.

#### **C. Federal Law**

Federally regulated lending institutions must advise applicants for a mortgage or other loan that is to be secured by an insurable building whether the property is in a floodplain as shown on the FIRM. If so, flood insurance is required for buildings located within the floodplain if the mortgage or loan is federally insured. However, because this requirement has to be met only 10 days before closing, often the applicant is already committed to purchasing the property when he or she first learns of the flood hazard.

#### **D. State Law**

The state of Ohio’s Department of Commerce has a Residential Property Disclosure Form pursuant to section 5302.30 of the Revised Code and rule 1301:1-4-10 of the Administrative Code. It is to be completed by the owners who want to sell their property. Under a good faith stipulation, they are to note any areas of the house that may be dangerous which include being in a floodplain/Lake Erie Coastal Erosion Area, whether there are drainage/erosion problems, and if there are zoning/code violations.

Clark County's and surrounding areas' multiple listing service does not include a listing of whether a property is in a flood zone or wetland. Disclosure practices are left up to the individual broker or agent.

#### **E. Libraries and Websites**

Clark County maintains a website of general County information such as departments and auditor's information (<http://www.co.clark.oh.us>). The County's General Plan as well as subdivision regulations can be found on the County's website.

The County website also features Global Information System software that enables a homeowner to locate their property and determine whether or not it lies in special zone flooding areas (<http://www.gis.co.clark.oh.us>).

#### **Future Actions**

The Clark County Mitigation Planning Committee will oversee and regularly monitor the progress of the Plan. The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee will strive to create sustainable communities that are resistant to human and economic costs of disasters. The local planning collaborative and sources will include:

- Elected officials and local administrators including:
  - County Commissioners and County Administrators
  - Mayors and Village Administrators
  - Township Trustees Association
- Planning expertise:
  - Clark County Planning Commission
  - Clark County Engineer
  - Springfield City Engineer
  - GIS Mapping
  - Community Development
  - Flood Plain Management
  - NFIP Insurance representative
- Local Boards and Services
  - Clark County Combined Health District
  - Clark County Park District
  - Clark County Soil and Water
  - Clark County Fire Chiefs Association
- Non-Profit Partners and Business Organizations
  - Clark County Red Cross Chapter
- Citizens
  - Local volunteers
- State Agencies
  - Ohio Emergency Management Agency
  - Ohio Department of Natural Resources
  - Ohio Department of Development
  - Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

- Academic Institutes
  - Wittenberg University
  - Clark State Community College
- Media
  - Springfield News Sun

The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee will work through the above-referenced administrative officials and collaborative to begin to integrate the goals of the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee into the countywide general operations. By working within these established community organizations and representatives, this Plan will more efficiently implement and finance the hazard mitigation projects and programs. The goal is to update the work plans, policies, and procedures to include sound mitigation concepts into the daily operations of all administration programs.

Instead of relying solely on funding from hazard mitigation programs or external sources, the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee recommends that all Clark County communities including projects that address Mitigation activities.

The County, Cities, Villages, and Townships will include planning activities through their various departments and agencies to evaluate and carry out mitigation activities and initiatives. The Clark County Community Development will be encouraged to provide, as a part of its latest Plan, revised, effective up-to-date mechanisms for integrating mitigation practices into its comprehensive planning. A primary benefit of combining these processes is that they both influence the location, type, and characteristics of physical growth, specifically buildings and infrastructure.

The Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee further recommends that awareness programs be developed to stimulate momentum to undertake mitigation initiatives. Public/private partnerships and the use of community volunteers and community public awareness are ways to help further the County's mitigation goals.

It is recommended by the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee to develop a written statement of mutual agreement for the various agencies and organizations that:

- A. Defines the duties and specific responsibilities among the different agencies and organizations.
- B. Provides a clear statement of values, principles, and community hazard mitigation goals and establishes an organization structure to assist in measuring and evaluating the Plan process.

The written statement of mutual agreement between various entities and partners shall include:

- The organization lead.
- The timeline.
- How the mutual agreement statement process is to be reviewed or revised.
- A statement on how decisions will be made.

- A statement on describing the circumstances under which each partner should consult each other.
- A statement requiring each partner or organization to submit periodic or annual updates on the progress or program.
- A statement on responsibility for actions.
- A statement on how each partner or organization with staff, provide technical resources and funding that the department, agency, or organization is expected to provide.

Upon commitment from all partners and organizations involved for each mitigation activity or process, the partner or organization shall provide annual updates to the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee which details the following information:

- The hazard mitigation action's objectives.
- Who the lead and supporting agencies responsible for implementation are.
- How long the project should take, including a delineation of the various states of work along with timelines (milestones should be included).
- Whether the resources needed for implementation, funding, staff time, and technical assistance are available, or if other arrangements must be made to obtain them.
- The types of permits or approvals necessary to implement the action.
- Details on the ways the actions will be accomplished within the organization, and whether the duties will be assigned to agency staff or contracted out.
- Current status of the project, identifying any issues that may hinder implementation.

It is the goal of the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Committee to break down the mitigation projects into smaller, more manageable tasks. This way the responsible agency, department, or organization can determine the particular details in order to incorporate these additional considerations into the routine of their daily operation.

#### **Clark County Combined Health District Coordination during Hazard Events**

Natural Hazards can affect the community with health risks. The Clark County Combined Health District must collaborate with the lead agency, Clark County Emergency Management as well as other support agencies during a hazard event. The following tables indicate hazards and how the public may be at risk. These tables also indicate some of the consequences that may be experienced by hazard event responders for the natural hazard event.