

APPENDIX N

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

Ohio County Profiles

Prepared by the Office of Strategic Research



Department of
Development

Adams County

Established: Proclamation - July 10, 1797
2006 Population: 28,516
Land Area: 584.0 square mile
County Seat: West Union Village
Named for: John Adams, Second U.S. President



Taxes

Taxable value of real property	\$329,327,630
Residential	\$173,332,800
Agriculture	\$64,002,530
Industrial	\$60,335,010
Commercial	\$31,657,290
Mineral	\$0
Ohio income tax liability	\$9,789,143
Average per return	\$820.48

Land Use/Land Cover

	Percent
Urban (Residential/Commercial/Industrial/ Transportation and Urban Grasses)	0.81%
Cropland	27.81%
Pasture	7.39%
Forest	63.18%
Open Water	0.55%
Wetlands (Wooded/Herbaceous)	0.00%
Bare/Mines	0.26%

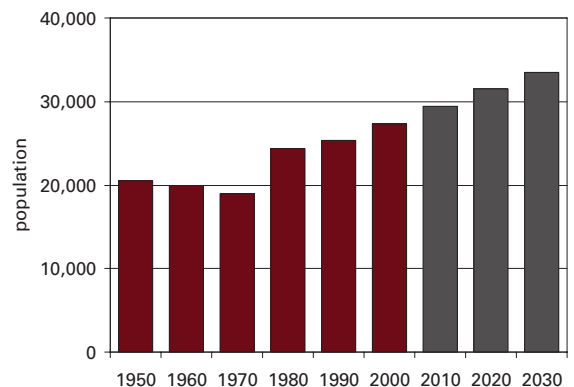
Largest Areas

	Census 2000	Est. 2006
West Union village	2,903	3,118
Tiffin twp UB	2,212	2,391
Manchester village	2,043	2,118
Meigs twp UB	2,014	2,057
Peebles village	1,739	1,849
Liberty twp UB	1,776	1,817
Sprigg twp UB	1,638	1,675
Bratton twp	1,412	1,446
Wayne twp UB	1,146	1,344
Oliver twp	1,246	1,272

UB: Unincorporated Balance

Total Population

Census		Estimated	
1800	3,432	1900	26,328
1810	9,434	1910	24,755
1820	10,406	1920	22,403
1830	12,281	1930	20,381
1840	13,183	1940	21,705
1850	18,883	1950	20,499
1860	20,309	1960	19,982
1870	20,750	1970	18,957
1880	24,005	1980	24,328
1890	26,093	1990	25,371
		2000	27,330
		2001	27,509
		2002	27,746
		2003	28,078
		2004	28,278
		2005	28,454
		2006	28,516
		Projected	
		2010	29,410
		2020	31,490
		2030	33,510



Population by Race

	Number	Percent
Total Population	27,330	100.0%
White	26,758	97.9%
African-American	8	0.0%
Native American	200	0.7%
Asian	11	0.0%
Pacific Islander	2	0.0%
Other	19	0.1%
Two or More Races	332	1.2%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	104	0.4%
Total Minority	656	2.4%

Educational Attainment

	Number	Percent
Persons 25 years and over	17,775	100.0%
No high school diploma	5,574	31.4%
High school graduate	7,899	44.4%
Some college, no degree	2,208	12.4%
Associate degree	808	4.5%
Bachelor's degree	786	4.4%
Master's degree or higher	500	2.8%

Family Type by Employment Status

	Number	Percent
Total Families	7,619	100.0%
Married couple, husband and wife in labor force	2,709	35.6%
Married couple, husband in labor force, wife not	1,554	20.4%
Married couple, wife in labor force, husband not	480	6.3%
Married couple, husband and wife not in labor force	1,317	17.3%
Male householder, in labor force	349	4.6%
Male householder, not in labor force	167	2.2%
Female householder, in labor force	642	8.4%
Female householder, not in labor force	401	5.3%

Household Income in 1999

	Number	Percent
Total Households	10,513	100.0%
Less than \$10,000	1,645	15.6%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2,010	19.1%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,713	16.3%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,415	13.5%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1,024	9.7%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	883	8.4%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	824	7.8%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	617	5.9%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	297	2.8%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	54	0.5%
\$200,000 or more	31	0.3%
Median household income	\$29,315	

Population by Age

	Number	Percent
Total Population	27,330	100.0%
Under 6 years	2,049	7.5%
6 to 17 years	5,135	18.8%
18 to 24 years	2,371	8.7%
25 to 44 years	7,788	28.5%
45 to 64 years	6,336	23.2%
65 years and more	3,651	13.4%
Median Age	36.3	

Family Type by Presence of Own Children Under 18

	Number	Percent
Total Families	7,619	100.0%
Married-couple families with own children	2,644	34.7%
Male householder, no wife present, with own children	297	3.9%
Female householder, no husband present, with own children	661	8.7%
Families with no own children	4,017	52.7%

Poverty Status in 1999 of Families By Family Type by Presence Of Related Children

	Number	Percent
Total Families	7,619	100.0%
Family income above poverty level	6,643	87.2%
Family income below poverty level	976	12.8%
Married couple, with related children	331	33.9%
Male householder, no wife present, with related children	98	10.0%
Female householder, no husband present, with related children	327	33.5%
Families with no related children	220	22.5%

Ratio of Income in 1999 To Poverty Level

	Number	Percent
Population for whom poverty status is determined	27,002	100.0%
Below 50% of poverty level	2,036	7.5%
50% to 99% of poverty level	2,651	9.8%
100% to 149% of poverty level	3,660	13.6%
150% to 199% of poverty level	3,075	11.4%
200% of poverty level or more	15,580	57.7%

Residence in 1995

	Number	Percent
Population 5 years and over	25,599	100.0%
Same house in 1995	15,575	60.8%
Different house, same county	6,520	25.5%
Different county, same state	2,507	9.8%
Different state	938	3.7%
Puerto Rico or U.S. islands	0	0.0%
Foreign country	59	0.2%

Travel Time To Work

	Number	Percent
Workers 16 years and over	11,133	100.0%
Less than 15 minutes	2,930	26.3%
15 to 29 minutes	2,727	24.5%
30 to 44 minutes	1,688	15.2%
45 to 59 minutes	967	8.7%
60 minutes or more	2,304	20.7%
Worked at home	517	4.6%
Mean travel time	36.8 minutes	

Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Total housing units	11,822	100.0%
Occupied housing units	10,501	88.8%
Owner occupied	7,761	65.6%
Renter occupied	2,740	23.2%
Vacant housing units	1,321	11.2%

Year Structure Built

	Number	Percent
Total housing units	11,822	100.0%
Built 1995 to March 2000	1,203	10.2%
Built 1990 to 1994	1,257	10.6%
Built 1980 to 1989	1,926	16.3%
Built 1970 to 1979	2,375	20.1%
Built 1960 to 1969	1,113	9.4%
Built 1950 to 1959	906	7.7%
Built 1940 to 1949	630	5.3%
Built 1939 or earlier	2,412	20.4%
Median year built	1974	

Value for Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units	4,145	100.0%
Less than \$20,000	163	3.9%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	515	12.4%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	899	21.7%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	1,098	26.5%
\$80,000 to \$99,999	662	16.0%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	356	8.6%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	211	5.1%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	167	4.0%
\$200,000 to \$249,999	42	1.0%
\$250,000 to \$499,999	26	0.6%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	2	0.0%
\$1,000,000 or more	4	0.1%
Median value	\$67,400	

House Heating Fuel

	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	10,501	100.0%
Utility gas	1,440	13.7%
Bottled, tank or LP gas	2,888	27.5%
Electricity	3,353	31.9%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	1,770	16.9%
Coal, coke or wood	1,007	9.6%
Solar energy or other fuel	23	0.2%
No fuel used	20	0.2%

Gross Rent

	Number	Percent
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2,482	100.0%
Less than \$100	61	2.5%
\$100 to \$199	266	10.7%
\$200 to \$299	292	11.8%
\$300 to \$399	572	23.0%
\$400 to \$499	539	21.7%
\$500 to \$599	308	12.4%
\$600 to \$699	24	1.0%
\$700 to \$799	37	1.5%
\$800 to \$899	18	0.7%
\$900 to \$999	2	0.1%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	10	0.4%
\$1,500 or more	0	0.0%
No cash rent	353	14.2%
Median gross rent	\$381	
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999	22.7	

Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units

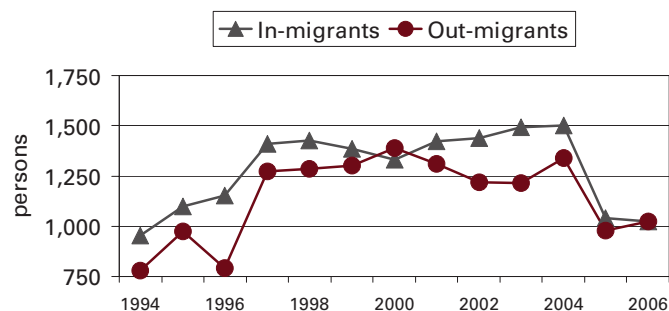
	Number	Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	2,385	100.0%
Less than \$400	182	7.6%
\$400 to \$599	735	30.8%
\$600 to \$799	760	31.9%
\$800 to \$999	422	17.7%
\$1,000 to \$1,249	170	7.1%
\$1,250 to \$1,499	50	2.1%
\$1,500 to \$1,999	59	2.5%
\$2,000 to \$2,999	4	0.2%
\$3,000 or more	3	0.1%
Median monthly owners cost	\$673	

Median monthly owners cost as a percentage of household income 20.5

Vital Statistics

	Number	Rate
Births / rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44	418	70.5
Teen births / rate per 1,000 females 15-17	13	20.6
Deaths / rate per 100,000 population	285	1,001.6
Marriages / rate per 1,000 population	194	6.8
Divorces / rate per 1,000 population	163	5.7

Migration



Agriculture

Land in farms (acres)	196,000
Number of farms	1,290
Average size (acres)	152
Total cash receipts	\$31,170,000
Per farm	\$23,977

Education

Public schools	9
Students (Average Daily Membership)	4,963
Expenditures per student	\$8,904
Student-teacher ratio	15.5
Graduation rate	87.9
Teachers (Full Time Equivalent)	343.5
Non-public schools	1
Students	111
4-year public universities	0
Branches	0
2-year public colleges	0
Private universities and colleges	0
Public libraries (Main / Branches)	1 / 4

Transportation

Registered motor vehicles	36,137
Passenger cars	19,791
Noncommercial trucks	9,215
Total license revenue	\$938,853.50
Interstate highway miles	0.00
Turnpike miles	0.00
U.S. highway miles	29.31
State highway miles	186.59
Commercial airports	1

Voting

Number of precincts	35
Number of registered voters	16,972
Voted in 2006 election	9,972
Percent turnout	58.8%

Health Care

Physicians (MDs & DOs)	18
Registered hospitals	1
Number of beds	40
Licensed nursing homes	3
Number of beds	190
Licensed residential care	1
Number of beds	42
Adults with employer-based insurance	42.0%
Children with employer-based insurance	28.5%

State Parks, Forests, Nature Preserves, And Wildlife Areas

Facilities	10
Acreage	20,839.81

Communications

Television stations	0
Radio stations	1
Daily newspapers	0
Circulation	0

Crime

Total crimes reported in Uniform Crime Report	249
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Finance

FDIC insured financial institutions (HQs)	3
Assets	\$241,347,000
Branch offices	11
Institutions represented	4

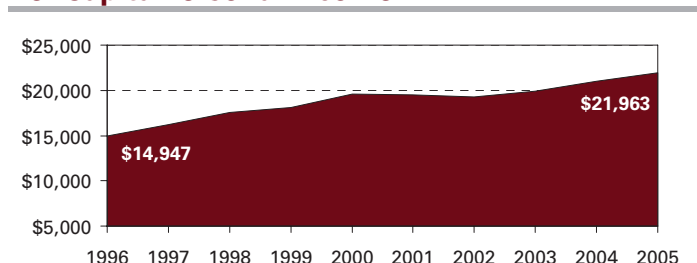
Transfer Payments

Total transfer payments	\$183,307,000
Payments to individuals	\$175,635,000
Retirement and disability	\$56,814,000
Medical payments	\$86,579,000
Income maintenance (Supplemental SSI, family assistance, food stamps, etc)	\$24,385,000
Unemployment benefits	\$3,471,000
Veterans benefits	\$4,040,000
Federal education and training assistance	\$261,000
Other payments to individuals	\$85,000
Total personal income	\$624,927,000
Dependency ratio	29.3%

Federal Expenditures

Direct expenditures or obligations	\$212,015,015
Retirement and disability	\$74,187,040
Other direct payments	\$38,417,752
Grant awards	\$92,052,169
Highway planning and construction	(\$66,031)
Temporary assistance to needy families	\$1,820,090
Medical assistance program	\$80,404,274
Procurement contract awards	\$2,569,739
Dept. of Defense	\$1,310,442
Salary and wages	\$4,788,315
Dept. of Defense	\$0
Other federal assistance	\$29,580,530
Direct loans	\$480,494
Guaranteed loans	\$16,430,093
Insurance	\$12,669,943

Per Capita Personal Income



Civilian Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Civilian labor force	12,500	12,500	12,800	13,100	13,200
Employed	11,300	11,300	11,600	12,000	12,200
Unemployed	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,000
Unemployment rate	9.6	9.7	9.4	8.2	7.6

Employment and Wages by Sector

NAICS Industrial Sector	Average Annual Employment		Total Wages (in thousands of dollars)	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
Total covered under Ohio UC Law	6,301	6,431	\$161,598	\$174,856
Private Sector	4,778	4,863	\$118,802	\$130,049
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-1	16	\$0	\$161
Mining	-1	59	\$0	\$2,018
Utilities	-1	-1	\$0	\$0
Construction	146	120	\$3,545	\$2,955
Manufacturing	735	779	\$21,872	\$29,859
Wholesale trade	143	184	\$3,240	\$7,360
Retail trade	1,246	1,234	\$20,467	\$20,614
Transportation and warehousing	-1	-1	\$0	\$0
Information	40	39	\$1,185	\$1,324
Finance and insurance	219	217	\$5,689	\$6,097
Real estate and rental and leasing	61	59	\$1,267	\$1,311
Professional and technical services	83	83	\$1,590	\$1,523
Management of companies and enterprises	-1	-1	\$0	\$0
Administrative and waste services	-1	-1	\$0	\$0
Educational services	-1	-1	\$0	\$0
Health care and social assistance	-1	-1	\$0	\$0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	34	32	\$386	\$351
Accommodation and food services	564	568	\$4,950	\$4,979
Other services, except public administration	83	99	\$1,376	\$1,714
State and Local Government	1,523	1,568	\$42,796	\$44,807
State government	45	46	\$1,584	\$1,681
Local government	1,478	1,522	\$41,213	\$43,126
Federal Government	78	76	\$2,655	\$2,660

-1 or \$0 indicates suppression for confidentiality

Business Numbers

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Business starts	63	121	76	69	76
Active businesses	817	826	853	846	832

Residential Construction

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total units	2	1	4	0	0
Total valuation (000)	\$170	\$120	\$261	\$0	\$0
Total single-unit bldgs	2	1	0	0	0
Average cost per unit	\$85,000	\$120,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total multi-unit bldg units	0	0	4	0	0
Average cost per unit	\$0	\$0	\$65,240	\$0	\$0

Major Employers

Adams County Government	Serv
Adams County Hospital	Serv
Adams Co/Ohio Valley Local Bd of Ed	Govt
DPL Inc/Dayton Power & Light Co	Utility
Eagle Creek Nursing Center	Serv
General Electric Co	R&D
Maca Plastics Inc	Mfg
Toyo Denso Co/Weastec Inc	Mfg
Wal-Mart Stores Inc	Trade

STATE OF OHIO DISASTER HISTORY (1964 - 2007) (Presidential Disaster Declarations)
(Updated as of 05/29/08)

DISASTER DECLARATION NUMBER	DATE DECLARED	FEDERAL DISASTER PROGRAMS	INCIDENT TYPE	COUNTIES DECLARED	FUNDS PROVIDED
DR- 167	March 24, 1964	PA	Heavy rains and flooding	Adams, Athens, Auglaize Belmont, Brown, Butler, Carroll, Clermont, Clinton, Columbiana, Coshocton, Cuyahoga, Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Gallia, Geauga, Guernsey, Greene, Hamilton, Harrison, Hocking, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, Lawrence, Licking, Medina, Meigs, Miami, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Preble, Richland, Ross, Scioto, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Vinton, Warren, Washington,	\$571,482 (P)
DR- 191	April 14, 1965	PA	Tornadoes and high winds	Allen, Cuyahoga, Delaware, Hancock, Harrison, Highland, Lorain, Lucas, Medina, Mercer, Morrow, Pickaway, Seneca, Shelby, Van Wert	\$275,248 (P)
DR- 238	May 4, 1968	PA	Tornadoes	Brown, Clermont, Gallia, Licking, Scioto	\$270,000 (P)
DR- 243	June 5, 1968	PA	Heavy rains and flooding	Adams, Athens, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Clinton, Fairfield, Franklin, Fayette, Gallia, Greene, Guernsey, Hamilton, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Licking, Meigs, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Noble, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton, Warren, Washington	\$600,000 (P)
DR- 266	July 15, 1969	PA	Heavy storms and floods	Ashland, Ashtabula, Coshocton, Cuyahoga, Erie, Harrison, Holmes, Huron, Lake, Lorain, Lucas, Medina, Morgan, Muskingum, Ottawa, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Stark, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Wood	\$1,000,000 (P)
DR- 345	July 19, 1972	PA	Storms and flooding	Ashtabula, Belmont, Cuyahoga, Jefferson, Lake, Lorain, Monroe	\$1,328,098 (P)
DR- 362	November 24, 1972	PA	Storms and flooding	Erie, Lake, Lorain, Lucas, Ottawa	\$615,863 (P)

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DR- 377	April 27, 1973	PA	Storms and flooding	Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Erie, Lake, Lorain, Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky	\$1,417,975 (P)
DR- 390	June 4, 1973	PA	Mudslides	Hamilton, Washington	\$1,434,684 (P)
DR- 421	April 4, 1974	PA/IFG	Tornadoes and high winds	Adams, Butler, Clark, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Hamilton, Madison, Paulding, Pickaway, Putnam, Summit, Warren,	\$10,250,454 (P) \$1,945,833 (I)
DR- 436	May 31, 1974	PA	Heavy rains and flooding	Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky	\$858,824 (P)
DR- 445	July 11, 1974	PA	Heavy rains and flooding	Warren	\$507,364 (P)
DR- 480	September 11, 1975	PA	Floods	Belmont, Cuyahoga, Jefferson, Lake,	\$3,320,493 (P)
DR- 3055-EM	January 26, 1978	PA	Severe blizzard conditions	All 88 counties	\$3,546,669 (P)
DR- 630	August 23, 1980	PA/IFG	Heavy rains and flooding	Belmont, Columbiana, Guernsey, Jefferson, Monroe, Muskingum, Noble	\$1,653,327 (P) \$669,820 (I)
DR- 642	June 16, 1981	PA/IFG	Tornado, high winds and flooding	Hancock, Morrow, Putnam, Wyandot (IA) Morrow (PA)	\$346,950 (P) \$47,382 (SCB)** \$515,593 (I)
DR- 653	March 26, 1982	PA/IFG	Flood	Defiance, Fulton, Henry, City of Toledo (Lucas), Paulding, Wood County (IA) Defiance, Paulding, Village of Grand Rapids (Wood only) (PA)	\$157,390 (P) \$268,187 (I)
DR- 738	June 3, 1985	PA/IFG	Tornadoes	Ashtabula, Columbiana, Coshocton, Licking, Portage, Trumbull (IA) Trumbull (PA)	\$1,556,950 (P) \$419,751 (SCB)** \$424,893 (I)

STATE OF OHIO DISASTER HISTORY (1964 - 2007) (Presidential Disaster Declarations)
(Updated as of 05/29/08)

DISASTER DECLARATION NUMBER	DATE DECLARED	FEDERAL DISASTER PROGRAMS	INCIDENT TYPE	COUNTIES DECLARED	FUNDS PROVIDED
DR-796	1987	IFG	Floods	Crawford, Marion, Morrow, Richland	\$1,066,258 (I) \$266,564 (SCB)**
DR- 831	June 10, 1989	IFG	Severe storms and flooding	Butler, Coshocton, Cuyahoga, Franklin, Geauga, Greene, Lake Licking, Lorain, Mercer, Montgomery, Preble, Warren	\$2,363,868 (I) \$590,967 (SCB)**
DR- 870	June 6, 1990	PA/IFG/ HMGP *	Severe storm, tornadoes, and flooding	Athens, Belmont, Butler, Columbiana, Fairfield, Hamilton, Harrison, Hocking, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Licking, Monroe, Muskingum, Perry, Pike, Richland, Vinton (PA/IA) Clermont, Franklin, Mahoning, Morrow, Madison, Ross, Trumbull (IA only)	\$10,847,075 (P) \$4,331,497 (I) \$3,849,783 (SCB)** \$630,000 (M) \$630,000 (S)
DR- 951	August 4, 1992 (IA) August 14, 1992 (PA/HMGP)	PA/IFG/ HMGP *	Severe storms, tornadoes, flooding	Cuyahoga, Franklin, Logan, Mahoning, Medina, Mercer, Ross, Shelby, Summit, Trumbull, Van Wert (PA/IA) Auglaize, Belmont, Columbiana, Erie, Fairfield, Fulton, Gauga, Jefferson, Lorain, Lucas, Ottawa, Portage, Wood (PA only)	\$8,308,334 (P) \$2,081,117 (I) \$2,474,083 (SCB)** \$250,000 (M) \$350,000 (CDBG)+
DR-1065	August 25, 1995	IFG/HMGP	Severe storms and flooding	Champaign, Erie, Logan, Lorain, Licking, Marion, Mercer, Miami, Scioto, Shelby, Washington	\$3,493,319 (I) \$81,731 (SCB)** \$721,500 (M)
DR-1097	January 27, 1996	PA/IFG/ HMGP	Ohio River flooding	Adams, Belmont, Columbiana, Gallia, Jefferson, Lawrence, Meigs, Monroe, Scioto, Washington (PA/IA) Brown, Clermont, Hamilton (IA)	\$4,335,000 (P) \$1,822,056 (I) \$1,617,991 (SCB)** \$1,721,655 (M)
DR-1122	June 24, 1996	PA/HMGP	Severe storms and flooding	Adams, Belmont, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Gallia, Hamilton, Hocking, Jefferson, Lawrence, Meigs, Monroe, Paulding, Scioto, Vinton, Williams	\$10,811,838 (P) \$2,702,960 (S) \$1,137,951 (M)
DR-1164	March 4, 1997	IA/PA/HMGP	Flash flooding on inland rivers/streams and Ohio	Adams, Athens, Brown, Clermont, Gallia, Hamilton, Highland, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Monroe,	\$29,666,825 (P) \$22,196,350 (I)

STATE OF OHIO DISASTER HISTORY (1964 - 2007) (Presidential Disaster Declarations)
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				River flooding	Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton, Washington (IA/PA/HMGP) and Morgan (PA/HMGP)	\$9,821,524 (M) \$9,821,524 (S) \$9,740,294 (NRCS)*+
DR-1227	June 30, 1998	IA/PA/MIT		Flash flooding, flooding, high winds and tornadoes.	Athens, Belmont, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Noble, Ottawa, Perry, Pickaway, Richland, Tuscarawas, Washington; (IA only) Franklin, Sandusky (PA only) Holmes	\$21,803,771 (P) \$14,312,348 (I) \$9,000,000 (M) \$9,000,000 (S) \$10,410,817 (NRCS)*+
DR-1321	March 7, 2000	IA/MIT		Flash flooding, flooding	Adams, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Pike and Scioto	\$1,914,189 (I) \$297,310 (M) \$297,310 (S)
DR-1339	August 25, 2000	IA/MIT		Flooding	Lucas	\$7,898,840 (I) \$1,132,279 (M) \$1,132,279 (S)
DR-1343	September 26, 2000	IA/PA/MIT		High winds and tornadoes	Greene	\$189,051 (I) \$3,430,810 (P) \$558,025 (M) \$558,025 (S)
DR-1390	August 8, 2001	PA/MIT		Flooding	Brown, Butler, Clermont and Hamilton	\$7,712,456 (P) \$876,439 (M) \$876,439 (S)
DR-1444	November 18, 2002	IA/MIT		Tornados, Severe Storms	Ashland, Auglaize, Coshocton, Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hancock, Henry, Huron, Lorain, Medina, Ottawa, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca, Summit, Union, Van Wert, Wayne and Wood	\$11,668,849 (I) \$139,068 (M) – \$48,409 (S) \$2,297,222 (SDRP)
DR-1453*	March 24, 2003	IA/PA/MIT		Ice/Snow Storm	Adams, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Pike and Scioto (IA/PA); Athens, Belmont, Darke, Delaware,	\$16,689,841 (I) \$39,621,605 (P) *

STATE OF OHIO DISASTER HISTORY (1964 - 2007) (Presidential Disaster Declarations)
(Updated as of 05/29/08)

					Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Guernsey, Harrison, Hocking, Licking, Madison, Miami, Monroe, Morgan, Montgomery, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Preble, Ross, Union, Vinton and Washington (PA)	\$ 2,415,899 (M) \$ 2,415,899 (S) -
DR-1478*		July 15, 2003	IA/MIT	Severe Storms and flooding	Auglaize, Columbiana, Crawford, Darke, Logan, Mahoning, Mercer, Pike, Shelby and Van Wert (IA/MIT); Adams, Auglaize, Darke, Logan, Mercer, Pike, Shelby and Van Wert (SDRP)	\$ 6,451,793 (I) \$ 145,762 (M)* \$ 13,721 (S) \$ 2,976,949 (SDRP)
DR-1484*		August 1, 2003	IA/PA/MIT	Severe storms, tornadoes and flooding	Carroll, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Franklin, Jefferson, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Richland, Stark, Summit and Trumbull (IA/MIT); Adams, Columbiana, Carroll, Jefferson, Mahoning, Medina, Monroe, Portage, Stark, Summit, Trumbull and Vinton (PA)	\$ 135,723,395 (I) \$ 13,160,834(P)* \$ 6,016,488 (M) \$ 162,790(S) -
EM-3187*		August 23, 2003	PA Only	Power Outage	Ashland, Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Huron, Knox, Lake, Lorain, Lucas, Portage, Summit and Trumbull	\$ 2,067,222 (P)*
DR-1507*		January 26, 2004	IA/PA/MIT	Landslide, severe storms and landslides	Belmont, Jefferson, Morgan, Ross, Tuscarawas and Washington (IA/PA/MIT); Franklin, Licking (IA/MIT); Athens, Guernsey, Harrison, Monroe, Noble and Perry (PA/MIT)	\$ 3,408,934 (I) \$ 14,811,923(P*) \$ 875,265 (M)* \$ 164,804 (S) -
DR-1519*		June 3, 2004	IA/PA/MIT	Severe storms and flooding	Athens, Carroll, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Delaware, Guernsey, Harrison, Hocking, Holmes, Medina, Noble, Perry, Portage, Summit and Tuscarawas (IA/PA/MIT); Crawford, Geauga, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Mahoning, Richland and Stark (IA/MIT) and Knox and Jefferson (PA/MIT)	\$ 30,238,921 (I)* \$ 14,060,750 (P) * \$ 2,305,560 (M) \$ 748,426 (S) -
DR-1556*		September 19, 2004	IA/PA/Mit	Severe storms and flooding	Athens, Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Gallia, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Tuscarawas, Vinton and Washington (IA/PA/MIT); Lawrence, Mahoning, Stark and Trumbull (IA/MIT)	\$ 47,455,690 (I) \$ 35,597,480 (P)* \$ 3,948,349 (M)* \$ 2,300,000 (S)
EM-3198*		January 11, 2005	PA Only	Snow Removal and	Butler, Champaign, Clark, Crawford, Darke, Delaware,	\$ 11,093,341 (P)*

STATE OF OHIO DISASTER HISTORY (1964 - 2007) (Presidential Disaster Declarations)
(Updated as of 05/29/08)

			Response		
DR-1580*	February 15, 2005	IA/PA/MIT	Severe winter storms, ice and mudslides	Erie, Franklin, Greene, Hamilton, Hardin, Huron, Logan, Madison, Marion, Miami, Montgomery, Morrow, Preble, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Shelby, Union, Warren and Wyandot	\$ 13,823,757 (I)* \$120,432,304 (P)* \$7,534,746 (M)* \$1,500,000 (S) -
EM-3250	September 13, 2005	PA	Hurricane Katrina Emergency Shelter Operations	Clark, Sandusky, Warren and Miami (IA/MIT); Ashland, Auglaize, Athens, Belmont, Coshocton, Crawford, Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Guernsey, Henry, Hocking, Holmes, Huron, Jefferson, Licking, Logan, Morgan, Muskingum, Pickaway, Pike, Richland, Ross, Scioto, Stark, Tuscarawas, Washington and Wyandot (IA/PA/MIT); Adams, Allen, Brown, Carroll, Champaign, Clermont, Columbiana, Darke, Fayette, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Highland, Knox, Lorain, Marion, Medina, Meigs, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Morrow, Noble, Paulding, Perry, Putnam, Seneca, Shelby, Union, Van Wert and Wayne (PA/MIT)	\$2,423,981 (P)*
DR-1651*	July 2, 2006	IA/MIT	Severe storms and flooding	Cuyahoga, Erie, Huron, Lucas, Sandusky and Stark	\$24,933,505 (I)* \$1,798,019 (M) \$593,090 (S)
DR-1656*	August 1, 2006	IA/PA/MIT	Severe storms and flooding	Ashtabula, Geauga and Lake	\$25,092,160 (I)* \$13,940,453 (P)* est. \$3,411,736 (M) \$1,137,245 (S)
DR-1720	August 28, 2007	IA/PA/MIT	Severe storms and flooding	Allen, Crawford, Hancock, Hardin, Putnam, Richland, Seneca (IA/MIT), Wyandot	xxxxxx (I) xxxxxx (P) \$6,630,799 (M) est. \$828,850 (S) est.

- HMGP first available with disaster declared after 1987.
- (P) – Public Assistance (S) – State Match to Federal Hazard Mitigation funds (M) – Hazard Mitigation Grant
- (SCB)** - State Controlling Board funds; (SDRP)**State Disaster Relief Program
- (CDBG)+ - Community Development Block Grant funds provided by the OH Department of Development
- (I) Individual Assistance includes FEMA Disaster Housing, SBA loans for homes, personal property and businesses and FEMA/State Other Needs Assistance grants for families and individuals
- (NRCS)*4 - Natural Resources Conservation Service

STATE OF OHIO DISASTER HISTORY (1964 - 2007) (Presidential Disaster Declarations)
(Updated as of 05/29/08)

- EM 3187 is an Emergency Declaration for Public Assistance
- * Indicates the disaster is not officially closed.

**SPECIAL PURPOSE
FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION RESOLUTION**

**SECTION 1.0
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF
FACT, PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES**

1.1 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION

This resolution is adopted pursuant to authorization contained in Sections 307.37 and 307.85 of the Ohio Revised Code. This resolution adopts regulations for the flood hazard areas that are necessary for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. Therefore, the Board of Commissioners of Adams County, State of Ohio does ordain as follows:

1.2 FINDINGS OF FACT

(1) The flood hazard areas of Adams County are subject to periodic inundation which may result in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.

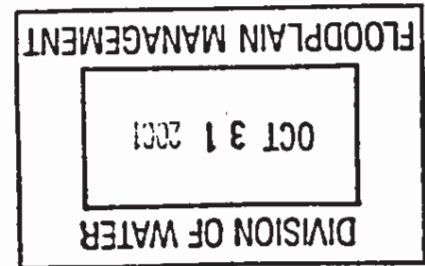
(2) Adams County experienced three federally declared flood disasters in 1996 and 1997 resulting in the loss of life and over \$13 million dollars in damages to county roads, bridges and culverts. Adams County received \$ 4,807,139 from FEMA; \$4,699,539 from other federal sources; \$4,448,486 from state sources; and \$800,000 from local funds to repair these damages. Nine hundred fifty-two households received a total of \$476,000 in assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(3) These flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in areas of special flood hazards resulting in increases in flood heights and velocities and, when inadequately anchored, such obstruction damage uses in other areas. Uses that are inadequately elevated, floodproofed, or otherwise protected from flood damage also contribute to the flood loss.

1.3 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this resolution to promote the public health, safety and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

- (1) Protect human life and health;
- (2) Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;



- (3) Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (4) Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (5) Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- (6) Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the proper use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to protect property and minimize future flood blight areas;
- (7) Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

1.4 METHODS OF REDUCING FLOOD LOSSES

In order to accomplish its purposes, this resolution includes methods and provisions for:

- (1) Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water hazards, or which result in damaging increases in flood heights or velocities;
- (2) Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) Controlling the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel flood waters;
- (4) Controlling filling, grading, dredging, excavating, and other development which may increase flood damage; and,
- (5) Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards in other areas.

SECTION 2.0 DEFINITIONS

Unless specifically defined below, words or phases used in this resolution shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this resolution its most reasonable application.

"Accessory structure" means a structure on the same lot with, and of a nature customarily incidental and subordinate to, the principal structure.

"Appeal" means a request for review of the Adams County Building Permit Office's interpretation of any provision of this resolution or a request for a variance.

"Area of special flood hazard" means the land in the floodplain subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Areas of special flood hazard are designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-30, and A99.

"Base flood" means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The base flood may also be referred to as the one hundred (100) year flood.

"Basement" means any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

"Development" means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

"Federal Emergency Management Agency" (FEMA) means the agency with the overall responsibility for administering the National Flood Insurance Program.

"Flood" or "flooding" means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- (1) the overflow of inland or tidal waters, and/or
- (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map" (FIRM) means an official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has delineated the areas of special flood hazard.

"Flood Insurance Study" means the official report in which the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has provided flood profiles, floodway boundaries, and the water surface elevations of the base flood.

"Floodway" means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than 1 foot.

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

- (1) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the U.S. Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listings on the National Register;
- (2) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;

- (3) Individually listed on the State of Ohio's inventory of historic places maintained by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office; or
- (4) Individually listed on the inventory of historic places maintained by the **County of Adams** whose historic preservation program has been certified by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

"Lowest floor" means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure usable solely for parking vehicles, building access or storage, in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is built in accordance with the applicable design requirements specified in this resolution for enclosures below the lowest floor.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle".

"Manufactured home park" means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent. This definition shall exclude any manufactured home park as defined in Section 3733.01 of the Ohio Revised Code, for which the Ohio Public Health Council has exclusive rule making power.

"Manufactured home subdivision" means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for sale. This definition shall exclude any manufactured home park as defined in Section 3733.01 of the Ohio Revised Code, for which the Ohio Public Health Council has exclusive rule making power.

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the initial effective date of this resolution, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is (1) built on a single chassis, (2) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection, (3) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck, and (4) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

"Start of construction" means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of the piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory

buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of a building.

"Structure" means a walled and roofed building, manufactured home, or gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground.

"Substantial damage" means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. Substantial damage also means flood related damage sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on the average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage", regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include:

- (1) Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified prior to the application for a development permit by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions;
- (2) Any alteration of a "historic structure", provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure"; or
- (3) Any improvement to a structure which is considered new construction.

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the standards of this resolution consistent with variance conditions herein.

"Violation" means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with this resolution.

SECTION 3.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS RESOLUTION APPLIES

This resolution shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of Adams County Building Permit Office as identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development referenced in Section 3.2, including any additional areas of special flood hazard annexed by the Adams County Building Permit Office.

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard have been identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in a scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study for the **Adams County, Ohio**". This study, with accompanying Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps and/or Flood Insurance Rate Maps dated **November 21, 2001**, and, for areas annexed by the Adams County, "Flood Insurance Study for the **Adams County, Ohio**, with accompanying Flood boundary and Floodway Maps and/or Flood Insurance Rate Maps dated **November 21, 2001** and any revisions thereto is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this resolution. The Flood Insurance Study is on file at **215 North Cross Street, West Union, Ohio 45693**

3.3 COMPLIANCE

No structure or land shall hereafter be located, erected, constructed, reconstructed, repaired, extended, converted, enlarged or altered without full compliance with the term of this resolution and all other applicable regulations which apply to uses within the jurisdiction of this resolution, unless specifically exempted from filing for a development permit as stated in Section 4.2, **EXEMPTION FROM FILING A DEVELOPMENT PERMIT**.

3.4 ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS

This resolution is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this resolution and another resolution, easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

3.5 INTERPRETATION

In the interpretation and application of this resolution, all provisions shall be:

- (1) Considered as minimum requirements;
- (2) Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and,
- (3) Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes. Where a provision of this resolution may be in conflict with a state law, such state law shall take precedence over the resolution.

3.6 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this resolution is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This resolution does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazard or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damage. This resolution shall not create liability on the part of the County of

Adams, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damage that results from reliance on this resolution or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

3.7 VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

Violation of the provisions of this resolution or failure to comply with any of its requirements shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this resolution or fails to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions) shall upon conviction thereof be fined **not more than \$ 300.00 under ORC 307.99**. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the **County of Adams** from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation. The **County of Adams** shall prosecute any violation of this resolution in accordance with the penalties stated herein.

3.8 SEVERABILITY

Should any section or provision of this resolution be declared by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the resolution as a whole, or any part thereof other than the part so declared to be unconstitutional or invalid.

SECTION 4.0 ADMINISTRATION

4.1 ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

A Development Permit shall be obtained from the **Adams County Building Permit Office** before construction or development begins within any area of special flood hazard established in Section 3.2, **BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD**. Application for a Development Permit shall be made on forms furnished by the **Adams County Building Permit Office** and may include, but not be limited to: site specific topographic plans drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities, and the location of the foregoing. The following information is required:

- (1) Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the lowest floor, including basement, of all proposed structures located in areas of special flood hazard where base flood elevation data are utilized from any source;
- (2) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any proposed nonresidential structure will be floodproofed in accordance with Section 5.2-2(1) where base flood elevation data are utilized from any source;
- (3) Certification by a registered professional engineer or architect that the floodproofing methods for any nonresidential structure meet the floodproofing criteria in Section 5.2-2(1) where base flood elevation data are utilized from any source;

- (4) Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of the proposed development and certification by a registered professional engineer that the flood carrying capacity of the watercourse will not be diminished.
- (5) Certification by a registered professional engineer, architect, or surveyor of the structure's as-built lowest floor or floodproofed elevation.

4.2 EXEMPTION FROM FILING A DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

An application for Development Permit shall not be required for maintenance work such as roofing, painting, and basement sealing, or for small nonstructural development activities (except for filling and grading) valued at less than \$ 1000.00. Any proposed action exempt from filing for a Development Permit is also exempt from the standards of this resolution.

4.3 DESIGNATION OF THE FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION RESOLUTION ADMINISTRATOR

The Adams County Building Inspector/Flood Administrator is hereby appointed to administer and implement this resolution by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions.

4.4 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ADAMS COUNTY BUILDING INSPECTOR/FLOOD ADMINISTRATOR

The duties and responsibilities of the Adams County Building Inspector/Flood Administrator shall include but are not limited to:

4.4-1 PERMIT REVIEW

- (1) Review all development permit applications to determine that the permit requirements of this resolution have been satisfied.
- (2) Review all development permit applications to assure that all necessary permits have received from those federal, state or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required. The applicant shall be responsible for obtaining such permits as required including permits issued by the Department of the Army under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
- (3) Review all development permit applications to determine if the proposed development is located within a designated floodway. Floodways are delineated in the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map of the Flood Insurance Study. Floodways may also be delineated in other sources of flood information as referred in Section 3.2. If the proposed development is located within a designated floodway, assure that the encroachment provision of Section 5.3-1 is met.

- (4) Inspect all development projects before, during, and after construction to ensure proper elevation of the structure and to ensure compliance with all provisions of this resolution.

4.4-2 USE OF OTHER BASE FLOOD ELEVATION AND FLOODWAY DATA

Areas of special flood hazard where base flood elevation data have not been provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in accordance with Section 3.2, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD, are designated as Zone A on the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (or Flood Insurance Rate Map). Within these areas, the **Adams County Building Permit Office** shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state, or other source, including data obtained under Section 5.2-6, SPECIFIC STANDARDS, Subdivisions and Large Developments, in order to administer Section 5.2-1, SPECIFIC STANDARDS, Residential Construction; 5.2-2 SPECIFIC STANDARDS, Non residential Construction and where floodway data are available, administer Section 5.3, FLOODWAYS.

4.4-3 INFORMATION TO BE OBTAINED AND MAINTAINED BY THE COUNTY OF ADAMS

Where base flood elevation data are utilized within areas of special flood hazard on the applicable Flood Hazard Boundary Map (or Flood Insurance Rate Map), regardless of the source of such data, the **Adams County Building Inspector/Flood Administrator** shall;

- (1) Obtain and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor, including basement, of all new or substantially improved structures, and record whether or not such structures contain an enclosure below the lowest floor;
- (2) For all new or substantially-improved floodproofed nonresidential structures:
 - (i) verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure was floodproofed; and,
 - (ii) maintain the floodproofing certifications required in Section 4.1-3.
- (3) Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this resolution, including base flood elevation data, Flood Boundary Map (or Flood Insurance Rate Map) and Flood Boundary and Floodways Maps, variance documentation, Conditional Letters of Map Revision, Letters of Map Revision, Letters of Map Amendment, and as-built elevations.

4.4-4 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

- (1) Notify adjacent communities, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency. A watercourse is considered to be altered if any change occurs within its banks.
- (2) Maintain engineering documentation required in Section 4.1 (4) that the flood carrying capacity of the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse will not be diminished.
- (3) Require that necessary maintenance will be provided for the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity will not be diminished.

4.4-5 INTERPRETATION OF FLOOD BOUNDARIES

Make interpretations, where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard (for example, where there appears to be conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions). Where a map boundary and field elevations disagree, the elevations delineated in the flood elevation profile from the Flood Insurance Study shall prevail. The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in Section 6.0, VARIANCE PROCEDURE.

4.4-6 ALTERATION OF COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES

Upon occurrence, notify FEMA in writing whenever the boundaries of the County of Adams have been modified by annexation or the community has assumed authority over an area, or no longer has authority to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations for a particular area. In order that the applicable Flood Hazard Boundary Map (or Flood Insurance Rate Map) accurately represent the County of Adams' boundaries, include within such notification a copy of a map of the County of Adams suitable for reproduction, clearly delineating the new corporate limits or the new area for which the County of Adams has assumed or relinquished floodplain management regulatory authority.

SECTION 5.0

PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

5.1 GENERAL STANDARDS

The following standards apply in all areas of special flood hazard including those where base flood elevation data have been provided. Where a structure, including its foundation members, is elevated on fill to or above the base flood level, the requirements for Section 5.1-1, Anchoring, and Section 5.1-2, Construction Materials and Methods, are satisfied.

5.1-1 ANCHORING

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.
- (2) All manufactured homes, not otherwise regulated under the Ohio Revised Code pertaining to manufactured home parks, shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors.

5.1-2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage;
- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage; and
- (3) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or elevated so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.

5.1-3 UTILITIES

The following standards apply to all water supply, sanitary sewerage and waste disposal systems not otherwise regulated by the Ohio Revised Code:

- (1) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems;
- (2) New and replacement sanitary sewerage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharge from the systems into flood waters; and,
- (3) On site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

5.1-4 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

- (1) All subdivision proposals, including manufactured home subdivisions, shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;

- (2) All subdivision proposals, including manufactured home subdivisions, shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
- (3) All subdivision proposals, including manufactured home subdivisions, shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage; and
- (4) All subdivision proposals, including manufactured home subdivisions, shall meet the specific standards of Section 5.2-6, SUBDIVISIONS AND LARGE DEVELOPMENTS.

5.1-5 STANDARDS IN AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD WITHOUT BASE FLOOD ELEVATION DATA

In all areas of special flood hazard identified as Zone A on the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (or Flood Insurance Rate Map) where base flood elevation data are not available from any source, including Section 4.4-2 the following provisions apply:

- (1) New construction and substantial improvement of any residential (including manufactured homes), commercial, industrial, or other nonresidential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to the flood of record or at least two feet above the highest adjacent natural grade, whichever is greater.

5.2 SPECIFIC STANDARDS

In all areas of special flood hazard where base flood elevation data have been provided as set forth in Section 3.2, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD; Section 4.4-2, USE OF OTHER BASE FLOOD ELEVATION AND FLOODWAY DATA; or Section 5.2-6, SUBDIVISIONS AND LARGE DEVELOPMENTS, the following additional provisions are required:

5.2-1 RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

- (1) New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the base flood elevation.

5.2-2 NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

- (1) New construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the level of the base flood elevation; or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall:
 - (i) be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water to the level of the base flood elevation. In order to be eligible for lower flood insurance rates, the structure should be floodproofed at least one foot above the base flood elevation;

- (ii) have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and,
- (iii) be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the standards of this subsection. Such certification shall be provided to the official as set forth in Section 4.1-3

5.2-3 ACCESSORY STRUCTURES

(1) A relief to the elevation or dry floodproofing standards may be granted for accessory structures (e.g., sheds, detached garages) containing no more than 576 square feet and a value of no more than \$ 5,000.00 dollars. Such structures must meet the encroachment provisions of Section 5.3, Floodways, and the following additional standards:

- (i) they shall not be used for human habitation;
- (ii) they shall be constructed of flood resistant materials;
- (iii) they shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of flood waters;
- (iv) they shall be firmly anchored to prevent flotation;
- (v) service facilities such as electrical and heating equipment shall be elevated or floodproofed to or above the level of the base flood elevation; and,
- (vi) they shall meet the opening requirements of Section 5.2-5.

5.2-4 MANUFACTURED HOMES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

The following standards shall apply to all new and substantially improved manufactured homes not subject to the manufactured home park requirements of Section 3733.01, Ohio Revised Code:

- (1) Manufactured homes shall be anchored in accordance with Section 5.1-1(2)
- (2) Manufactured homes shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is at or above the base flood elevation.

These standards shall also apply to all recreational vehicles that are either (i) located on sites 180 days or more, (ii) are not fully licensed and ready for highway use.

5.2-5 ENCLOSURES BELOW THE LOWEST FLOOR

The following standards apply to all new and substantially improved residential and nonresidential non-basement structures which are elevated to the base flood elevation using pilings, columns, posts, or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings

sufficient to allow unimpeded movement of flood waters. Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must:

- (1) Be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect; or,
- (2) Must meet or exceed the following criteria:
 - (i) a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided.
 - (ii) the bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

5.2-6 SUBDIVISIONS AND LARGE DEVELOPMENTS

In all areas of special flood hazard where base flood elevation data have not been provided in accordance with Section 3.2, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD or Section 4.4-2, USE OF OTHER BASE FLOOD ELEVATION DATA, the following standards apply to all subdivisions proposals, including manufactured home subdivisions, and other proposed developments containing at least 50 lots or 5 acres (whichever is less):

- (1) The applicant shall provide base flood elevation data performed in accordance with standard engineering practices;
- (2) If Section 5.2-6(1) is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Section 5.1, GENERAL STANDARDS, Section 5.2, SPECIFIC STANDARDS.

5.3 FLOODWAYS

5.3-1 AREAS WITH FLOODWAYS

The Flood Insurance Study referenced in Section 3.2 identifies a segment within areas of special flood hazard known as a floodway. Floodways may also be delineated in other sources of flood information as specified in Section 4.4-2. This floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of floodwaters which carry debris, projectiles, and cause erosion. The following provisions apply within all delineated floodway areas:

- (1) Prohibit encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development unless a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis performed in accordance with standard engineering practices demonstrates that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

- (2) If Section 5.3-1(1) is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Section 5.2, **SPECIFIC STANDARDS**.
- (3) Any encroachment within a floodway that would result in an increase in base flood elevations can only be granted upon the prior approval by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Such requests must be submitted by the **Adams County Building Inspector/Flood Administrator** to the Federal Emergency Management Agency and must meet the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program.

5.3-2 AREAS WITHOUT FLOODWAYS

In all areas of special flood hazard where the Flood Insurance Study provides base flood elevation data as set forth in Section 3.2, but no floodways have been designated, the following provisions apply:

- (1) New construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall only be permitted if it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of any proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, shall not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than 1.0 (one) foot at any point.
- (2) If Section 5.3-2(1) is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Section 5.0, **PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION**.

6.0 VARIANCE PROCEDURE

6.1-1 VARIANCE BOARD

- (1) A Variance Board hereafter referred to as the "Board" is hereby established for granting variances from the floodplain management requirements of this resolution where owing to special conditions a literal enforcement of the provisions of this resolution will result in unnecessary hardship. The board shall consist of **Five (5) citizens, Non-elected officials**, to be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. The members shall serve **staggered** year terms after which time they shall be reappointed or replaced by the Board of County Commissioners. Vacancies shall be filled for unexpired term of any member whose position becomes vacant. A chairperson shall be elected by the members of the Board.
- (2) Meetings of the Board shall be held as needed. All meetings of the Board shall be open to the public. The Board shall keep minutes of its proceedings reflecting the vote of each member on each question and shall keep records of all official actions. The records shall be open for the public review.
- (3) Upon filing with the Board for a variance request the Board shall set a date for a public hearing and shall arrive at a decision within **three (3) days** after the hearing.

- (4) Appeals from any decision of the Board may be taken by any person or persons aggrieved by any decision of the Board to the Adams County Court of Common Pleas.
- (5) In passing upon a variance request, the Board shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this resolution, and:
- (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (iii) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - (iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - (v) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (vi) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - (vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - (viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
 - (ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - (x) the expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and,
 - (xi) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems, and streets and bridges.
- (6) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 6.1-1(5) and the purposes of this resolution, the Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances, as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this resolution.
- (7) The Adams County Building Permit Office shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

6.1-2 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

- (1) Variances may only be issued where due to physical characteristics of the property compliance with the requirements of this resolution creates an exceptional hardship. Increased cost or inconveniences of meeting the requirements of this resolution do not constitute an exceptional hardship.
- (2) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (3) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (4) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (i-xi) in Section 6.1-1(4) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- (5) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- (6) Variances shall only be issued upon:
 - (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant;
 - (iii) a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights beyond that which is allowed in this resolution, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, nuisances, fraud on or victimization of the public as identified in Section 6.1-1(4), or conflict with existing local laws or resolutions; and,
 - (iv) a determination that the structure or other development is protected by methods to minimize flood damages.
- (7) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with a lowest floor elevation below the base flood elevation and the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.

SECTION 7.0

In accordance with O.R.C. Section 307.37 public hearings were held on **September 26, 2001** and **October 3, 2001** at regular meetings of the Board of County Commissioners.

Adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on this 29th day of October, 2001.

Roll Call Vote:

Bill Seaman
John Clayton yes
Roger A. Phares yes

Attest: Linda Mendenhall

Resolution No. 1999-475 adopted on March October 4, 1999 is hereby amended.

**NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM
MINIMUM LAND MANAGEMENT CRITERIA
(Evaluation Sheet)**

Community: Adams County, Ohio
Name of Reviewer: M. K. O'DNR

Date of Review (Draft) _____ (Final) 11-1-01
Reviewed by FEMA or STATE (circle one)

Note: The Item Description is a synopsis of the regulatory requirement & should not be construed as a complete description. Refer to the actual language contained in the National Flood Insurance Program Rules & Regulations for complete descriptions of the required standards.

Sp. Purpose Resolution Item Description (Section reference of the NFIP Regulations follows)					Applicable Model Ordinance/Resolution Section
1.	Citation of Statutory Authorization.	✓	✓	✓	1.1 Statutory Authorization
2.	Purpose section citing health, safety, and welfare reasons for adoptions.	✓	✓	✓	1.2 Findings of Fact 1.3 Statement of Purpose 1.4 Methods of Reducing
3.	Adopt definitions of: Base Flood, Basement, Development, Flood Insurance Rate Map, Flood Insurance Study, Floodway, Historic Structure, Lowest Floor, Manufactured Home, Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision, New Construction, Recreational Vehicle, Special Flood Hazard Area, Start of Construction, Structure, Substantial Damage, Substantial Improvements, Variance, Violation, and other definitions as appropriate. [59.1]	✓	✓	✓	2.0 Definitions
4.	Designate a regulatory floodway that will not increase the base flood level more than 1 foot. [60.3(d)(2)]	✓	✓	✓	2.0 (0.5 or 1 foot rise) 3.2 Basis for Est. SFHA
5.	Include language in <i>Substantial Damage</i> for ICC coverage.	✓	✓	✓	2.0 [optional]
6.	Adopt or reference correct map and date. [60.3(b)]	✓	✓	✓	3.2 Basis for Est the Areas
7.	Adopt or reference correct Flood Insurance Study and date. [60.3(c)]	✓	✓	✓	3.2
8.	Abrogation and Greater Restriction Section.	✓	✓	✓	3.4 Abrogation . . .
9.	Disclaimer of Liability section advising that the degree of flood Protection required by the Ordinance/Resolution is considered reasonable but does not imply total flood protection.	✓	✓	✓	3.6 Warning and Disclaimer of Liability
10.	Adequate enforcement provisions including a violations/penalty section specifying actions community will take to assure compliance.	✓	✓	✓	3.7 Violations & Penalties
11.	Severability section (If any section, provision, or portion of the Ordinance/Resolution is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court, the remainder of the Ordinance/Resolution shall not be affected.)	✓	✓	✓	3.8 Severability [Optional but strongly recommended]
12.	Framework for administering the Ordinance/Resolution (permit system, establish office of administering the resolution, etc.)	✓	✓	✓	4.0 Administration
13.	Require permits for all proposed construction or other development including placement of manufactured homes. [60.3(a)(1)]	✓	✓	✓	4.1 Establishment of Development Permit
	(b) and within SFHAs on the FHBM or FIRM. [60.3(b)(1)]	✓	✓	✓	
14.	Require floodproofed certification for non-residential structures. [60.3(c)(4)]	✓	✓	✓	4.1(3)
15.	Assure that all other State and Federal permits are obtained. [60.3(a)(2)]	✓	✓	✓	4.4-1(2) Permit Review
16.	For A Zones—in the absence of FIA BFE data and floodway data—consider other available data as basis for elevating residential structures to or above base flood level, and for floodproofing or elevating nonresidential structures to or above base flood level. [60.3(b)(4)]	✓	✓	✓	4.4-2 Use of Other Base Flood Elevation and Floodway Data

Item Description (Section reference of the NFIP Regulations follows)	a	b	c	d	Applicable Model Ordinance/Resolution Section
17. Where BFE data are utilized, obtain and maintain records of the lowest floor and floodproofing elevations for new construction and substantial improvements. [60.3(b)(5)]		✓	✓	✓	4.4-3 Information to be Obtained and Maintained
18. Notify neighboring communities of watercourse alterations or relocations. [60.3(b)(6)]		✓	✓	✓	4.4-4(1) Alteration of Watercourses
(b) Maintain carrying capacity of altered or relocated watercourse. [60.3(b)(7)]		✓	✓	✓	4.4-4(2) Maintain carrying capacity ...
19. Review permits to assure sites are reasonably safe from flooding and require for new construction and substantial improvements in the flood-prone areas: (a) Anchoring (including manufactured homes) to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. [60.3(a)(3)(i)]	✓	✓	✓	✓	5.1-1 Anchoring
(b) Use of flood resistant materials. [60.3(a)(3)(ii)]	✓	✓	✓	✓	5.1-2(1) Construction Materials & Methods
(c) Construction methods/practices that minimize flood damage. [60.3(a)(3)(iii)]	✓	✓	✓	✓	5.1-2(2)
(d) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities designed and/or located to prevent water entry or accumulation. [60.3(a)(3)(iv)]	✓	✓	✓	✓	5.1-2(3)
20. Require new and replacement water supply and sanitary sewer systems to be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration. [60.3(a)(5)&(6)]	✓	✓	✓	✓	5.1-3(1)&(2) Utilities
(b) Require on-site waste disposal systems be designed to avoid impairment or contamination. [60.3(a)(6)(ii)]	✓	✓	✓	✓	5.1-3(3)
21. Review subdivision proposals to assure that:	✓	✓	✓	✓	5.1-4(1) Subdivision Proposals
(a) Such proposals minimize flood damage. [60.3(a)(4)(i)]	✓	✓	✓	✓	5.1-4(2)
(b) Public utilities and facilities are constructed so as to minimize flood damage [60.3(a)(4)(ii)]	✓	✓	✓	✓	5.1-4(3)
(c) Adequate drainage is provided. [60.3(a)(4)(iii)]	✓	✓	✓	✓	5.1-4(4)
22. Require base flood elevation data for subdivision proposals or other developments greater than 50 lots or 5 acres [60.3(b)(3)]		✓	✓	✓	5.2-1(1) Specific Standards Residential Construction
23. Require all new and substantially improved residential structures Within A1-30, AE, and AH Zones have their lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above the BFE. [60.3 (c)(2)]			✓	✓	5.2-1(2) N/A
24. In A0 Zones, require that new and substantially improved residential structures have their lowest floor (including basement) at or above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the FIRMs depth number. [60.3(c)(7)]					5.2-2(1) Specific Standards, Nonresidential Construction
25. Require all new and substantially improved nonresidential structures within A1-30, AE, and AH Zones have their lowest floor (including basement) elevated or floodproofed to or above the BFE. [60.3 (c)(3)]			✓	✓	5.2-2(1)(iii)
26. Require that, for floodproofed non-residential structures, a registered professional architect or engineer certify that the design and methods of construction meet requirements at 60.3 (c)(4).			✓	✓	
Note: Item 24 is not required if community has no A0 zones.					

Item Description (Section reference of the NFIP Regulations follows)	a	b	c	d	Applicable Model Ordinance/Resolution Section
27. In A0 Zones, require that new and substantially improved non-residential structures have their lowest floor (including basement) elevated or floodproofed above the highest adjacent grade to at least as high as the FIRM's depth number. [60.3(c)(8)]					5.2-2(2) N/A
28. In Zones A0 and AH, require drainage paths around structures on slopes to guide water away from structures. [60.3(c)(11)]			✓	✓	5.2-2(2)
29. Require all manufactured homes to be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. [60.3(b)(8)]		✓	✓	✓	5.2-4 Manufactured Homes & Recreational Vehicles
30. Require that manufactured homes placed or substantially improved within A1-30, AH, and AE Zones—outside a manufactured home park or subdivision—be securely anchored and elevated so that the lowest floor is at or above the BFE. [60.3(c)(6)]			✓	✓	5.2-4(i) [ORC 3733.01, for manufactured home parks or subdivisions see ODH Rules]
31. In A1-30, AH, and AE Zones, all recreational vehicles to be placed on a site must be elevated and anchored or be on the site for less than 180 consecutive days or be fully licensed and highway ready. [60.3(c)(14)]			✓	✓	5.2-4
32. Require, for all new construction and substantial improvements, that fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage have permanent openings designed to allow the entry and exit of floodwaters in accordance with specifications of 60.3(c)(5).			✓	✓	5.2-5 Enclosures Below the Lowest Floor
33. Until a regulatory floodway is designated, no encroachment may increase the base flood level more than 1 foot. [60.3(c)(10)]			✓	✓	5.3-1 Areas with Floodways
34. In regulatory floodway, prohibit any encroachment unless hydrologic and hydraulic analysis proves that it would not increase flood levels during the base flood discharge. [60.3(d)(3)]			✓	✓	5.3-1
35. Variance section with evaluation criteria and insurance notice. [60.6(a)]	✓	✓	✓	✓	6.0 Variance Procedure [or 4.5 in old model]
36. Effective Date: ^{as provided by} <u>ORC</u> Adoption Date: <u>10/29/01</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓	Section 7.0
37. Signature of Appropriate Official and Certification.	✓	✓	✓	✓	
38. Public Hearing Date(s) (2 mandatory for counties)	<u>9/26/01</u>		<u>10/3/01</u>		Section 7.0
39. Publication in newspaper of record?	YES		NO		

Note: Items 27 & 28 are not required if community has no A0 zones.
Item 33 is not required if all streams have floodways designated.

CEO: Bill Seaman, Pres. Board of Commissioners Date of most recent CAV: 2/27/97 Map Level: 60.3(d)
 Local FPM: David Lynde, Dir. - Bldg. Dept. Replaces/Amends: 1999-475 Adopted: 10/29/01
215 N. Cross St. W. Union 45693
 Telephone #: 937
 Compliant?: Compliant with 60.3(d)
 Address: 110 West Main St.
W. Union, OH 45693-1395