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Ashtabula County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Updated 2026

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ASHTABULA COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



UPDATED 2026

ASHTABULA COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This section introduces the *Ashtabula County Hazard Mitigation Plan* and defines its purpose, scope, and authority.

Background

Natural, technological, and human-caused hazards have prompted disasters resulting in injury and death, damaged and destroyed property, and disrupted business and government functions across the nation. To lessen the effects of disasters, the county and municipal jurisdictions that comprise Ashtabula County all participated in this planning process to identify hazards and potential actions to mitigate vulnerability to those hazards.

Purpose

The purpose of this hazard mitigation plan is to identify and evaluate risks and vulnerabilities from hazards that affect Ashtabula County. With these risks and vulnerabilities identified, local officials can reduce loss of life, injuries, and limit future property and environmental damages, and economic disruptions by developing methods and strategies to mitigate, and where possible, eliminate such damages. Mitigation is an investment in the county's future safety, community resilience, and sustainability. Without mitigation, the same people, property, and community lifelines are affected repeatedly.

Scope

The *Ashtabula County Hazard Mitigation Plan* follows a planning methodology that includes public involvement, a risk assessment for various identified hazards, an inventory of critical facilities and at-risk areas and populations, a mitigation strategy for high-risk hazards, and a method to maintain and update the plan.

The plan is “multi-jurisdictional,” meaning it includes several jurisdictions (i.e., the county, cities, and villages) and encouraged whole-community involvement. The plan addresses the natural, technological, and human-caused hazards identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Ohio Emergency Management Agency (OEMA), and the local mitigation planning team. Hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and projects are discussed, as are project lead agencies and potential funding sources.

County and municipal stakeholders as well as other preparedness partners coordinated to prepare this plan update per federal requirements outlined in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K), which requires communities to maintain an updated hazard mitigation plan to remain eligible for mitigation funds made available through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). As such, this plan, dated 2025, serves as the official hazard mitigation plan for the 10 participating jurisdictions (and 27 associated townships), and it supersedes all previous versions.

Plan Authority

Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. requires that local jurisdictions develop and submit plans meeting the criteria outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR); Title 44: Emergency Management and Assistance, Part 201.6: Local Mitigation Plans (44 CFR 201.6). The plan has also been developed to satisfy the requirements contained in the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4001, et seq. The following table lists those requirements and identifies the sections of the plan fulfilling the guidance.

Table 1.0.1

44 CFR 201.6 Requirements in this Plan		
Section	Description	Section in Plan
§ 201.6	The local mitigation plan is the representation of the jurisdiction's commitment to reducing risks from natural hazards, serving as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources to reduce the effects of natural hazards. Local plans will also serve as the basis for the state to provide technical assistance and to prioritize project funding.	• Section 1.0 Introduction
§ 201.6(a)(4)	Multi-jurisdictional plans may be accepted, as appropriate, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process and has officially adopted the plan.	• Section 1.1 Documentation of the Planning Process • Appendix 7
§ 201.6(b)(1)	An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval.	• Section 1.1 Documentation of the Planning Process • Section 4.3 Continued Public Involvement
§ 201.6(b)(2)	An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia, and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process.	• Section 1.1 Documentation of the Planning Process

44 CFR 201.6 Requirements in this Plan		
Section	Description	Section in Plan
§ 201.6(b)(3)	Review and incorporate, if appropriate, existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.	• Section 1.3 Capabilities • Section 1.2 Description of the Planning Area • Section 2.3 Analyze Impacts • Section 4.2 Implementation through Existing Programs
§ 201.6(c)(1)	Documentation of the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.	• Section 1.1 Documentation of the Planning Process
§ 201.6(c)(2)	A risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards.	• Section 2.0 Risk Assessment
§ 201.6(c)(2)(i)	The risk assessment shall include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and the probability of future hazard events.	• Section 2.1 Identify Hazards • Section 2.2 Describe Hazards
§ 201.6(c)(2)(ii)	The risk assessment shall include a description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community. All plans approved after October 1, 2008, must also address NFIP-insured structures that have been repetitively damaged by floods.	• Section 2.2 Describe Hazards • Section 2.3 Vulnerability Summary
§ 201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A)	The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas;	• Section 2.2 Describe Hazards
§ 201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B)	The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of an estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate;	• Section 2.2 Describe Hazards
§ 201.6(c)(2)(ii)(c)	The risk assessment shall provide a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.	• Section 1.2 Description of the Planning Area • Section 2.4 Analyze Impacts
§ 201.6(c)(2)(iii)	For multi-jurisdictional plans, the risk assessment section must assess each jurisdiction's risks where they vary from the risks facing the entire planning area.	• Section 2.2 Describe Hazards

44 CFR 201.6 Requirements in this Plan		
Section	Description	Section in Plan
§ 201.6(c)(3)	A mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.	• Section 3.0 Mitigation Strategy
§ 201.6(c)(3)(i)	This section shall include a description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.	• Section 3.1 Mitigation Goals & Objectives
§ 201.6(c)(3)(ii)	This section shall include a section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure. All plans approved by FEMA after October 1, 2008, must also address the jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP, and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate.	• Section 3.2 Mitigation Actions
§ 201.6(c)(3)(iii)	This section shall include an action plan describing how the actions identified in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost-benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.	• Section 3.2 Mitigation Actions
§ 201.6(c)(3)(iv)	For multi-jurisdictional plans, there must be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.	• Section 3.2 Mitigation Actions
§ 201.6(c)(4)(i)	A plan maintenance process that includes a section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.	• Section 4.1 Monitoring, Evaluating & Updating the Plan
§ 201.6(c)(4)(ii)	A plan maintenance process that includes a process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.	• Section 4.2 Implementation through Existing Programs
§ 201.6(c)(4)(iii)	A plan maintenance process that includes discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.	• Section 4.3 Continued Public Involvement
§ 201.6(c)(5)	Documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan (e.g., City Council, County Commission, Tribal Council). For multi-jurisdictional plans, each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan must document that it has been formally adopted.	• Section 5.0 Appendix 7
§ 201.6(d)(1)	Plans must be submitted to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) for initial review and coordination. The State will then send the plan to the appropriate FEMA Regional Office for formal review and approval. Where the State point of contact for the FMA program is different from the SHMO, the SHMO will be responsible for coordinating the local plan reviews between the FMA point of contact and FEMA.	• Section 5.0 Appendix 7

44 CFR 201.6 Requirements in this Plan		
Section	Description	Section in Plan
§ 201.6(d)(3)	A local jurisdiction must review and revise its plan to reflect changes in development, progress in local mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities, and resubmit it for approval within five years in order to continue to be eligible for mitigation project grant funding.	• Section 3.1 Mitigation Goals & Objectives • Section 3.2 Mitigation Actions • Section 5.0 Appendix 2

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Documentation of the Planning Process

§ 201.6(c)(1)

Documentation of the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.

Every five (5) years, a community must review and revise its existing plan to reflect changes in development, progress in local mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities and resubmit it to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for approval. Ashtabula County, through the direction of the Ashtabula County Emergency Management Agency (ACEMA) as the coordinating entity began the process to update this plan in November of 2024; the ACEMA contracted the services of JH Consulting, LLC, of West Virginia, (the consultant) to aid in the process.

This plan is only as good as the process and people involved in its development. This plan has been developed to represent the current needs and values of Ashtabula County and to be useful for local officials and stakeholders. The consultant met with ACEMA to layout the process and timeline for the update and determine the agency, department, organization, and jurisdictional representatives who would serve as steering committee members.

1.1.1 Planning Steering Committee

This plan update was developed utilizing a tiered outreach strategy consisting of an overall steering committee, plan stakeholders, and the public. Ashtabula County utilized a “steering committee,” and the ACEMA, its consultant, and steering committee members interfaced with the individual participating jurisdictions, stakeholders, and the public separately as part of the outreach strategy. The steering committee approach allowed for more interaction between committee members and enabled more strategic discussions regarding implementing hazard mitigation and risk reduction in Ashtabula County. This plan update represents the collaborative work of elected and appointed governmental offices, business leaders, and local residents. The steering committee utilized for this plan update was organized by the consultant “JH Consulting, LLC,” by reaching out to agencies and organizations that participated in the previous plan update; as well as contacting several other local, and state level agencies and organizations.



During this process, as well as an attempt to obtain Emergency Actions Plans (EAPs) for each of the High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPDs) in Ashtabula County, the consultant reached out to an EAP Specialist with the ODNR-Division of Water, Dam Safety. The EAP Specialist was able to provide a copy of the EAP for certain dams to the Ashtabula County Emergency Management Agency (ACEMA).

The committee is comprised of key officials representing municipal, county, state, private entities, and the non-governmental sector with a stake in mitigation. The table below outlines the steering committee members that actively participated in the update of this plan.

Table 1.1.1

Steering Committee Members and Affiliations		
<i>Agency/Affiliation</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>
Ashtabula County Commission	Kathryn Whittington	Commissioner
Ashtabula County EMA	Mike Fitchet	Director
	Tim Settles	Deputy Director
	Corey Stickle	Planner/Trainer
	Alicen Limestoll	Planner/Trainer
	Debbie Riley	Administrative Assistant
Ashtabula County Floodplain Coordinator	Dave Strichko	Chief Building Official
Ashtabula County Engineer	Justin Cline	Engineering Manager
Ashtabula County Planning Department	Jake Brand	Director
Eastgate Regional Council of Governments	Grant Taylor	Safety Program Manager
Ashtabula County Auditor's Office	Scott Yamamoto	Auditor
Ashtabula Soil and Water Conservation District	Suzanne Westlake	District Technician
Ashtabula County – OSU Extension	Amanda Barnum	Educator
Western Reserve Land Conservancy	George Warnock	Land Steward-Eastern Region
Ashtabula County Health Department	Terrell Booker	Emergency Response Planner
Ashtabula County Medical Center	Roger Corlett	N/A
Ashtabula County Sheriff's Office	William Niemi	Sheriff
Ashtabula County Fire Chiefs Association	Ed Koziol	President
Ashtabula County Dept. of Environ. Services	Doug Starkey	Director
Aqua Ohio	Cathy Zegarac	Environ. Compliance Specialist II
Ashtabula County Transportation System	Carol Lennon	Program Manager
Ashtabula County Port Authority	Mark Winchell	Executive Director
Ashtabula County Community Action Agency	Laken Dowd	Program Services Coordinator
Ashtabula County Township Association	Debbie Browell	President
Ashtabula Area City Schools	Jessica Anderson	Board Member
Conneaut Area City Schools	Lori Riley	Superintendent
Geneva Area City Schools	Jennifer Chauby	Assistant Superintendent
Jefferson Local Schools	Jessica Mamais	Superintendent
Kent State University-Ashtabula	David Schultz	Business Services Administrator
City of Ashtabula	Shawn Gruber	Floodplain Administrator
City of Conneaut	Jennifer Hoover	Planning & Zoning Manager
City of Geneva	Joe Varckette	City Manager
	John Camper	Police Chief
Village of Andover	Richard Mead	Village Administrator
Village of Geneva-on-the-Lake	Jeremy Shaffer	Village Administrator

Steering Committee Members and Affiliations		
Agency/Affiliation	Name	Title
Village of Jefferson	Steve Murphy	Village Administrator
Village of North Kingsville	Terrance McConnell	Mayor
Village of Orwell	Scott Merlino	Fire Chief
Village of Roaming Shores	Mark Reed II	Village Administrator
Village of Rock Creek	Suzanne Hayes	Mayor
Saybrook Township	John Jyurovat	Fire Chief
Dam Owners	N/A	N/A
ODNR – Division of Water-Dam Safety	Melissa Menerey	EAP Specialist
ODNR – Division of Forestry	Jason Van Houten	Area 6 Forester
ODOT – District 4	Lauren Phillis, P.E.	Planning Engineer

Member of the committee and the public assisted with the overall development of the plan, to include reviews of drafts, informing the risk assessment, developing mitigation goals and projects, reporting information to other jurisdictional stakeholders. The committee came together four times throughout the process, as described below. See Appendix 1 for agendas, meeting minutes, etc.

Project Kickoff & Committee / Public Meeting #1

February 25, 2025 (In-Person @ Ashtabula County Emergency Management Agency EOC)

This meeting was held in-person at the Ashtabula County Emergency Management Agency's (ACEMA) Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Jefferson, Ohio. The meeting started at 1:00pm and lasted for approximately one hour, ending at 2:00pm, 21 individuals attended this meeting. The ACEMA, steering committee, members of the public, and their consultant (JH Consulting) worked together to establish a workflow for the project and to go over Ohio Emergency Management Agency (OEMA) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) planning requirements (i.e., Title 44 CFR, Part 201.6, Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; Section 104). The planning process to be utilized to update the plan was discussed and finalized, public involvement opportunities throughout the planning process was outlined, planning committee member responsibilities were identified, and the setting of schedules for future planning meetings was established.

This meeting gave steering committee members the opportunity to familiarize themselves with each other and an opportunity to review the 2019 plan. The primary action items for Committee Meeting #1 was to generate the overall mitigation goals and objectives for the 2025 update, and to discuss and approve the hazards to be included in the 2025 plan update. Following discussions amongst the committee members, and an in-depth review of the existing overarching

goals and objectives and a presentation of possible new mitigation goals that was considered by the steering committee, it was decided to keep the existing goals and objectives in place for this update. For further information on the goals and the process by which the committee updated the goals, refer to Section 3.1 Mitigation Goals.

The consultant presented a comprehensive list of hazards (i.e., natural, technological, and human-caused) along with information regarding total occurrences, period of occurrences, warning times, probability estimates, and previous disaster declarations for each hazard. The consultant, steering committee, and members of the public evaluated the comprehensive list of hazards and determinations were made as to which hazards should be included in the plan update. As a result, the 13 hazards included in the 2019 plan will remain in the 2025 plan update. The consultant noted a required revision per the Ohio Emergency Management Agency (OEMA) (i.e., changing “dam failure” to “dam/levee failure”). Following the presentation of hazards to consider, the committee decided to add the hazards of cyber incident, non-storm related utility failure, and invasive species, bringing the total hazards included in this plan update to 15.

ACEMA Director Fitchet noted that coastal erosion has become much worse over the past five years especially in and around Geneva-on-the-Lake and North Kingsville. Several committee members indicated that tornados and large brush fires have become more frequent and more intense over the past 10 years. Committee members noted that cyber incidents are quickly becoming priority concerns amongst local government entities, businesses, medical facilities, schools, etc.

Doug Britvec with JH Consulting, LLC introduced ideas for an outreach plan before adjourning the meeting. The public must have the opportunity to participate, both during plan development and when a draft is available. Doug suggested using online surveys for input as the plan is developed and public meetings to offer draft reviews.

The committee also discussed other plans (i.e., zoning ordinances, floodplain regulations, comprehensive plans, etc.) that jurisdictions may have that can be integrated into the mitigation plan update. The committee also reviewed the goals of the existing mitigation plan. Each goal was discussed and the committee agreed to leave the goals as they appear in the existing plan and possibly revisit as objectives and SMART projects are developed.

The committee and members of the public was given a homework assignment to review the existing asset inventory list and make necessary changes to the list (i.e., remove assets that no longer exist, and add new assets that have been built since the last update). Following an opportunity for general questions and answers, the meeting adjourned at 2:15 p.m.

Committee / Public Meeting 2

July 2, 2025 (Microsoft Teams Meeting Web Conference)

The second committee / public meeting was held online via a Microsoft Teams web conference. The meeting was held on Wednesday, July 2nd, and lasted approximately two hours from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. The main agenda item for this meeting was to assign status indicators to existing county mitigation projects. The existing mitigation projects were sent out to the committee via email prior to this meeting to allow them an opportunity to review the information prior to the meeting.

The contractor facilitated a discussion amongst committee members, who assigned status indicators to the existing mitigation projects for the county. The consultant read each mitigation project, allowed the committee to discuss each project, then a status (i.e., completed, deleted, deferred, or on-going) was assigned to each project. It was discovered that several of the existing mitigation projects were on-going, and a few were deleted due to lack of available funding.

Committee / Public Meeting 3

August 28th, 2025 (In-Person @ Ashtabula County Emergency Management Agency EOC)

The third committee / public meeting was in-person at the Ashtabula County Emergency Management Agency's (ACEMA) Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Jefferson, Ohio. The meeting was held on Thursday, August 28th, and lasted approximately one and a half hours from 1:00pm to 2:30pm. This meeting focused solely on the development of new mitigation projects to be included in the plan update. The committee and members of the public also developed new mitigation projects for each hazard identified in the plan across all jurisdictions of Ashtabula County and discussed the methodology that would be utilized to prioritize all mitigation projects included in this plan update. The contractor provided several sample mitigation projects for all the hazards included in the plan in an effort to generate discussion amongst steering committee members and the public. Individuals in attendance discussed the relevance of the sample mitigation projects presented and utilized information from the samples to develop a few of their own mitigation projects. A few new mitigation projects were developed as a result of this meeting and are included in Section 3.2 of the plan.

The contractor presented the methodology that would be utilized for the prioritization of the newly identified mitigation projects. Individuals discussed this methodology and agreed to

utilize the scoring method proposed by the consultant which was focused around the STAPLEE method to prioritize the newly developed and ongoing mitigation projects.

The consultant then advised all committee members to start thinking about changes they would like to see made to the Plan Maintenance section of the plan as this would be the main topic of discussion for the next committee meeting.

The entire process to update and assigning status indicators to existing mitigation projects and identifying new mitigation projects was repeated with each of the 10 participating municipalities (i.e., the cities of Ashtabula, Conneaut, and Geneva, as well as the villages of Andover, GOTL, Jefferson, North Kingsville, Orwell, Roaming Shores, and Rock Creek) individually.

Committee Meeting 4

January 12, 2026 (In-Person @ Ashtabula County Emergency Management Agency EOC)

The fourth and final committee meeting was held in-person at the Ashtabula County EOC. The meeting was held on Monday, January 12th, and lasted approximately one half hour from 9:30am to 10:00am. There were two main agenda items for this meeting: a discussion regarding the plan maintenance process to be utilized moving forward, and a discussion regarding the plan adoption process.

The steering committee recognized the importance of a plan maintenance process as an opportunity to support networking amongst key stakeholders. Jurisdictional representatives on the steering committee often change, these discussions offer a prime opportunity to orient new members to what mitigation is, how the plan works, etc. The committee agreed to a maintenance process that involves each of the participating jurisdictions conducting an annual review of identified mitigation projects, a review of the asset inventory list for their specific jurisdiction and making notes regarding the occurrence of any natural hazard events along with the impacts of those events on their jurisdiction.

The consultant also discussed the plan adoption process with committee members. The consultant informed committee members that they would be contacted regarding the adoption of the plan for their jurisdiction once the plan had received Approved Pending Adoption (APA) status. It was explained that all participating jurisdictions must officially adopt the plan to be covered by the plan. The consultant informed committee members that sample Adoption/Resolutions would be sent to each participating jurisdiction, and that they would be required to execute the

Adoption/Resolution in the same manner as they would for any official document or proclamation for their jurisdiction.

1.1.2 Jurisdictional Involvement

All of the jurisdictions within Ashtabula County participated in the update to this plan. All cities, villages, townships, and the county had the opportunity to provide input for the plan in the following ways.

- Attending in-person and virtual meetings
- Completing the online capabilities survey and public survey
- Updating their mitigation project lists (which could include updating status of existing projects or adding new projects)
- Updated asset inventory listing
- Providing information for the plan to ACEMA or the consultant via phone or email

The following table identifies what activities jurisdictions completed.

Table 1.1.2

Ashtabula County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2025 Update) Jurisdictional Participation								
Community		Attended Planning Meetings	Online Capability Survey	Projects Update	Added New Projects	Provided Info to ACEMA or Consultant	Promoted Public Involve	Overall Participation Assessment
Ashtabula	County	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Andover	Village	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
Ashtabula	City	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Conneaut	City	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Geneva	City	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Geneva-on-the-Lake	Village	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
Jefferson	Village	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
North Kingsville	Village	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
Orwell	Village	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
Roaming Shores	Village	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Rock Creek	Village	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES

1.1.3 Public Involvement

Ashtabula County involved the public through the use of online surveys, in person public involvement was encouraged at in-person and virtual planning meetings. Online, partners promoted a public survey at the beginning of the planning process that asked residents about their views on hazards, their support for various mitigation actions, and their level of personal

preparedness. The steering committee and ACEMA began posting the public survey in mid-March 2025; the survey was open until December 1, 2025. In total, 148 individuals completed the survey. The public felt most concerned about the following hazards; severe winter storms, severe thunderstorms, flooding, cyber incidents, and non-storm related utility failures (approximately 39% of respondents indicated they were “concerned” about these hazards), approximately 24% of respondents indicated they were “very concerned” with regards to severe winter storms, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, and public health emergencies. Residents were the least concerned about dam failure, coastal erosion, earthquake, and wildfire. References to the results of the survey appear in subsequent sections below, as applicable to the topic of discussion.

Once drafts of each section of the plan were completed they were emailed to the steering committee and the public for review and comment, and feedback was received via email. Breaking the plan into manageable chunks was believed to make it easier for the public to understand and provide feedback. This was done in an effort to obtain further local context for inclusion into the plan, and to assist with the identification of potential mitigation projects.

The ACEMA regularly maintains a copy of the county’s current mitigation plan on its website. When the county completed the final draft of the 2025 update, the updated document replaced the existing (i.e., 2019) version on the website. At the time of that change, ACEMA staff posted a social media update inviting followers to review the updated plan and to submit comments via email directly to the agency.

An email was sent to each of the five surrounding counties Emergency Management Agencies prior to starting the plan update to inform them that the Ashtabula County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation plan was in the process of being updated, and asked them to provide information regarding any hazards that may originate in their county that would impact Ashtabula County and conversely, if there were any hazard that originate in Ashtabula County that could impact their county. An email was also sent to each of the surrounding county EMAs once a draft of the plan was complete, informing them that a copy of the plan was available on the ACEMA website for their review and comment.

1.1.5 Previous Versions

The Ashtabula County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was originally developed in 2005, and required five-year updates were conducted in 2012, and 2019.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.2 Description of the Planning Area

The description of the planning area contextualizes the remainder of this document. It provides background information on the areas of the county that are impacted by various hazards and serves as a foundation for mitigation decisions.

1.2.1 Ashtabula County Details

This first sub-section provides demographics and other details of the county. It includes unincorporated areas as well as municipal areas.

Ashtabula County was established on June 7, 1807. The name “Ashtabula” is an anglicized spelling of the Iroquois Indian word “Hash-tah-buh-lah,” meaning “river of many fish.” The Village of Jefferson serves as the county seat. The county includes 10 municipalities, three cities and seven villages as listed in Table 1.2.1 and displayed graphically on the map below (Figure 1.2.1).

Table 1.2.1

Ashtabula County Jurisdictions	
<i>Political Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Type</i>
Ashtabula	City
Andover	Village
Conneaut	City
Geneva	City
Geneva-on-the-Lake	Village
Jefferson*	Village
North Kingsville	Village
Orwell	Village
Roaming Shores	Village
Rock Creek	Village

* Denotes county seat

Geography

Ashtabula County is located in the northeastern most corner of the State of Ohio (see Figure 1.2.1). The county is bordered by 28 miles of Lake Erie shoreline on the north, other contiguous borders include Erie and Crawford Counties (PA) to the east, Trumbull County to the south, Geauga County to the west, and Lake County to the northwest.

Ashtabula County is the state’s largest county with regards to area by far, accounting for over 3% of the State of Ohio’s total area. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 1,368 square miles, of which 702 square miles is land and 666 square miles is water. The county has a population density of 138 persons per square mile. The smallest municipality in the county with regards to land area is Rock Creek Village at 0.89 square miles; conversely, the largest municipality in the county with regards to land area is Conneaut City which covers 26.5 square miles.

Figure 1.2.1



The county sits at a general elevation of 689 feet above sea level, with its lowest elevation of 455 feet along the shores of Lake Erie. Its highest elevation is 1,191 feet at Owens Mound, just west of Andover. Ashtabula County is composed of two eco-region types. The northern shoreline is the Erie Lake Plain which consists of nearly level coastal strip of lacustrine deposits punctuated by beach ridges and swales. Its lake-modified climate sets it apart from other nearby eco-regions, and its annual growing season is often several weeks longer than inland areas. Urban industrial sites, ports, fruit and vegetable farms, and nurseries have developed on the plain. Mosquito Creek/Pymatuning Lowlands comprise the remainder of the county. Poor drainage, wetlands, low-gradient streams, and moisture tolerant woodlands characterize the eco-region. It is nearly flat and underlain by clay till and fine lacustrine deposits. Originally, beech forests were common in this area, but today dairy farms and woodlots are more predominant.

Ashtabula County's topography is flat and open to gently sloping with considerable inland wetland forests, which offers limited protection against tornadoes and strong straight-line winds off of Lake Erie. The land cover in Ashtabula County is comprised mostly of forest (40.79%), other large land uses include pasture (17.81%), cultivated crops (14.61%), wetlands (12.39%) and lower intensity developed (9.68%)

The county is home to four scenic rivers; the Ashtabula River, East and West Branches of the Ashtabula River and the Conneaut River. Ashtabula County has four major drainage basins. The Ashtabula River, Conneaut River, Grand River Watershed, and Pymatuning River. The major streams that drain into the Ashtabula River are the East and West Branches. Larger streams that drain into the Grand River watershed include Mill, Rock, and Tree Bothers Creeks. Shenango and Mosquito Creeks are the larger streams that drain into the Pymatuning River.

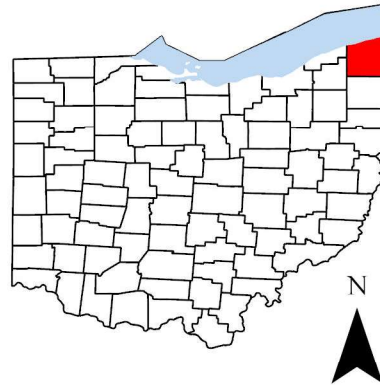
Figure 1.2.2



Scenic Ashtabula River, Ohio

Cities & Villages

	Andover
	Ashtabula
	Conneaut
	Geneva
	Geneva-on-the-Lake
	Jefferson
	North Kingsville
	Orwell
	Roaming Shores
	Rock Creek



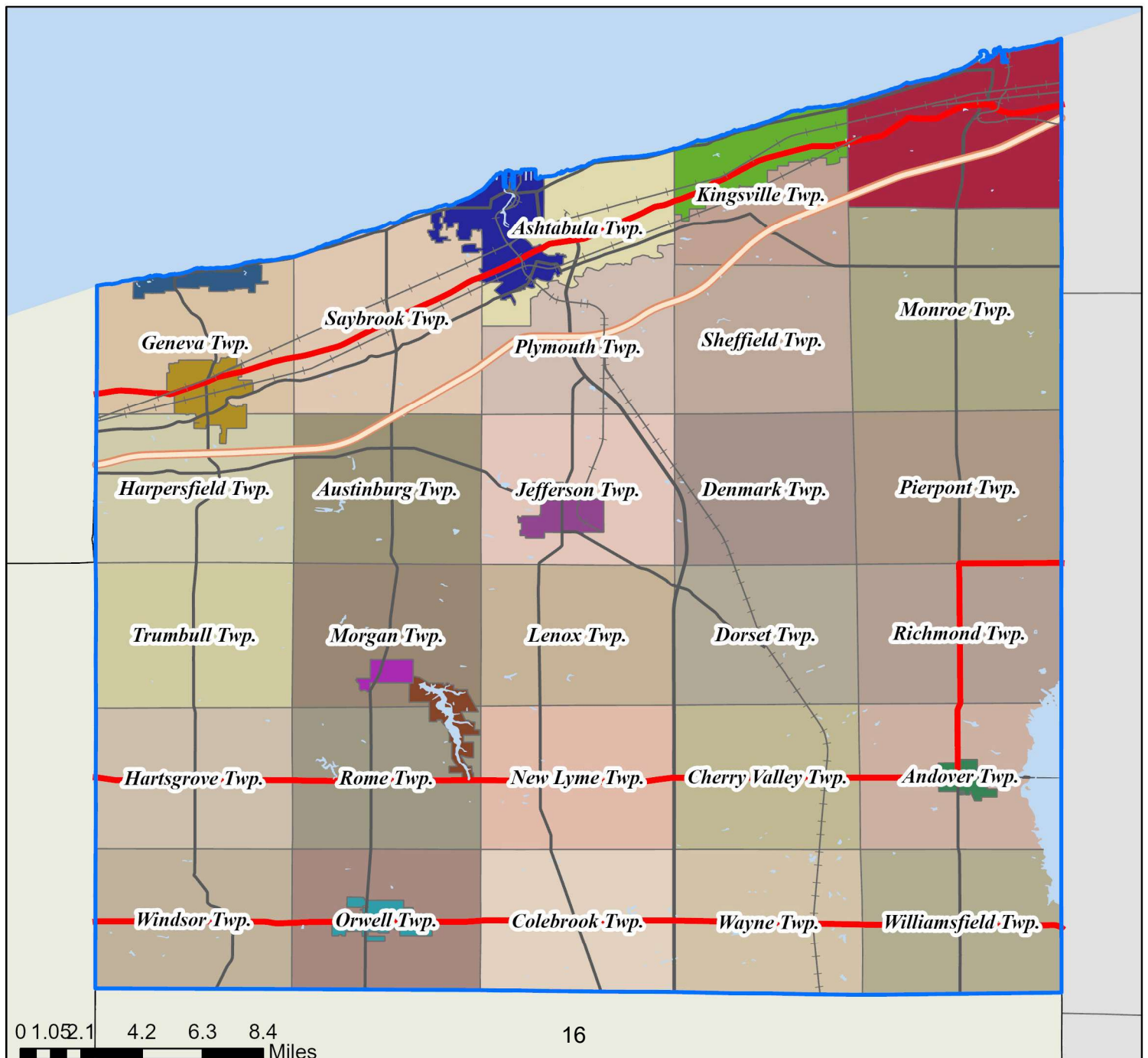
ASHTABULA COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

**Figure 1.2.3:
Municipal Areas**

Data Source(s):
ODOT



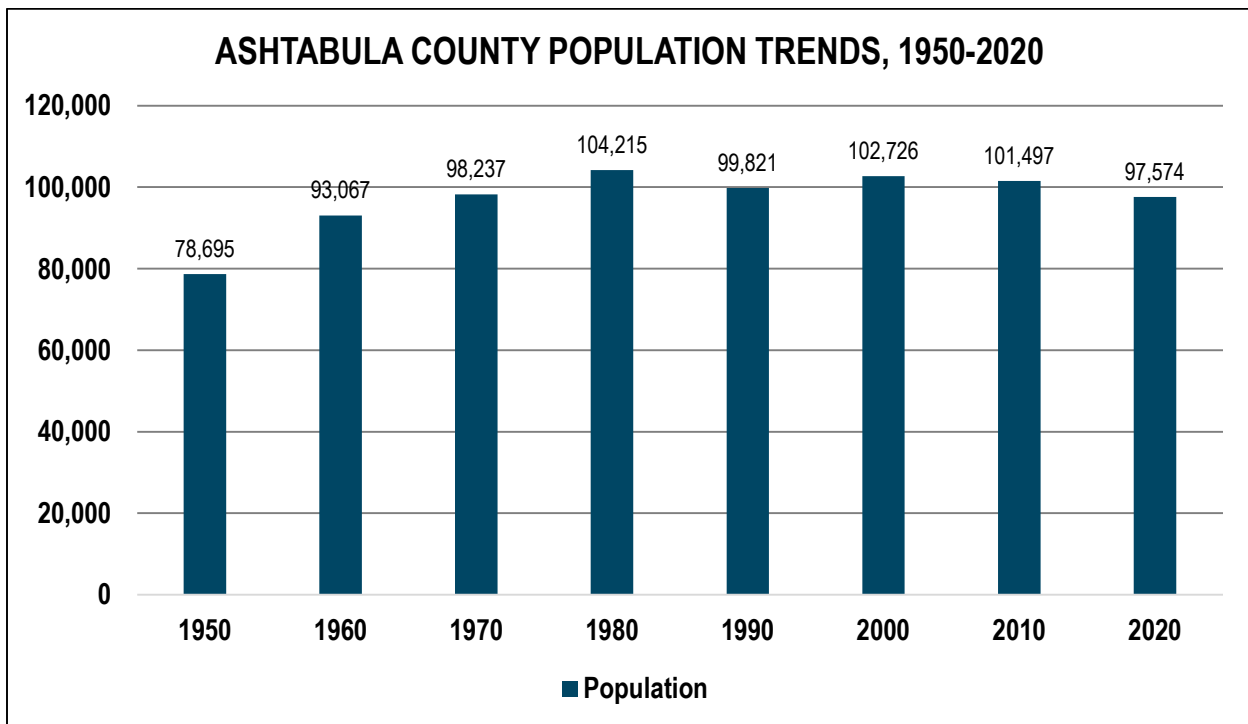
DISCLAIMER: Data is meant for use as reference only. Some sources may be intended to be used at national or regional scales and are thus used beyond their original intent for demonstrative purposes.



Demographics

Population and demographic data provide baseline information for assessing the potential magnitude of hazards and can support trend analysis in potentially vulnerable populations. Though the totals for individual decennial Census counts have fluctuated, Ashtabula County's population has increased by nearly 20,000 since 1950. The population peaked in 1980 at 104,215 and has seen a slight decrease over the last four decades.

Figure 1.2.4



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (i.e., various decennial Census products available online)

According to 2024 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau the population of Ashtabula County is 96,906. The current population density of the county is 138 persons per square mile. Because Ashtabula County's boundaries are set and the population is decreasing, population density has also decreased. The population density within the incorporated areas of the county is higher than in the rural areas. Approximately 49% (47,484 people) of the county's population lives within the cities and villages which constitutes only 8.3% of the total land area. In fact, approximately 31% of the county's population lives in the cities of Ashtabula and Conneaut alone. Though population density in areas outside of the municipalities is lower, due to the size of the county's overall land area, the population living outside of the municipalities is still approximately 51% (49,422 people). The median age of Ashtabula County is 42.7, which is higher

than the State of Ohio's median age of 39.6. Rock Creek is the municipality with the youngest median age at 33.3, while Andover Village has the oldest median age at 57.4. Census figures also indicate that there are 46,598 housing units in the county creating an average of 2.08 persons per household. Approximately 6.8% (6,600) individuals speak a language other than English at home.

Approximately 87.5% of the population in the county has at least a high school diploma or GED, which is slightly lower than the statewide percentage of 91.6%. The average Median Household Income (MHI) in Ashtabula County is \$55,507, below the state MHI of \$69,680 and considerably below the national median. Approximately 18% of families are living below the poverty line. Table 1.2.2 illustrates this and other basic demographic data for Ashtabula County (U.S. Census 2020).

As stated prior, there are 10 municipalities within Ashtabula County. The demographics for these municipalities are shown in Table 1.2.3 below. All data are from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 1.2.2

Ashtabula County Demographics	
Total Population (2024 estimates)	96,906
Male	49,519
Female	47,387
Total Housing Units	46,598
Percent high school diploma or higher	87.5%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.0%
Median Household Income	\$55,507
Families below poverty level	17.8%
Unemployment Rate (Sept. 2023)	5.6%

Source: U.S. Census, 2020

Table 1.2.3

Ashtabula County & Municipal Demographics														
	Population (2024 Est.)	White	African American	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian	Hispanic or Latino	Veteran	65+	Under 18	Housing Units	MHI ¹	Persons in Poverty	Pop. Per Mile
Ashtabula County	96,906	89,347	4,070	388	485	97	4,942	7,000	19,963	21,029	46,598	\$55,507	17.8%	138
Ashtabula City	17,975	13,273	1,608	75	49	3	2,234	1,474	3,271	4,026	8,622	\$43,782	31.6%	2,313
Conneaut City	12,318	10,322	1,198	23	44	4	325	1,121	1,922	2,476	5,515	\$50,585	21.5%	466
Geneva City	5,924	5,237	90	16	40	0	389	735	1,232	1,191	2,775	\$48,357	20.4%	1,452
Andover Village	972	899	10	1	1	0	13	121	340	127	462	\$54,821	18.6%	689
Geneva-on-the-Lake Village	916	795	10	0	3	0	48	109	226	135	1,146	\$45,665	16.9%	416
Jefferson Village	3,226	3,049	30	1	8	1	64	287	1,065	523	1,450	\$47,469	12.5%	1,270
North Kingsville Village	2,742	2,487	28	0	35	0	89	420	902	450	1,284	\$68,214	7.6%	309
Orwell Village	1,533	1,457	12	4	8	0	21	164	187	343	724	\$43,670	27.2%	774
Roaming Shores Village	1,586	1,474	25	0	9	0	21	155	268	355	857	\$98,393	5.5%	721
Rock Creek Village	667	612	19	1	2	0	25	43	78	159	287	\$50,417	21.1%	749

Source: US Census Bureau (Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Incorporated Places in Ohio: April 1, 2023, to July 1, 2024)

US Census Bureau (QuickFacts) & Census Designated Place (CDP) Search

Note: ¹ – Median Household Income (MHI)

As illustrated in the table above Ashtabula City is the most populace municipality in the county and Rock Creek Village is the least populace municipality in the county. Rock Creek Village has the lowest percentage of people over the age of 65 at 11.7%, while Andover Village has the highest at 35.0%. The more densely populated jurisdictions of the county include; Ashtabula City, Geneva City, and Jefferson Village.

Transportation Network

Ashtabula County's transportation infrastructure consists of roadway, railway, airway, and waterway elements.

Roadway Network

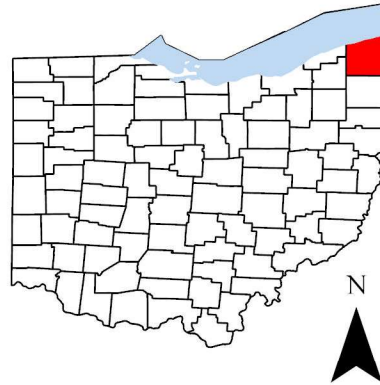
Ashtabula County has a well-established roadway network that connects the county to surrounding regions and facilitates both local and regional transportation. The county contains 28.68 miles of interstate highway, 85.65 miles of U.S. highways, 249.82 miles of state highways, and 1,250.31 miles of county, township, and municipal highways. The arterial routes throughout the county include Interstate 90, U.S. Routes 6, 20, 322, and State Routes 2 and 84, which traverse the county east-west. State Routes 7, 11, 45, 193, and 534 run north-south. Many sections of these roadways are four-lane, divided highways.

Other components of Ashtabula County's highway infrastructure include State Routes 167, 307, and 531 which travel east-west, and State Route 46 which travels north-south. The transportation infrastructure is sufficient to meet the needs of most of the county's current population, though there are villages and municipalities with limited access. The Ashtabula County Transportation System (ACTS) provides mass transit throughout the county and operates three bus routes: the Harbor Blue Line, Harbor Green Line, and the Uptown Red Line. The system operates between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. from Monday to Saturday. Figure 1.2.5 is a map that illustrates the county's roadway infrastructure.

Table 1.2.4

Ashtabula County Roadway Infrastructure	
Interstate 90	State Route 84
U.S. Route 6	State Route 85
U.S. Route 20	State Route 86
U.S. Route 322	State Route 167
State Route 7	State Route 193
State Route 11	State Route 307
State Route 45	State Route 531
State Route 46	State Route 534

-  Interstates
-  US Routes
-  State Routes
-  Miscellaneous Roads



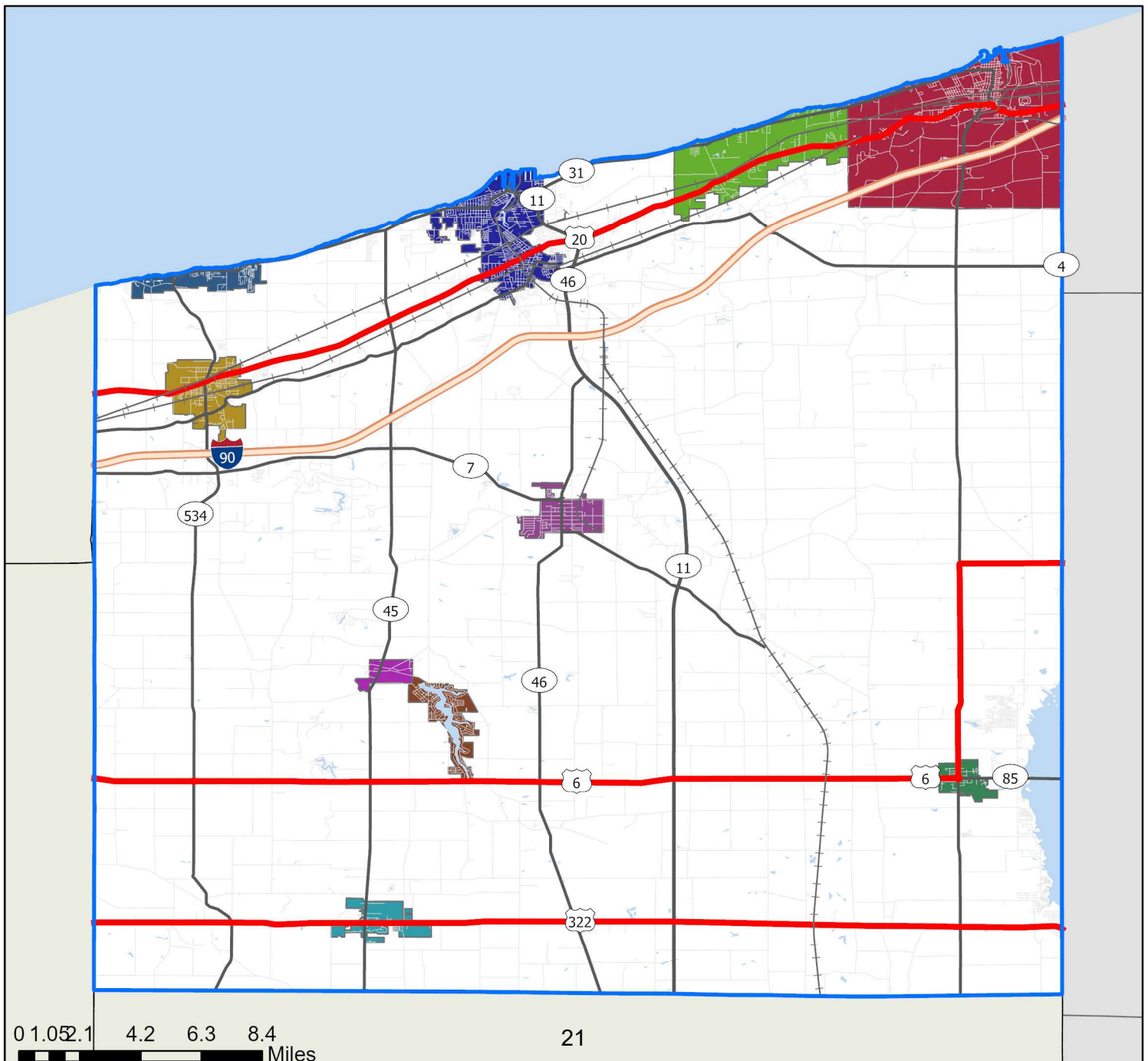
ASHTABULA COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

**Figure 1.2.5:
Highway Infrastructure**

Data Source(s):
U.S. Census (Tiger Data)



DISCLAIMER: Data is meant for use as reference only. Some sources may be intended to be used at national or regional scales and are thus used beyond their original intent for demonstrative purposes.



Railway

Railways are also a critical part of the county's transportation infrastructure and are dominated by freight operations. Two CSX lines traverse the county. One line enters Ashtabula County from Trumbull County, passing west of Andover and east of Jefferson while running largely parallel with State Route 11 on its way to Ashtabula Harbor. The other CSX line crosses the northern portion of the county on its way from Erie, Pennsylvania to Cleveland, Ohio. It passes through several municipalities

including Conneaut, North Kingsville, Ashtabula, and Geneva. There is also a Norfolk Southern line that parallels this northern CSX line, and it passes through or near the same municipalities. Two short line railroads also operate in the county. The Bessemer and Lake Erie (B&LE) enters the county from Erie, Pennsylvania, and circles to Conneaut Harbor before re-entering Erie County, Pennsylvania. The Ashtabula Carson & Jefferson (AC&J) runs north from Jefferson Village, ties into a CSX line, and continues toward Ashtabula Harbor.

Figure 1.2.6



Railroad Bridge that collapsed, 1879

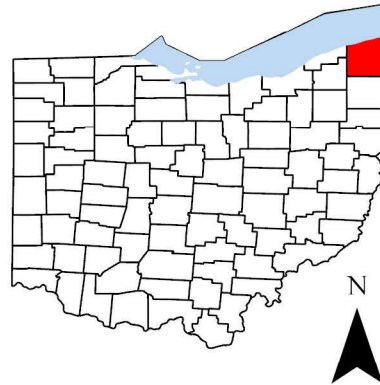
In 1876, the luxury train *The Pacific Express*, departed Erie's Union Depot for Chicago to celebrate the new year; however, the train never reached its destination. Known as the Ashtabula Disaster, it was the deadliest and most notorious bridge failure of the 19th Century and a transforming event in American History. On December 29, 1879, during a raging blizzard an all-iron railroad bridge collapsed sending train No. 5 – *The Pacific Express*, plummeting 70 feet into a frozen river. Of the 170 souls onboard, only 75 survived.

ASHTABULA COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

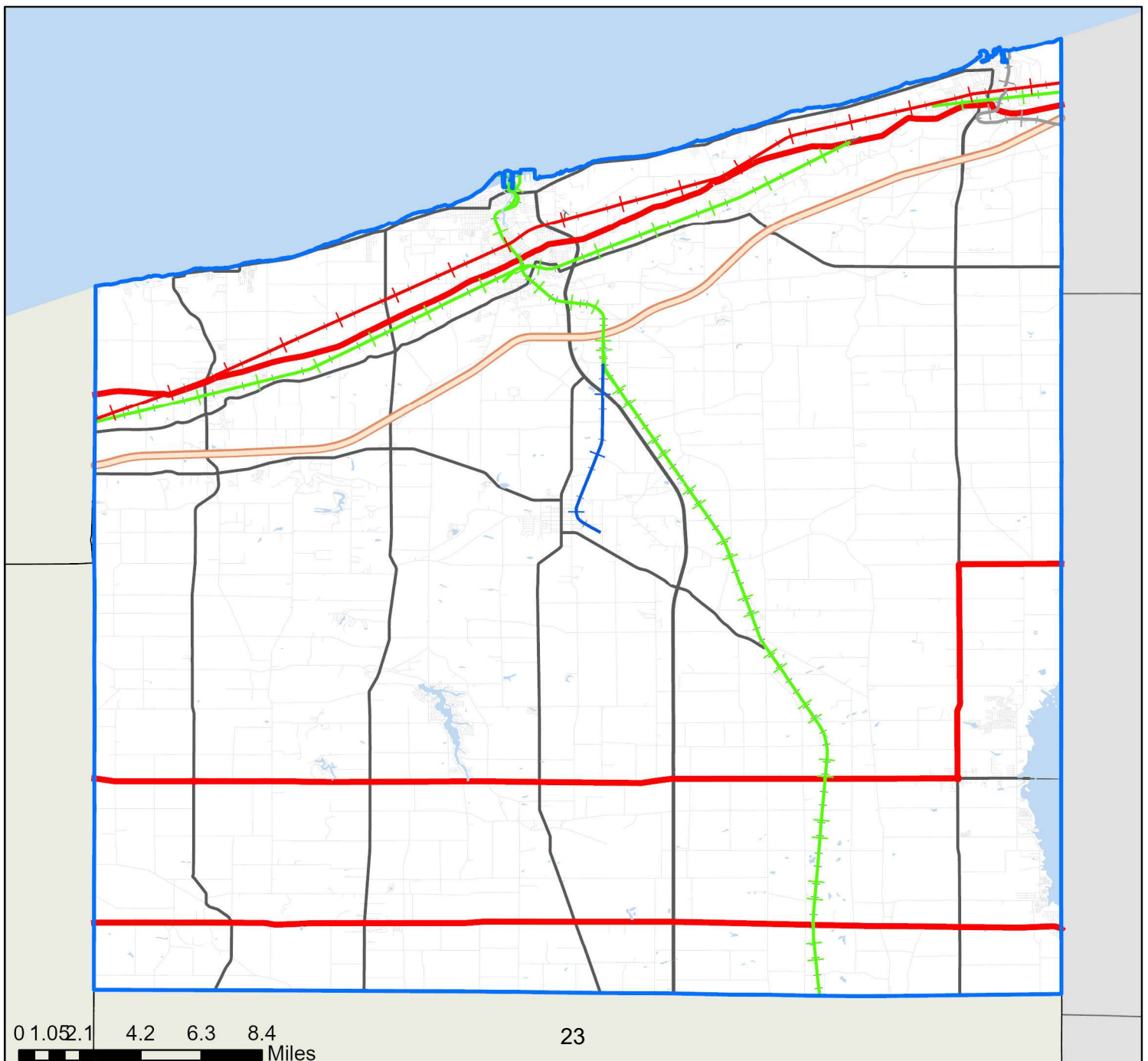
**Figure 1.2.7:
Railway Infrastructure**

Data Source(s):
U.S. Census (Tiger Data)

-  Ashtabula, Carson & Jefferson RR
-  Bessemer & Lake Erie RR
-  CSX Transportation
-  Norfolk Southern RR



DISCLAIMER: Data is meant for use as reference only. Some sources may be intended to be used at national or regional scales and are thus used beyond their original intent for demonstrative purposes.



Airway

Four international airports are within a short distance of Ashtabula County: Erie International Airport (ERI), Cleveland Hopkins International Airport (CLE), Akron Fulton International Airport (AKR), and Pittsburgh International Airport (PIT). Two regional airports are also close to Ashtabula County (i.e., Youngstown-Warren Regional Airport [YNG] and Akron-Canton Regional Airport [CAK]) which provide general and commercial aviation. The Northeast Ohio Regional Airport (HZY) is approximately four miles northeast of the Village of Jefferson, situated approximately 10 miles south of Lake Erie and close to Interstate 90 and State Route 11. It is a jet-capable, general aviation airport offering access to economic and recreational opportunities. The airport has one runway with a grooved asphalt surface, measuring 5,900 by 100 feet. There are several small public and private airstrips throughout the county.

Waterway

Ashtabula County benefits significantly from its location along the shores of Lake Erie, which forms the county's northern border. There are two deep-water ports along Ashtabula County's Lake Erie coastline. **Figure 1.2.8**

Ashtabula Harbor in the City of Ashtabula and Conneaut Harbor in the City of Conneaut. Lake boats and large commercial vessels have access to docks in the Ashtabula Harbor via Kinder Morgan, R.W. Sidley, and Norfolk Southern. The Conneaut Marina is the home of hundreds of boats, with dockage space for boats up to 30 feet in length. This waterway serves as a primary



Port Conneaut Marina – Conneaut, OH

conduit for transporting bulk goods such as coal, steel, chemicals, and agricultural products. This waterway plays a crucial role in reducing transportation costs for bulk commodities and strengthening the regional economy.

Utilities

The Illuminating Company, which is a part of FirstEnergy Corp. is the primary electric utility serving Ashtabula County as well as other parts of Northeast Ohio. Aqua Ohio provides water service to the county, including the City of Geneva and the Village of Rock Creek. Dominion East Ohio is the primary natural gas service provider in the county. The Ashtabula County Department of Environmental Services (ACDES) operates four wastewater treatment plants, over 70 miles of sanitary sewer collection mains, and numerous lift stations under the authority of the County Commissioners and regulatory requirements of the Ohio EPA.

Broadband internet service is available throughout the majority of Ashtabula County. According to the U.S. Census Bureau approximately 85.8% of households have a broadband internet subscription. One of the top 10 priority goals in the 2021 Ashtabula County Comprehensive Plan is to implement recommendations of the 2021 broadband feasibility study.

Economy

Ashtabula County has a diverse employment sector characterized by a mix of industries. According to 2024 information from the Ohio Department of Development the largest areas of employment are manufacturing, education and health services, trade, transportation, and utilities. Metropolitan cities located within proximity to Ashtabula County include Youngstown, OH (37 miles); Cleveland, OH (53 miles) and Pittsburgh, PA (90 miles). Ashtabula County is part of the Cleveland, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Ashtabula County contains a sizeable agricultural economy. There are 134,274 acres of farmland in the county. Approximately 1,034 farms are active, with total cash receipts of \$81,259,000. Significantly, though, the average per farm is \$78,587 (Ohio Department of Development, n.d.). Dairy production, cattle, and grain commodities contribute to the local agriculture economy. Vineyards, nurseries, tree farms, orchards, and specialty agriculture production also contribute heavily. The areas unique microclimate produced by Lake Erie allows the orchard and vineyard crops to retain a longer growing season. The local economy has benefited through increased tourism due to festivals and special events held at wineries and farmers markets. The county is home to several tourist attractions, including one of the county's greatest assets, its location along the Lake Erie shoreline which contributes to the local economy. The county's unemployment rate of 5.6% is slightly higher than that of the states, which is 4.5%, and approximately 17.8% of the county's population is below the poverty line, which is also higher than the state's percentage of 13.3.

Table 1.2.5

Notable Employers – Ashtabula County	
Ashtabula Area City Schools	Kennametal Inc.
Ashtabula County Government	KraftMaid Cabinetry
Ashtabula County Medical Center	Molder Fiber Glass Companies
CW Ohio	Premix Inc.
General Aluminum Manufacturing Company	University Hospitals - Conneaut
INEOS Pigments	

Source: Ohio Department of Development, 2024

Education System

Ashtabula County's education system is overseen by the Ashtabula County Educational Service Center (ACESC) which provides leadership, support services, and resources to the county's public schools. The education system in Ashtabula County comprises several districts, including Ashtabula Area City Schools, Buckeye Local Schools, Conneaut Area City Schools, Geneva Area City Schools, Grand Valley Local Schools, Jefferson Local Schools, and Pymatuning Valley Local Schools, serving students from pre-kindergarten through grade 12.

The system consists of 31 public schools at which 11,815 students attend, and 823 teachers instruct, as well as five private schools, and the Ashtabula County Technical & Career Campus (A-Tech). The graduation rate among students throughout Ashtabula County is 86.3%. There is currently one four-year public college branch (Kent State University at Ashtabula) in the City of Ashtabula with a reported enrollment of 1,128 students. According to the U.S. Census Bureau 87.5% of Ashtabula County's population has a high school diploma, and 16% has obtained a bachelor's degree.

Healthcare System

Ashtabula County has a diverse healthcare system that serves both its urban centers and rural communities and includes hospitals, specialty clinics, urgent care centers, rehabilitation centers, and public health services. There are approximately 80 physicians in the county.

Ashtabula County's healthcare system is centered around Ashtabula County Medical Center (ACMC), a not-for-profit, community-oriented hospital affiliated with Cleveland Clinic that serves the people of Ashtabula County and the surrounding areas in Northeastern Ohio and Northwestern Pennsylvania. Several health care facilities serve Ashtabula County. Currently, there are three registered hospitals with 284 available beds (i.e., Ashtabula County Medical

Center, UH Geneva Medical Center, and University Hospitals Conneaut Medical Center), six licensed residential care facilities with 322 available beds, and 12 licensed nursing homes with 1,008 available beds (Ohio Department of Development, n.d.).

The Ashtabula County Health Department is a public health agency that serves most of the communities and townships in the county. Ashtabula City and Conneaut City also maintain public health departments.

Figure 1.2.9



Ashtabula County Medical Center (ACMC) – Ashtabula, OH

The rate of insurance coverage plays a part in the accessibility of healthcare among a population. The majority of residents in Ashtabula County have health insurance. Approximately 91% of residents aged 0 to 64 are insured. This is slightly below the state rate of insured individuals, which is 92.6%. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 13% of Ashtabula County's population under the age of 65 suffers with a disability.

Climate

Ashtabula County has a continental-type climate, predominantly influenced by air from the west and north. The county, like much of Ohio, has four distinct seasons. There is considerable variation in seasonal temperatures, with none of the temperatures considered severe. The climate of Ashtabula County is seasonal, with wet stormy springs, warm summers, colorful falls, and cold, snowy winters. Severe weather, such as thunderstorms, tornadoes, significant snowstorms, are not uncommon in the region. A key feature of the area is a unique micro-climate created by Lake Erie and a geological ridge to the south of the lake. The Grand River Valley's proximity to Lake Erie effectively circulates warmer air, which results in a reduction in the threat of frost in the spring and extends the growing season.

The average temperature in January is 18°F, and the July average temperature is 81°F. Precipitation is relatively consistent throughout the year, with an annual average of 42 inches of rain and 84 to 100 inches of snow. The area typically receives a considerable amount of snow, especially during the winter months, with lake-effect snow being a prominent feature. Ashtabula County is part of the Southeastern Lake Erie Snowbelt, areas north of Interstate 90 often receives significantly more snow than areas south of the interstate.

Attractions

The county is known for its Grand River Valley, Ohio Wine Country, and recreational opportunities like fishing (i.e., steelhead, walleye, and perch) and exploring covered bridges. Ashtabula County is blessed with an abundance of natural areas and parks that provide public access to enjoy the natural surroundings. Over 30 wineries throughout the region feature fine wines produced from vineyards that grow over 65% of Ohio's grapes.

Figure 1.2.10



South River Vineyard in Geneva

Ashtabula County is home to 18 covered bridges the most in Ohio, to include the longest and shortest in the United States. The 613-foot long Smolen-Gulf Bridge, spanning the Ashtabula River, is the longest covered bridge in the United States. The 18-foot long West Liberty Street Covered Bridge (opened in 2011), spanning Cowles Creek in Geneva, is the shortest covered bridge in the United States. The Callender Road Covered Bridge was lost in the Great Flood of 1913.

Figure 1.2.11



Smolen Gulf Covered Bridge (613ft long) – America's Longest Covered Bridge

Geneva-on-the-Lake, located on Lake Erie in northwest Ashtabula County, was developed in 1869 as a resort community. It is recognized as Ohio's first summer resort. Geneva-on-the-Lake's "The Strip" includes restaurants, wineries, arcades, amusement rides, and many other attractions.

Figure 1.2.12



Geneva-on-the-Lake "The Strip"

The city of Ashtabula features the Ashtabula Harbor Lift Bridge, a bascule-style lift bridge build in 1925. The bride is the only one of its kind in Ohio, and one of just five in the entire country. Other attractions include Geneva State Park which is a 698-acre park and the easternmost state park on Ohio's Lake Erie

shore. The park offers a multitude of recreational uses to include campgrounds, beaches, marina, boat ramps, 7.5 miles of multiuse (i.e., hiking, biking, snowmobiling) trails through mature woodlands, marshlands, and wetlands. There are a total of 8,583 acres of state parks, local parks, and forests in the county.

Figure 1.2.13

There are several seasonal festivals held throughout the county including the Ashtabula County Fair, the Covered Bridge Festival, D-Day Conneaut, Geneva Grape Jamboree, the Wine & Walleye Festiva, Thunder of the Strip, and the Ohio Fairy Garden Festival.



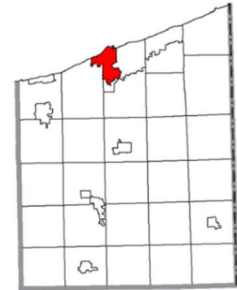
Ashtabula Harbor Lift Bridge

1.2.2 Jurisdictions (Municipalities)

This section provides demographics and other general details for each of the participating municipal jurisdiction in Ashtabula County.

Ashtabula City

The City of Ashtabula is situated in northcentral Ashtabula County at the mouth of the Ashtabula River on the shores of Lake Erie. The city stretches across Ashtabula and Saybrook Townships. The Ashtabula area receives a considerable amount of snow throughout the winter, with the average snowfall being 68 inches. Much of the snow comes from lake-effect snow bands from the Great Lakes.



The site of Ashtabula was settled by European Americans in 1803 and was later incorporated in 1891. The area was developed as a port for trade and contained several stops on the Underground Railroad as refugee slaves took ships across Lake Erie to Canada. Ashtabula City has a total area of 7.93 square miles, of which 7.77 square miles is land and 0.16 square miles is water. The general elevation of the city is 640 feet. Ashtabula is the most populous municipality in the county and has the highest population density with 2,313 persons per square mile.

The City of Ashtabula can be easily accessed by highways rail and water. Interstate 90 runs east-west and is located approximately five miles from Ashtabula Harbor. The interstate provides the city with regional access to major markets east and west of the city, such as Chicago and Buffalo. State Route 11 is a four-lane highway that runs north-south terminating at State Route 531. State Route 11 extends south, providing additional access to major markets in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

Rail service in Ashtabula City is provided by Norfolk Southern and CSX. On December 29, 1876, one of the nation's most notorious rail accidents occurred, known as the Ashtabula River railroad disaster. As Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Train No. 5, *The Pacific Express*, crossed the Ashtabula River bridge, the Howe Truss structure collapsed, dropping the second locomotive and 11 passenger cars into the frozen creek 150 feet below. A fire was started by the care stoves, and of the 159 people on board, 92 were killed and 64 were injured.

Ashtabula contains one of the two deep water ports of the county. The Ashtabula Harbor was a primary coal harbor and still serves to ship. It has two public beaches: Walnut Beach near the harbor, and Lake Shore Park. Due to the significant amount of industrial uses the harbor suffered extensive environmental contamination. The Ashtabula River and harbor were designated as a Superfund Site by the Environmental Protection Agency in the late 20th century. A multi-year process of environmental cleanup of toxic wastes and soils was needed to restore the area.

Figure 1.2.14



Aerial view of Riverbend Hotel, overlooking Ashtabula Harbor

Like many other cities in the Rust Belt, Ashtabula City has lost population due to the decline in industrial jobs since the 1960s; however, the city still contains a large portion of the county's economic assets and critical infrastructure. The Ashtabula City Industrial Park is located just to the east of where State Route 11 terminates at the north. The city's harbor has been important as a large ore and coal port since the end of the 19th century, and integral to the steel manufacturing that was developed around the Great Lakes. The city is part of the Cleveland Metropolitan Area.

Public education in the City of Ashtabula is provided by the Ashtabula Area School District. The city is home to Lakeside High School, three intermediate schools and three primary schools, as well as the Ashtabula Technical and Career Campus. Kent State University at Ashtabula is located in the city, providing a local campus. Private schools within the city include Saint John School which is a K-12 school under the Diocese of Youngstown and has incorporated Ashtabula's previous parish schools and independent Catholic high school as one institution. The city also contains two public libraries: the Harbor Topky Memorial Library, and a branch of the Ashtabula County District Library. Approximately 12.8% of the residents of Ashtabula have obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

The city is home to the Ashtabula County Medical Center (ACMC) a multi-specialty hospital that serves the county and surrounding areas in northeastern Ohio. The hospital is an affiliate of the Cleveland Clinic system and operates the county's only behavioral medicine unit, and a sleep disorders lab, as well as many specialized services. The attached "Ashtabula Clinic" provides outpatient care in the specialties of pediatrics, internal medicine, family medicine, pulmonary, neurology, psychiatry, cardiology, gastroenterology, ophthalmology, general surgery,

orthopedics, urology, podiatry, and oncology. The city also has a municipal health department which has a public health nursing division and an environmental health division. Approximately 22.4% of the population under the age of 65 suffers from a disability, and only 8.1% currently do not have healthcare coverage.

The city has a fire department, police department, municipal health department, finance department, planning department, zoning department, housing department, tax department, sanitation department, and public works department.

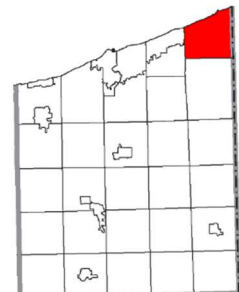
The Ashtabula Lift Bridge (also known as the West Fifth Street Bridge) is a Strauss bascule bridge that spans the Ashtabula River in the harbor. Built in 1925, it is one of only two of its type that remains in service in the State of Ohio. The city of Ashtabula is home to the Wine & Walleye Festival (July 25-27), the Beach Glass Festival (June 28-29), and the Ashtabula County Covered Bridge Festival (October 12-13).

According to 2024 U.S. Census Bureau estimates the total population of Ashtabula City is 17,975, making it the most populated municipality in Ashtabula County. The median age for the city is 40.1 years old, with 22.4% of residents being under the age of 18. Approximately 8% of the population (i.e., 1,438) speak a language other than English at home, this is the second highest percentage among all municipalities in Ashtabula County and the largest non-English speaking population in the county. With 8,622 housing units in the city, there is an estimated 2.08 persons per household. The current homeownership rate among the populace is 55.8%. The median household income for the city is \$43,782. Approximately 31.6% of the population is below the poverty line as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Conneaut City

The City of Conneaut is located in the northeastern most corner of Ashtabula County and the State of Ohio along seven miles of Lake Erie shoreline at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. It is a coastal community with a blend of industrial activity, a historic downtown, and rural farmlands. The city has been operated under a council-manager government since 1992.

The city is settled on an old Native American trail, later used by early westbound pioneers of the Western Reserve founded by Moses Cleaveland. Conneaut was incorporated in 1832 and became a city in 1898. Conneaut was originally named New Salem, and the parts surrounding it were named “Lakeville” from 1944 to 1964, these areas were eventually combined into what is now known as “Conneaut”. The City’s



historic business district and its harbor business district were once connected by a trolley system that also connected the city to Cleveland, Ohio and Erie, Pennsylvania.

The U.S. Census Bureau indicates that Conneaut has a total area of 26.50 square miles, of which 26.43 square miles is land and 0.07 square miles is water, making it the 15th-largest city in Ohio by total land area, and the largest in Ashtabula County by far. The city has a population density of 466 persons per square mile. The general elevation of the city is 679 feet.

The major transportation infrastructure accessing Conneaut includes Interstate 90, U.S. Route 20, and State Routes 7 and 531, there are three railroads that pass through the city as well.

Conneaut also contains one of the two deep water ports of the county.

Conneaut is a coastal community with urban areas, and rural farmlands. The city has a blend of industrial activity, to include an international shipping port, and summer tourist trade with its beaches and boating facilities. The city contains a large portion of the county's economic assets and critical infrastructure, major industries in the city include General Aluminum Manufacturing Company (automotive parts), CSP of Ohio (formerly Venture Industries), and CW Ohio (windows and pillars). A few of the main businesses that anchor the downtown area include Gerdes Pharmacy and Orlando Brothers grocery store. The city is part of the Cleveland Metropolitan Area.

Public education in the City of Conneaut is provided by the Conneaut Area School District. Campuses serving the city include Conneaut High School, Conneaut Middle School, Gateway Elementary School, and Lakeshore Primary School. Private schools within the city include South Ridge Christian Academy, founded in 1973 by South Ridge Baptist Church. The city also contains the Lake Erie Correctional Institution, which has a total staff of around 290 employees. The city also has the Conneaut Public Library. Approximately 16% of the residents of Conneaut have obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

The city is home to the University Hospitals Conneaut Medical Center, a 25-bed non-profit, acute care hospital designated as a Critical Access Hospital. The city also has a municipal health department which has a public health nursing division and an environmental health division and provides health education and vital statistics. Approximately 20.8% of the population under the age of 65 suffers from a disability, and only 7.2% currently do not have healthcare coverage. The

Figure 1.2.15



Conneaut West Breakwater Lighthouse

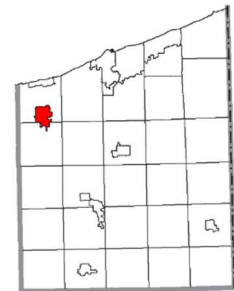
city has a fire department, police department, municipal health department, finance department, planning and zoning department, tax department, and roads and utilities department.

Conneaut is known for the largest World War II reenactments in the United States of the Normandy D-Day invasion, locally known as D-Day Conneaut. Conneaut offers a mix of other attractions including the Conneaut Area Historical Society Museum, Conneaut Arts Center, the Conneaut Railroad Museum, the Port of Conneaut Bird Observation Platform Area, as well as festivals like the Covered Bridge Festival, and Red, White, & Boom Over Lake Erie.

Data from the 2024 U.S. Census Bureau show the total population of Conneaut at 12,318 people, making it the second most populated municipality in Ashtabula County. The median age for the city is 38.6 years old, with 20.1% of residents being under the age of 18. Approximately 1.4% of the population (i.e., 172) speak a language other than English at home. With 5,515 housing units in the city, there is an estimated 2.23 persons per household. The current homeownership rate among the populace is 67.8%. The median household income for the city is \$50,585. Approximately 21.5% of the population is below the poverty line as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Geneva City

The City of Geneva is in the northwestern portion of Ashtabula County along the banks of the Grand River, approximately 45 miles east of Cleveland and 55 miles west of Erie, Pennsylvania. The area which would become Geneva was originally settled in 1805, within just over 60 years Geneva became a village, and nearly one hundred years later, in 1958 it was incorporated as a city. The city is named after Geneva, New York.



Geneva has a total area of 4.08 square miles, all of which is land. The city has a population density of 1,452 persons per square mile and is the second most densely populated municipality in Ashtabula County. The general elevation of the city is 673 feet. The Grand River flows around Geneva to the south in Harpersfield and to the west in Lake County.

Three major routes pass through or near Geneva. Interstate 90, the northernmost east-west and coast-to-coast interstate, passes roughly two miles south of the city limits. There, a full-access interchange (Exit 218) intersects State Route 534, which passes through Geneva and terminates north of the city. Route 534 intersects U.S. Route 20, the longest road in the United States (i.e., 3,365 miles from Newport, Oregon to Boston, Massachusetts), in downtown Geneva. There is a Norfolk Southern freight line that runs through Geneva as well.

The city's commerce is diversified, ranging from retail businesses to service-based industries, and agriculture also plays a role, with the region's vineyards and wineries. Geneva benefits from being part of Ohio's Wine Country, which is a key tourism driver. Geneva is home to HDT Global, an industrial company that manufactures air conditioning, heating, and filtration units for heavy industry users. The city is part of the Cleveland metropolitan area.

Public education in the City of Geneva is provided by the Geneva Area City School District. The district provides K-12 education to students in Geneva as well as Geneva Township to include Geneva-on-the-Lake, Harpersfield Township, Trumbull Township and Austinburg Township. The district has three elementary schools (Geneva Platt R. Spencer, Cork, and Austinburg), one middle school (Geneva Middle School) and one high school (Geneva High School). The district has an open enrollment policy, allowing students from the entire county, as well as Lake and Geauga Counties to enroll. Geneva also has a branch library of the Ashtabula County District Library. Approximately 20.5% of the residents of Geneva have a bachelor's degree or higher.

Figure 1.2.16



Downtown Geneva, Ohio

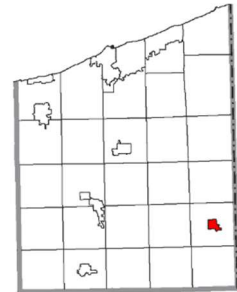
In Geneva, the healthcare system primarily revolves around University Hospitals (UH) Geneva Medical Center, a 25-bed, full-service community hospital that serves as a Critical Access Hospital. There are also collaborations with organizations like SPIRE Academy. Approximately 14.6% of the population suffers from a disability, and only 5.1% currently do not have healthcare coverage. The city also contains a finance department, fire department, police department, recreation department, streets department, tax department, water & wastewater departments, and zoning department.

Geneva State Park is located north of the city, near Lake Erie. The park covers 698 acres with picnic groves, campsites, and a large beach, boat ramps, and a full-service marina with nearly 400 boat slips. Often referred to as the "Heart of Ohio Wine Country" the city hosts the Geneva Grape Jamboree is an annual celebration of the area's grape-growing and wine-producing industries. The festival includes two parades, as well as various amusement park-type rides and typical festival food kiosks that are set up on main streets (i.e., Route 20 and 534). The 18-foot long West Liberty Street Covered Bridge (opened in 2011), spanning Cowles Creek in Geneva, is purported to be the shortest covered bridge in the United States. The city also hosts the annual Ghoulfest Coffin Race in October.

According to data obtained from the 2024 U.S. Census Bureau the population of Geneva is 5,924. The median age for the city is 42.8 years old, with 20.8% of residents being over the age of 65, and 20.1% being under the age of 18. Approximately 3% of the city's population speaks a language other than English. There are 2,775 housing units in the city, creating an estimated 2.13 persons per household. The current homeownership rate among the populace is 58.3% and the median household income among residents of the city is \$48,357. Approximately 20.4% of the population is below the poverty line as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Andover Village

Andover Village is located in the Appalachian plateau in the southeastern portion of Ashtabula County in Andover Township. Andover is the closest village to Pymatuning State Park. It is believed that "New England Yankees, moving into Ohio's Western Reserve in 1798, brought with them the name Andover from a township in Tolland County, Connecticut which as the birthplace of many of the migrants. A post office named Sharon was established in 1815 and changed to Andover in 1826. The Village of Andover was incorporated in 1883.



The Village of Andover has a total area of 1.41 square miles, all of which is land. The village has a population density of 689 persons per square mile. The general elevation of the village is 1,093 feet, which is the highest general elevation of any municipality in Ashtabula County.

Major highways that can be utilized to access the village include U.S. Route 6 and State Routes 7 and 85. U.S. Route 6 runs east through Andover before turning north with State Route 7. State Route 85 intersects with U.S. Route 6 and State Route 7 in the center of Andover.

The village's proximity to Pymatuning Lake and state park affords the area benefits tied to a regional tourism industry. The village has a small economy primarily relying on retail trade, healthcare, and manufacturing. The Pymatuning Valley School District provides public education in the Village of Andover. The district operates an elementary and high school in Andover. In 2006, the district completed major renovations as the high school, middle school, and elementary school are now all located on the same campus

Figure 1.2.17



Downtown Andover, Ohio

just west of town. Approximately 18.5% of the residents of Andover have a bachelor's degree or higher.

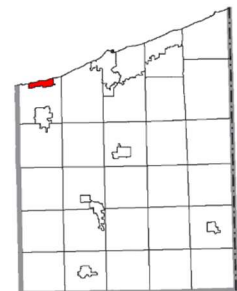
The closest hospital to Andover is the Wayne HealthCare Main Campus located in Greenville, Ohio. It is a not-for-profit Critical Access hospital that provides various inpatient and outpatient services. Andover Village Skilled Nursing and Rehabilitation is a medical facility for residents requiring long-term care or those recovering from surgery, injury, or illness. Approximately 22.9% of the population under the age of 65 suffers from a disability, this is the highest percentage among the municipalities in Ashtabula County and is higher than the state percentage of 10.2%. Approximately 94.2% of the residents of Andover currently have healthcare coverage. The village is also home to the Andover Volunteer Fire Department, Community Care Ambulance, and the Andover Police Department, and well as a zoning department.

The John R. Overly Recreation Park in Andover features a playground, hiking/biking trail, picnic area, pavilion, ball field, and volleyball court. The village hosts the Pymatuning Lake Festival every August, featuring live entertainment, a craft fair, and spectacular fireworks.

Data obtained from the 2024 U.S. Census Bureau show the total population of Andover Village at 972 people. The median age for the village is 57.4 years old making it the municipality with the oldest population in Ashtabula County, with 35% of residents being over the age of 65 and only 13.1% being under the age of 18. The village also has the lowest percentage (0.9%) of individuals that speak a language other than English within Ashtabula County. There are 462 housing units in the village, there is an estimated 2.10 persons per household. The current homeownership rate among the populace is 62.0%. The village boasts a median household of \$54,821. Approximately 18.6% of the population is below the poverty line as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Geneva-on-the-Lake Village

The Village of Geneva-on-the-Lake sits in the northwestern portion of Ashtabula County, in Geneva Township, along miles of Lake Erie shoreline. Settlement of the original area known as the Connecticut Western Reserve started in the early 1800s, as investors, farmers, and frontiersmen from New England and the Mid Atlantic began to farm in the area and capitalize on the natural resources of Lake Erie and its shoreline. The village was known as Ohio's first summer resort. The village was incorporated in 1869. In the early 1900s, Geneva-on-the-Lake became a popular camping area for figures like Henry Ford, John D. Rockefeller, and Harvey Firestone.



According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the village has a total area of 2.22 square miles, of which 2.20 square miles is land and 0.02 square miles is water. The village has a population density of 416 persons per square mile. The general elevation of the village is 604 feet, which is the lowest general elevation of Ashtabula County's municipalities.

The most prominent roadway to access the village include State Route 531 (Lake Road), which is an east-west highway that follows the Lake Erie shoreline and State Route 534, a north-south highway with its northern terminus transitioning into SR 531. While not directly accessing the village, I-90 runs near the village and is often utilized to reach the area. The village is considered a small resort town. The village is part of the Ashtabula micropolitan area.

Figure 1.2.18



The Lodge & Conference Center at Geneva-on-the-Lake

The Geneva Area City School District provides K-12 education to students in Geneva-on-the-Lake. The district has three elementary schools (Geneva Platt R. Spencer, Cork, and Austinburg), one middle school (Geneva Middle School), and one high school (Geneva High School). The elementary schools serve students in grades K-5, while the middle school and high schools serve students in grades 6-8 and 9-12, respectively. Approximately 13.3% of the residents of Geneva-on-the-Lake have a bachelor's degree or higher.

The healthcare system in Geneva-on-the-Lake includes UH Geneva Medical Center, a full-service hospital, and UH Geneva Clinic, a primary care facility, both part of the University Hospitals system, along with other facilities like Geneva Center for Rehabilitation and Nursing and Pine Grove Healthcare Center. Approximately 20.1% of the population under the age 65 suffers from a disability, and 13.7% currently do not have healthcare coverage. The village operates an administration department, police, fire, public works, zoning, and parks & recreation departments.

Geneva-on-the-Lake's central attraction is "the Strip," a section of State Route 531 which is lined with parks, restaurants, and arcades, and has been a tourist attraction for decades. In 2004, the Lodge and Conference Center at Geneva State Park opened on the lakefront it offers 109 hotel rooms and suites in a variety of configurations as well as 25 lakeside cottages. One of

a number of seasonal events is the “Thunder on The Strip” an annual Biker Rally held the weekend after Labor Day, which attracts thousands of motorcyclists from around the country and brings a boost to local businesses.

According to the 2024 U.S. Census Bureau the total population of Geneva-on-the-Lake is 916. The median age of the village is 48.7 years old, with 24.7% of residents being over the age of 65. The village contains 1,146 housing units, with is an estimated 2.25 persons per household, this is the highest persons per household among the municipalities of Ashtabula County. The current homeownership rate among the populace is 68.5%. The median household income for the village is \$45,665. Approximately 16.9% of the population is below the poverty line as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Jefferson Village

The Village of Jefferson is positioned in the heart of Ashtabula County approximately 10 miles from Lake Erie and has served as the county seat since 1811. Jefferson was officially founded by Gideon Granger, U.S. Postmaster General during Thomas Jefferson’s administration, in 1803. The Village of Jefferson was incorporated on July 5, 1836.

The Village of Jefferson has a total area of 2.54 square miles, all of which is land. The village has a population density of 1,270 persons per square mile. The general elevation of the village is 961 feet. A large portion of the village is drained by Mill Creek.

State Routes 46, 167, and 307 provide direct access to the village. State Route 11 offers a convenient connection to the deep-water ports on Lake Erie. The Ashtabula, Carson & Jefferson Railroad (AC&JR), a short line railroad, operates a six-mile line that directly access the Village of Jefferson offering both freight and tourist passenger service.

The village is primarily residential in nature but includes a nice balance with commercial and industrial activities and houses the majority of the county’s governmental offices. The economy features industries like health care and social assistance, manufacturing, and finance and

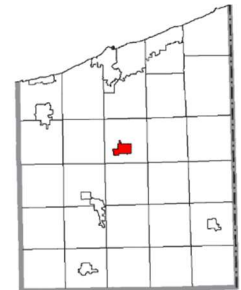


Figure 1.2.19



Ashtabula County Courthouse, Jefferson Village, Ohio

insurance. Jefferson Village is part of the Ashtabula micropolitan area. Children in Jefferson are served by the Jefferson Area Local School District. The district encompasses nearly 130 square miles and serves students from the villages of Jefferson, Rock Creek, and Roaming Shores as well as students from parts of Austinburg, Denmark, Dorset, Jefferson, Lenox, Morgan, New Lyme, Plymouth, Rome, Sheffield, and Trumbull Townships. Approximately 1,700 students are enrolled in the district's four schools: Jefferson Area High School (9-12), Jefferson Area Junior High (7-8), Jefferson Elementary School (K-6), and Rock Creek Elementary School (K-6). Approximately 14.8% of the residents of Jefferson have a bachelor's degree or higher.

In the Village of Jefferson, healthcare is provided through facilities like Jefferson Healthcare Center, a skilled nursing and rehabilitation center, and through the Jefferson Family Health Center, part of the Ashtabula Regional Medical Center, offering comprehensive family medicine services including routine checkups, preventive care, and treatment of common illnesses. Approximately 25% of the population under the age of 65 suffers from a disability, and only 1.1% currently do not have healthcare coverage. Jefferson's population is the best among all municipalities within Ashtabula County with regards to health care coverage. The village operates several departments including an administration department, income tax, sanitation, recreation, police, fire, streets, and zoning.

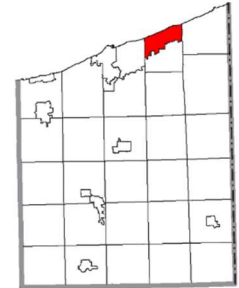
The Village of Jefferson is home to several of the county's National Registry of Historic Places. Modern-day Jefferson sports the world's only perambulator museum and a historical complex including several restored 19th-century facilities such as Lawyers Row, the Old Court House, Joshua Giddings Law Office, County Commissioners Offices, Jefferson Village Hall, the Railroad Depot, and various Century homes in the village. Annual village events include the Ashtabula County Fair, the Strawberry Festival, Jefferson Days, and the Covered Bridge Festival.

Information obtained from the 2024 U.S. Census Bureau indicates that the total population of the Village of Jefferson is 3,226. The median age for the village is 55.2 years old, with 33% of residents being over the age of 65 and only 16.2% being under the age of 18. Approximately 3.6% of the population of Jefferson speak a language other the English. There are 1,450 housing units in the village, with an estimated 2.22 persons per household. The current homeownership rate among the populace is 71.5%. The median household income for the village is \$47,469. Approximately 12.5% of the population is below the poverty line as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

North Kingsville Village

The Village of North Kingsville is situated in the northeastern portion of Ashtabula County in Kingsville Township along the shores of Lake Erie. The village was originally called Fobesdale or Fobesville and was laid out in 1810. The Village of North Kingsville was incorporated in 1913.

The Village of North Kingsville has a total area of 8.88 square miles, of which 8.86 square miles is land and 0.02 square miles is water. The village has a population density of just 309 persons per square mile which is the lowest population density in Ashtabula County. The general elevation of the village is 709 feet.



The village can be accessed using U.S. Route 20, and State Routes 193 and 531. North Kingsville is served by the Ohio Central Railroad System, which is a network of short-line railroads operating in Ohio and western Pennsylvania, owned by Genesee & Wyoming.

North Kingsville's economy is characterized by a mix of industries, with the largest sectors

being retail trade, manufacturing, and health care and social assistance. Approximately 7.6% of the village's population lives below the poverty line. Public education in the Village of North Kingsville is provided by the Buckeye Local School District. Campuses serving the village include Edgewood High School, Wallace H. Braden Middle School, Ridgeview Elementary, and Kingsville Elementary. Approximately 24.2% of the

Figure 1.2.20



Historic Benetka Road Covered Bridge

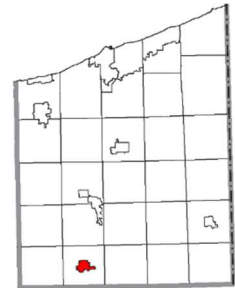
residents of North Kingsville have a bachelor's degree or higher. Approximately 98.1% of the population of North Kingsville has health coverage, with 40.5% on employee plans, and 19.4% on Medicaid. Primary care physicians in the area see a significant number of patients annually. Approximately 16.1% of the population under the age of 65 suffers from a disability. The village operates an administration department as well as a fire, police, zoning and building, parks and recreation, and street department.

The village is home to several attractions including the North Kingsville Sand Barrens, a 182-acre preserve that is home to only high-quality fossil dune ridges in northeastern Ohio, Lake Shore Park, Brant's Apple Orchard, Ashtabula County Ohio Covered Bridges Trail, and Markko Vineyard and winery.

Data from the 2024 U.S. Census Bureau show the total population of North Kingsville Village at 2,742 people. The median age of the village is 55.6 years old, with 32.9% of residents being over the age of 65. The village has the highest percentage of veteran among the municipalities of Ashtabula County at 15.3% of the population. With 1,284 housing units in the village, there is an estimated 2.14 persons per household. The current homeownership rate among the populace is 87.9%. The village boast a median household income of \$68,214 which is the second highest in the county.

Orwell Village

The Village of Orwell is situated in the southwestern portion of Ashtabula County in Orwell Township, within the region known as the "Grand Valley." A post office called Orwell has been in operation since 1826. The name Orwell is derived from Orwell, Vermont, the native home of an early settler. Incorporated in 1921, Orwell is the Southwest Gateway of Ashtabula County.



Orwell has a total area of 1.98 square miles, all of which is land. The village has a population density of 774 persons per square mile. The general elevation of the village is 889 feet. The major highways that can be utilized to access Orwell Village include U.S. Route 6, as well as State Routes 11 and 88.

Especially important to the economy of Orwell is the manufacturing sector. Manufacturers were originally located along the former Pennsylvania rail line running between Ashtabula and Warren. Today, the major manufacturers

Figure 1.2.21

include Kennametal, Welded Tubes, Kraftmain and Woodcraft industries. The Grand Valley is characterized by natural splendor and agriculture. A growing Amish community in the Grand Valley complements the farming community. There are plenty of woods in the area for hunting, fishing, and camping throughout the year.



Grand Valley High School, Orwell, Ohio

Orwell Public Schools are part of the Grand Valley Local School District. Campuses serving the students include Grand Valley Elementary School, Grand Valley Middle School, and Grand Valley High School. These schools are attended by students from Hartsgrove, Orwell, Rome, Colebrook, Windsor, and sometimes Middlefield townships in Ashtabula County. Orwell is also home to the Grand Valley Public Library. Approximately 10% of the residents of Orwell have a bachelor's degree or higher.

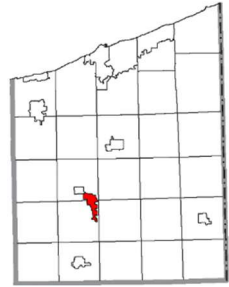
Healthcare in the Village of Orwell is primarily accessed through the Orwell Family Health Center, a part of the Ashtabula Regional Medical Center. The center offers family medicine services, and through University Hospital's Orwell Family Practice provides comprehensive care for all ages. Approximately 17% of those under the age of 65 suffer from a disability, and 17.5% of the residents currently do not have health insurance. The village operates an administration department, finance department, police, fire, streets, water, wastewater, zoning, parks and recreation department, and a planning commission.

Orwell is the home of the King Training Camp, owned by boxing promoter Don King. The facility, housed on State Route 45 South, often features famous boxers as well as up-and-coming fighters under King's promotional umbrella. A major attraction in Orwell is the 100-mile long Great Ohio Lake-to-River Greenway Trail, which provides a paved asphalt surface for walkers, bicyclists and in the winter snowmobilers. The village is also home to Orwell Community Park and General Chaffee Memorial Park.

According to data obtained from the 2024 U.S. Census Bureau the Village of Orwell has an estimated population of 1,533. The median age of the village is 34.9 years old, with 22.4% of residents being under the age of 18 and only 12.2% being over the age of 65. With 724 housing units in the village, there is an estimated 2.12 persons per household. The current homeownership rate among the populace is 42.1%, the lowest among the municipalities. The median household income for the village is \$43,670. Approximately 27.2% of the population is below the poverty line as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Roaming Shores Village

The Village of Roaming Shores is a lakeside community situated in southern Ashtabula County, in Rome Township, along the shores of the 550-acre Lake Roaming Rock. The inception of Roaming Shores is traced back to the damming and impoundment of the Rock Creek in 1966, which created Lake Roaming Rock and the Rome Rock Association. Some 13 years later (1979), the village incorporated in order to provide public operation of a bankrupt water and wastewater utility for a growing population and to capture tax revenue.



According to the U.S. Census Bureau the village has a total area of 2.92 square miles, of which is 2.20 square miles is land, and 0.72 square miles is water. The population density of the village is 721 persons per square mile. The village sets at a general elevation of 869 feet. The village lies along U.S. Route 6 and State Route 53. The village is not directly accessible by railroad, but is situated near a network of historical railroads, including the Little Miami Railroad, which linked much of the state.

Roaming Shores is by far the most affluent community in rural Ashtabula County. Hallmarks of the village include stable and growing property values, significant personal home occupancy rates, and residents who possess a high level of education attainment. The village has a relatively quiet and private economy, largely reliant on tourism and recreation centered around Lake Roaming Rock, with services provided by multiple entities and a focus on residents and their guests. The village has a large seasonal population, some only live there for portions of the year, typically summer months. Roughly 55% of residents are full-time with the remainder being weekend and seasonal.

Students of the village attend two high achieving school systems (Grand Valley & Jefferson Area). Approximately 30.2% of the residents of Roaming Shores have a bachelor's degree or higher, this is the highest percentage in the county. The village is also home to two post offices (Rock Creek & Rome). The primary healthcare system for the residents of Roaming Shores is overseen by the Ashtabula County Health Department, which focuses on the physical, social, and mental well-being of the community. The residents of Roaming Shores Village can access healthcare services through various nearby hospitals and clinics. Approximately 12.6% of the population suffers from a disability, and only 5.9% currently do not have healthcare coverage. The village operates an administration department, police department, public works department, zoning department, and two fire departments (Morgan Hose & Rome Township).

The village is a unique and thriving private lakefront community where most of the residents serve as a member of the **Figure 1.2.22**

Association (as stipulated in property deeds.) The association was originally the sole governing body of the community. The modern village receives government services from multiple providers. The 550-acre Lake Roaming Rock is the largest private body of water in Ohio. The main channel depth exceeds 35 feet, a 56 slot marina, numerous coves and nearly 30 miles of shoreline makes



Lake Roaming Rock Shoreline

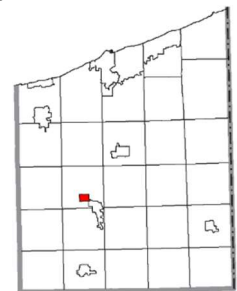
the lake ideal for recreational boating and fishing. The lake is also remarkably quiet and accessible due to the fact Roaming Shores residents, and their guests are the only allowed users.

As an unapologetic residential community, the village features 2,189 lots, approximately 900 households, and a population of 1,586, which rises significantly on weekends and holidays. Roughly 55% of residents are full-time with the remainder being weekend or seasonal. The median age for the city is 45.9 years old, with 22.4% of residents being under the age of 18. There is an estimated 1.85 persons per household, this is the lowest among the municipalities of Ashtabula County. The current homeownership rate among the populace is 99.1% this is the highest rate in the county. The village boasts the highest median household income in the county at \$98,393. The village also has the lowest population living below the poverty line at just 5.5% among all municipalities in Ashtabula County.

Rock Creek Village

Rock Creek Village is located in southwestern Ashtabula County, in Morgan Township, at the confluence of Rock Creek and the Grand River. The village is approximately 15 minutes south of Lake Erie and adjacent to the private community of Roaming Shores. The village was settled in 1798 and incorporated on April 5, 1849, and remains a small historic community.

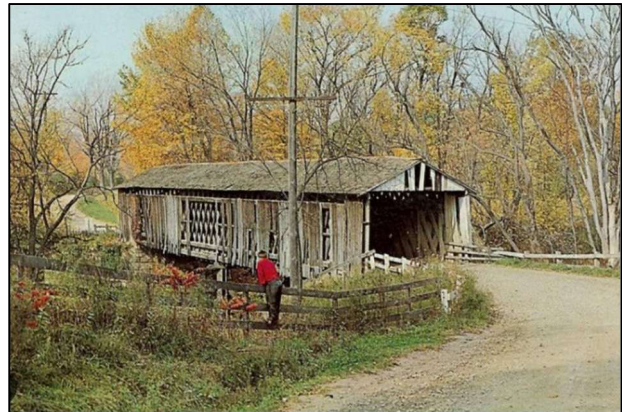
The village has a total area of 0.89 square miles, all of which is land, making it the smallest municipality in Ashtabula County by area. The village has a population density of 749 persons per square mile. The general elevation of the village is 804 feet.



Rock Creek Village is directly accessed by U.S. Route 6 which runs through the village, as well as State Route 45 which passes through the center of the village. The village is served by the Ohio Central Railroad System, which operates a network of short-line railroads in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. The economy of Rock Creek Village is characterized by significant employment in manufacturing, healthcare, and construction. It is part of the Ashtabula Micropolitan Area.

Students in Rock Creek are served by the Jefferson Local School District. Campuses serving the village include Rock Creek Elementary School (grades K-6), Jefferson Area Junior High School (grades 6-7), and Jefferson Area

Figure 1.2.23



Riverdale Road Covered Bridge in Rock Creek Village

High School (grades 9-12). Approximately 12.4% of the residents of Rock Creek have a bachelor's degree or higher. The healthcare system of Rock Creek is primarily known for its focus on addiction treatment, which is centered around Glenbeigh Hospital, a non-profit specialty hospital affiliated with the Cleveland Clinic offering a range of inpatient and outpatient services for alcohol and drug dependency, including detox, residential, and aftercare support. Approximately 21.9% of the population under the age of 65 suffers from a disability, and only 3.5% currently do not have healthcare coverage.

The village operates an administration department, water department, sewer department, and zoning department. The village hosts the Rock Creek Village Hometown Christmas Parade and Festival annually and is home to the Great Lakes Medieval Faire and Marketplace.

Data from the 2024 U.S. Census Bureau indicates the total population of Rock Creek at 667 people, making it the least populated municipality in Ashtabula County. The median age of the village is 33.3 years old, making it the youngest municipalities in the county, with only 11.7% of its residents being over the age of 65. Rock Creek also has the highest percentage of individuals that speak a language other than English at home at 10.9%. With 287 housing units in the village, there is an estimated 2.32 persons per household. The current homeownership rate among the populace is 48.9%. The median household income for the village is \$50,417. Approximately 21.1% of the population is below the poverty line as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

1.2.3 Asset Inventory

§201.6(c)(2)(ii)	[The risk assessment shall include a] description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability of the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.
§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A)	The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas.

This plan identifies potentially vulnerable community assets such as critical facilities, critical infrastructure, historic properties, commercial/industrial facilities, etc. Assets “include anything that is important to the character and function of a community” (USDHS FEMA, 2023c, p. 60).

Methodology

The assets on the inventory are types of facilities recommended for consideration in the new FEMA guidance, defining assets as people, structures, community lifelines and other critical facilities, natural historic, and cultural resources and economic and other activities having value in the communities of Ashtabula County (USDHS FEMA, 2023c, p. 60-61). This plan categorizes “assets” under the following headings.

- **People:** Areas of greater population density as well as populations with unique vulnerabilities or diminished response and recovery capabilities. Examples include areas of concentrated populations, areas catering to tourist (i.e., visiting) populations, facilities housing or serving functional and access needs individuals, and facilities that provide health or social services.
- **Economy:** Important economic drivers specific to the community. Examples include major employers and commercial / industrial centers.
- **Built Environment:** Existing structures, infrastructure systems, critical facilities, and cultural resources. The following table includes examples of built environment categories.

Table 1.2.6

"Built Environment" Assets			
<i>Existing Structures</i>	<i>Infrastructure</i>	<i>Critical Facilities</i>	<i>Cultural Resources</i>
• Commercial buildings • Industrial buildings • Single & multi-family residential buildings	• Water & wastewater • Power utilities • Transportation (roads, railways, waterways) • Communications systems/centers • Energy pipelines & storage	• Hospitals & medical facilities • Police & fire stations • Emergency operations centers • Evacuation shelters • Schools • Airport/heliports HIGH POTENTIAL LOSS FACILITIES • Nuclear power plants • Dams • Military & civil defense installations • Locations housing hazardous materials	• Historic assets • Museums • Unique geologic sites • Concert halls • Parks • Stadia

- **Natural Environment:** Resources that are important to community identity and quality of life in the community, as well as those that support the local economy through agriculture, tourism, and recreation. Examples include areas that can provide protective functions that reduce the magnitude of hazard events and critical habitat areas and other environmental features that are important to protect.

Asset Inventory

Table 1.2.7 below lists the assets for Ashtabula County's communities (i.e., people, structures, facilities, and lifelines). The community lifelines identified are the most fundamental services throughout the county that when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. The integrated network of assets, services and capabilities listed below make up community lifelines that support day-to-day recurring needs throughout the county.

As part of the planning process for this update, the communities had latitude to determine their own asset lists, with the previous list and the broad FEMA definition above as starting points. Thus, while there will be some consistency as to the types of assets appearing on the lists, readers should expect slight variance. Other assets, like natural areas, appear in the discussion of Analyze Impacts in Section 2.4. Stakeholders in Ashtabula County recognize its rural nature as a key asset, and this recognition elevates the status of designated naturalized areas as assets. The county's economy is developing around these natural assets, and while all communities support

broad economic growth, such growth must be consistent with a preservation of designated areas. Further, hazards such as floods and coastal erosion may permanently alter the look, feel of, and access to naturalized areas. Other hazards, such as wildland fires, may represent opportunities and threats for natural areas (e.g., burns and burn scars altering appearances yet serving the natural ecological cycle of the areas). A map (Figure 1.2.24) of these assets follows the table and illustrates their locations graphically.

Table 1.2.7 ASHTABULA COUNTY ASSET INVENTORY											
Asset Name	Street Address	Jurisdiction	Zip Code	Asset Type							
				People/ Structures		Community Lifelines & Other Critical Facilities				Natural, Cultural, Historical	High Potential Loss
				Vulnerable Populations	Special Considerations	Government	Emergency Services	Medical	Utilities / Infrastructure		
A. Schulman, Inc.	110 North Eagle Street	Geneva	44041								X
Andover Fire Department	257 West Main Street	Andover	44003				X				
Andover Police Department	255 East Main Street	Andover	44003				X				
Andover Public Library	142 West Main Street	Andover	44003		X						
Andover Retirement Village	486 South Main Street	Andover	44003	X							
Andover Township Hall	410 East Main Street	Andover	44003			X					
Andover Village Hall & Police Dept.	134 Maple Street	Andover	44003			X	X				
Arthur Lewis Steel	185 Water Street	Geneva	44041								X
Ashtabula Christian Elementary School	4322 Park Avenue	Ashtabula	44004		X						
Ashtabula City Council Chambers	4230 Lake Avenue	Ashtabula	44004			X					
Ashtabula City Fire Dept. / EMS	4326 Main Avenue	Ashtabula	44004				X				
Ashtabula City Hall	4250 Lake Avenue	Ashtabula	44004			X					
Ashtabula City Health Department	4239 Lake Avenue	Ashtabula	44004	X				X			
Ashtabula City Justice Center	110 West 44 th Street	Ashtabula	44004			X					
Ashtabula County Airport	2382 Airport Road	Ashtabula	44047						X		
Ashtabula County Courthouse	25 W. Jefferson Street	Jefferson	44047			X				X	
Ashtabula County Education Service Center	2630 W 13 th Street	Ashtabula	44004		X						
Ashtabula County District Library	335 West 44 th Street	Ashtabula	44004		X						
Ashtabula County Health Department	12 West Jefferson Street	Jefferson	44047					X			
Ashtabula County Outdoor Club	2180 Outdoor Club Drive	Ashtabula	44004		X						
Ashtabula County Regional Medical Center	2420 Lake Avenue	Ashtabula	44004	X				X			X
Ashtabula County Senior Center	4632 Main Avenue	Ashtabula	44004	X							

Table 1.2.7 ASHTABULA COUNTY ASSET INVENTORY											
Asset Name	Street Address	Jurisdiction	Zip Code	Asset Type							
				People/ Structures		Community Lifelines & Other Critical Facilities				Natural, Cultural, Historical	High Potential Loss
				Vulnerable Populations	Special Considerations	Government	Emergency Services	Medical	Utilities / Infrastructure		
Ashtabula County Sheriff's Dept.	25 West Jefferson Street	Jefferson	44047				X				
Ashtabula County Technical & Career Campus (ATECH)	1565 State Route 167	Jefferson	44047		X						
Ashtabula Harbor Commercial District	1200 5 th Street	Ashtabula	44004							X	X
Ashtabula Harbor Lift Bridge	West Fifth Street	Ashtabula	44004		X				X	X	X
Ashtabula Harbor Lighthouse	Lat: 41.91855 Long: -80.79586	Ashtabula	44004		X					X	
Ashtabula Montessori Elementary School	3837 West Avenue	Ashtabula	44004	X							
Ashtabula Post Office	4307 Station Avenue	Ashtabula	44004			X					
Ashtabula Post Office	718 Lake Avenue	Ashtabula	44004			X					
Ashtabula Public Works Dept.	501 West 24 th Street	Ashtabula	44004						X		
Ashtabula Sanitation Department	501 West 24 th Street	Ashtabula	44004						X		
Ashtabula Township Building	2718 North Ridge East	Ashtabula	44004			X					
Ashtabula Township Fire Dept. / EMS	2718 North Ridge Road East	Ashtabula	44004				X				
Ashtabula Wastewater Treatment Plant	303 Woodland Avenue	Ashtabula	44004						X		
Austinburg Elementary School	3030 State Route 307	Austinburg	44010		X						
Austinburg Nursing & Rehabilitation	2026 State Route 45	Austinburg	44010	X							
Austinburg Post Office	2773 State Route 307	Austinburg	44010			X					
Austinburg Town Hall	2794 State Route 307	Austinburg	44010			X					
Austinburg Township Fire Dept.	2800 State Route 307	Austinburg	44010				X				
Aqua Ohio	902 Brookdale Avenue	Ashtabula	44004						X		
Blakeslee Log Cabin	441 Seven Hills Road	Ashtabula	44004							X	
Camp Beaumont	2429 State Route 45	Rock Creek	44084							X	

Asset Name	Street Address	Jurisdiction	Zip Code	Asset Type							
				People/ Structures		Community Lifelines & Other Critical Facilities				Natural, Cultural, Historical	High Potential Loss
				Vulnerable Populations	Special Considerations	Government	Emergency Services	Medical	Utilities / Infrastructure		
Camp Whitewood Lake Dam	7983 South Wiswell Road	Windsor	44099						X		
Camplands Water Company, LLC	217 West Main Street	Andover	44003						X		
Carrington Park	2217 West Avenue	Ashtabula	44004		X						
Cascade Ohio, Inc.	1209 Maple Avenue	Conneaut	44030								X
Cherry Valley Town Hall	134 Maple Street	Andover	44003			X					
Chestnut-Lakeshore Elementary School	755 Chestnut Street	Conneaut	44030	X							
Christian Faith Academy	2710 State Road	Ashtabula	44004	X							
Cleveland Hotel	230 State Street	Conneaut	44030							X	
Community Care Ambulance	115 East 24 th Street	Ashtabula	44004				X				
Congregational Church of Austinburg	2870 State Route 307	Austinburg	44010							X	
Conneaut Arts Center	1025 Buffalo Street	Conneaut	44030		X						
Conneaut City Hall, Fire / EMS & Police Dept.	294 Main Street	Conneaut	44030				X				
Conneaut City Health Department	327 Mill Street	Conneaut	44030					X			
Conneaut City Sewage Treatment Plant	1206 Broad Street Extension	Conneaut	44030						X		
Conneaut Fire Department Station #3	392 East Main Road	Conneaut	44030				X				
Conneaut Harbor West Breakwater Light	West Breakwater of Harbor	Conneaut	44030							X	
Conneaut High School	381 Mill Street	Conneaut	44030	X							
Conneaut Light Station House	1059 Harbor Street	Conneaut	44030							X	
Conneaut Marina	20 Naylor Drive	Conneaut	44030		X						X
Conneaut Middle School	229 Gateway Avenue	Conneaut	44030	X							
Conneaut Post Office	268 State Street	Conneaut	44030			X					

Table 1.2.7 ASHTABULA COUNTY ASSET INVENTORY											
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				People/ Structures		Community Lifelines & Other Critical Facilities				Natural, Cultural, Historical	High Potential Loss
				Vulnerable Populations	Special Considerations	Government	Emergency Services	Medical	Utilities / Infrastructure		
Conneaut Public Library	304 Buffalo Street	Conneaut	44030		X						
Conneaut Railroad Museum	342 Depot Street	Conneaut	44030							X	
Continental Structural Plastics of Ohio, LLC	333 Gore Road	Conneaut	44030								X
Cork Elementary School	314 State Route 534	Geneva	44041	X							
Cortina Leathers	494 East Main Road	Conneaut	44030								X
Country Club Center III	925 East 25 th Street	Ashtabula	44004							X	
Creek Road Covered Bridge	371 Creek Road	Conneaut	44030							X	
CSP of Ohio	333 Gore Road	Conneaut	44030								X
CW Ohio	1209 Maple Avenue	Conneaut	44030								X
David Cummins Octagon House	301 Liberty Street	Conneaut	44030							X	
Dorset Post Office	2477 State Route 193	Dorset	44032			X					
Dorset Township Fire Department	2405 State Route 193	Dorset	44032				X				
Eagle Cliff Hotel	5254 Lake Road East	GOTL	44041							X	
Eagle Pointe Skilled Nursing & Rehabilitation	87 Staley Road	Orwell	44076	X				X			
Edgewood High School	2428 Blake Road	Ashtabula	44004	X							
Enbridge Gas	7001 Center Road	Ashtabula	44004								X
Erie / Superior Intermediate School	2300 Wade Avenue	Ashtabula	44004	X							
First Congregational United Church of Christ	211 Buffalo Street	Conneaut	44030							X	
Gateway Elementary School	229 Gateway Avenue	Conneaut	44030	X							
General Aluminum Manufacturing	1370 Chamberlain Road	Conneaut	44030								X
Geneva City Hall, Fire & Police Dept.	44 North Forest Street	Geneva	44041			X	X				
Geneva High School	1301 South Ridge East	Geneva	44041	X							

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				People/ Structures		Community Lifelines & Other Critical Facilities				Natural, Cultural, Historical	High Potential Loss
				Vulnerable Populations	Special Considerations	Government	Emergency Services	Medical	Utilities / Infrastructure		
Geneva Middle School	839 Sherman Street	Geneva	44041	X							
Geneva Platt R. Spencer Elementary School	755 Austin Road	Geneva	44041	X							
Geneva Post Office	1041 South Broadway	Geneva	44041			X					
Geneva Public Library	860 Sherman Street	Geneva	44041		X						
Geneva Senior Center	62 West Main Street	Geneva	44041	X							
Geneva Shores Skilled Nursing & Rehabilitation	60 West Street	Geneva	44041	X				X			
Geneva Township Hall	256 North Cedar Street	Geneva	44041			X					
Geneva Village Retirement Facility	1140 South Broadway	Geneva	44041	X							
Geneva Wastewater Treatment Plant	141 North Avenue	Geneva	44041						X		
Geneva Water Plant	141 North Avenue	Geneva	44041						X		
Glenbeigh Outpatient Center	2863 State Route 45	Rock Creek	44084	X			X				
GOTL Event Center	4902 AL MRAZ Drive	GOTL	44041		X						
GOTL Fire and EMS Department	4931 South Warner Drive	GOTL	44041				X				
GOTL Village Hall & Police Dept.	4929 South Warner Drive	GOTL	44041				X				
GOTL Visitor Center	5536 Lake Road	GOTL	44041		X						
GOTL Wastewater Treatment Plant	4843 North Broadway	GOTL	44041						X		
Grand River Academy Elementary School	3042 College Street	Austinburg	44010	X							
Grand Valley ES / MS / HS	111 Grand Valley Ave. West	Orwell	44076	X							
Grand Valley Public Library	1 North School Street	Orwell	44076		X						
Green Bay Packaging	633 Pleasant Avenue	Geneva	44041								X
Harbor-Topky Memorial Library	1633 Walnut Boulevard	Ashtabula	44004		X						
Harpersfield Covered Bridge	1122 Harpersfield Road	Harpersfield	44041							X	

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				People/ Structures		Community Lifelines & Other Critical Facilities				Natural, Cultural, Historical	High Potential Loss
				Vulnerable Populations	Special Considerations	Government	Emergency Services	Medical	Utilities / Infrastructure		
Harpersfield Twp. Fire Dept. Station 1	5430 State Route 534	Harpersfield	44041				X				
Harpersfield Twp. Fire Dept. Station 2	5636 Cold Cork Springs Road	Harpersfield	44041				X				
Hartsgrove Twp. Fire Department	5321 State Route 534	Rome	44085				X				
Harwood Block	246, 250, 256 Main Street	Conneaut	44030							X	
Henderson Memorial Public Library	54 East Jefferson Street	Jefferson	44047		X						
Holiday Camplands Lake Dam	Holiday Camplands	Andover	44003						X		
Honeywell Smart Energy	436 North Eagle Street	Geneva	44041						X		
Hotel Ashtabula	4726 Main Avenue	Ashtabula	44004							X	
Huron / Michigan / Ontario Primary Schools	2300 Wade Avenue	Ashtabula	44004	X							
INEOS Pigments	2426 Middle Road	Ashtabula	44004								X
Jefferson Area ES / JHS / HS	204 West Mulberry Street	Jefferson	44047	X							
Jefferson Geriatric & Rehab Center	222 East Beech Street	Jefferson	44047	X				X			
Jefferson Post Office	37 West Jefferson Street	Jefferson	44047			X					
Jefferson Rescue District	11 South Market Street	Jefferson	44047				X				
Jefferson Village Fire Department	98 East Jefferson Street	Jefferson	44047				X				
Jefferson Village Hall	27 East Jefferson Street	Jefferson	44047			X				X	
Jefferson Village Police Department	86 East Jefferson Street	Jefferson	44047				X				
Joshua Reed Giddings Law Office	102 East Jefferson Street	Jefferson	44047							X	
Kennametal, Inc.	180 Penniman Road	Orwell	44076								X
Kent State University at Ashtabula	3300 Lake Road West	Ashtabula	44004		X						
Kilpi Hall	1025 Buffalo Street	Conneaut	44030							X	
Kingsville Elementary School	5875 State Route 193	Kingsville	44048	X							
Kingsville Post Office	3110 West Main Street	Kingsville	44048			X					
Kingsville Public Library	6006 Academy Street	Kingsville	44048		X						

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				People/ Structures		Community Lifelines & Other Critical Facilities				Natural, Cultural, Historical	High Potential Loss
				Vulnerable Populations	Special Considerations	Government	Emergency Services	Medical	Utilities / Infrastructure		
Kingsville Township Building/Garage	5890 Cemetery Road	Kingsville	44048			X					
Kingsville Township Fire / EMS	3130 Main Street	Kingsville	44048				X				
KraftMaid Cabinetry	150 Grand Valley Avenue	Orwell	44076								X
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	501 Thompson Road	Conneaut	44030								X
Lake Pointe Rehab & Nursing	22 Parrish Road	Conneaut	44030	X				X			
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Depot	342 Depot Street	Conneaut	44030							X	
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Station	147 East Jefferson Street	Jefferson	44047							X	
Lakeside High School	1464 West 6 th Steet	Ashtabula	44004	X							
Lakeside Junior High School	6600 Sanborn Road	Ashtabula	44004	X							
Marrko Vineyard & Winery	4500 South Ridge Road West	Conneaut	44030		X						X
Middle Road Covered Bridge	960 Middle Road	Conneaut	44030							X	
Molded Fiber Glass Companies	2925 MFG Place	Ashtabula	44004								X
Monroe Township Fire Department	4095 Center Road	Conneaut	44030				X				
Monroe Township Garage	5578 S. Monroe Center Road	Conneaut	44030						X		
Morgan Hose Fire Dept.	3033 East Water Street	Rock Creek	44084				X				
Mother of Sorrows Church	1500 West 6 th Street	Ashtabula	44004							X	
Naji Lake Dam	N/A	Windsor Twp	44099						X		
New Lyme Institute	929 Brownville Road	New Lyme	44085							X	
New Lyme Town Hall	1123 Dodgeville Road	New Lyme	44085			X				X	
Northeast Ohio Regional Airport	2382 Airport Road	Jefferson	44047						X		
North Kingsville Fire Department / EMS Station #1	6571 Church Street	North Kingsville	44068				X				

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North Kingsville Fire Department / EMS Station #2	7676 Poore Road	Conneaut	44030				X				
North Kingsville Police Department	3541 East Center Street	North Kingsville	44068				X				
North Kingsville Post Office	2716 East Center Street	North Kingsville	44068			X					
North Kingsville Village Hall	2866 East Center Road	North Kingsville	44068			X					
Northwest Ambulance District	1480 South Broadway	Geneva	44041				X				
Orwell Family Health Center	8220 OH-45	Orwell	44076					X			
Orwell Post Office	47 South Maple Street	Orwell	44076			X					
Orwell Village Fire & Police Dept.	78 East Main Street	Orwell	44076				X				
Pierpont Fire Department / EMS	6006 Marcy Road	Pierpont	44082				X				
Pierpont Post Office	62 State Route 7 South	Pierpont	44082			X					
Pine Grove Healthcare Center	840 Sherman Street	Geneva	44041					X			
Plymouth Twp. Fire Dept. / EMS	1001 Plymouth Brick Rd. West	Ashtabula	44004				X				
Premix Inc.	3365 East Center Street	Conneaut	44030								X
Pymatuning Area Ambulance Service	153 Station Street	Andover	44003				X				
Pymatuning PS / MS / HS	5571 Route 6 West	Andover	44003	X							
Rae-Ann Geneva Nursing & Rehab.	839 West Main Street	Geneva	44041	X							
Ridgeview Elementary School	3456 Liberty Street	Ashtabula	44004	X							
River Bend Hotel	533 Goodwill Drive	Ashtabula	44004		X						
Roaming Rock Shores Lake Dam	2500 Hayford Road	Roaming Shores	44084						X		
Roaming Shores Association Clubhouse	15 Rome Rock Creek Boulevard	Roaming Shores	44085		X						
Roaming Shores Police Dept. & Village Hall	2500 Hayford Road	Roaming Shores	44084			X	X				

Asset Name	Street Address	Jurisdiction	Zip Code	Asset Type							
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Roaming Shores Wastewater Treatment Plant	2595 Rome Rock Creek Road	Roaming Shores	44084						X		
Rock Creek Elementary School	3134 North Main Street	Rock Creek	44084	X							
Rock Creek Post Office	3046 East Water Street	Rock Creek	44084			X					
Rock Creek Public Library	2988 High Street	Rock Creek	44084		X						
Rock Creek School	2987 High Street	Rock Creek	44084							X	
Rock Creek Village PWS / WWTP	2600 Stiles Avenue	Rock Creek	44084						X		
Rome Post Office	3232 US-6	Rome	44085			X					
Rome Rock Association HQ	1875 U.S. Route 6	Roaming Shores	44085		X						
Rome Township Fire Department	3162 U.S. Route 6 East	Rome	44085				X				
Saint John School	7911 Depot Road	Ashtabula	44004	X							
Sanctuary of Geneva, Ltd.	200 Commerce Place	Geneva	44041	X							
Saybrook Fire Department / EMS	5714 North Ridge Road West	Ashtabula	44004				X				
Saybrook Fire Dept. / EMS Station #2	2235 Center Road	Ashtabula	44004				X				
Saybrook Landing Health & Rehab.	2300 Center Road	Ashtabula	44004	X							
Saybrook Twp. Administrative Office	7247 Center Road	Ashtabula	44004			X					
Shandy Hall	6333 South Ridge Road	Geneva	44041							X	
Sheffield Fire Department / EMS	3636 Sheffield Monroe Road	Kingsville	44048				X				
Smolen-Gulf Covered Bridge	4878 Plymouth Ridge Road	Ashtabula	44004							X	
South Central Ambulance District	3100 U.S. Route 6	Rome	44085				X				
South River Vineyard	6062 South River Road West	Geneva	44041		X						X
SPIRE Institute	1822 South Broadway	Geneva	44041							X	
The Lodge & Conference Center	4888 North Broadway	GOTL	44041		X						
The Strip	5514 Lake Road East	GOTL	44041		X					X	

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				Vulnerable Populations	Special Considerations	Government	Emergency Services	Medical	Utilities / Infrastructure		
Unionville Post Office	6887 South Ridge Road	Unionville	44088			X					
University Hospital Conneaut Medical Center	158 West Main Street	Conneaut	44030					X			
University Hospital Geneva Medical Center	870 West Main Street	Geneva	44041					X			
Vesuvius USA Corporation	1100 Maple Avenue	Conneaut	44030								X
Villa at the Lake, A Randall Residence	48 Parrish Road	Conneaut	44030							X	
Village of Jefferson Sewage Treatment Plant	225 North Elm Street	Jefferson	44047						X		
Village of Orwell	176 West Main Street	Orwell	44076			X					
Wallace Braden Junior High School	3436 Edgewood Drive	Ashtabula	44004	X							
Walnut Beach	Lake Avenue & West 1 st Street	Ashtabula	44004							X	
Water Treatment Facility-Conneaut	770 Lake Road	Conneaut	44030						X		
Wayne-Dalton (Overhead Door, Inc.)	1001 Chamberlain Boulevard	Conneaut	44030								X
Wayne Township Fire Department	3787 State Route 322	Williamsfield	44093				X				
West Fifth Street Bridge	SR 531 over Ashtabula River	Ashtabula	44004						X	X	
Williamsfield Post Office	5911 U.S. Route 322	Williamsfield	44093			X					
Windsor Corners District	U.S. Route 322 & SR 534	Windsor	44099							X	
Windsor Mills Christ Church Episcopal	Wisell Road & U.S. Route 322	Windsor Mills	44099							X	
Windsor Mills Fort & Village Site	U.S. Route 322	Windsor Mills	44099							X	
Windsor Township Fire Dept. / EMS	5388 State Route 322 West	Windsor	44099				X				
Wiswell Road Covered Bridge	7696 Warner Hollow Road	Windsor	44099							X	

