

**CITY OF DELAWARE
CITY COUNCIL
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS
1 SOUTH SANDUSKY STREET
7:00 P.M.**

AGENDA

6:30 P.M. EXECUTIVE SESSION: pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 121.22 (G) (3) pending or imminent court action, Section 121.22 (G) (1) personnel, Section 121.22 (G) (5) matters required to be kept confidential by State statute, Section 121.22 (G) (2) acquisition of property for public purpose and 121.22(G) (8) consideration of confidential information related to a request for economic development assistance.

REGULAR MEETING

April 22, 2019

1. ROLL CALL
2. INVOCATION – Pastor Jason Allison, Terra Nova
3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
4. APPROVAL of the Motion Summary of the regular meeting of Council held on April 08, 2019, as recorded and transcribed.
5. CONSENT AGENDA
 - A. Acceptance of the Motion Summary of the Board of Zoning Appeals meeting held on March 13, 2019, as recorded and transcribed.
 - B. Acceptance of the Motion Summary of the Sister City Advisory Board meeting held on January 9, 2019 as recorded and transcribed.
 - C. Resolution No. 19-20, a resolution authorizing the extension of the school zone for Conger Elementary School to 300 feet east of the easternmost school property line on East Winter Street which extends onto East Central Avenue (SR-37) for westbound traffic.
6. LETTERS, PETITIONS, AND PUBLIC COMMENTS
7. COMMITTEE REPORTS
8. PRESENTATIONS
 - A. Annual Shade Tree Commission Report and Arbor Day Proclamation
 - B. Delaware General Health District Update – Sheila Hiddleson, Health

Commissioner

9. STAFF UPDATE & PRESENTATION
 - A. Ted Miller, Director of Parks and Natural Resources

10. CONSIDERATION of Transfer of Liquor Permits
 - A. From Sheila McKee-Fisher DBA Kintz Bar & Grill & Patios, 77 Lake Street 1st Floor, Delaware, Ohio 43015 to Invest in Holmes, LLC & Patios, 77 Lake Street 1st Floor, Delaware, Ohio 43015. Permit Class: D2, D2X, D3
 - B. From Delaware Market LLC DBA Delaware Market 17 East William Street, Delaware, Ohio 43015 to OMMY Petroleum LLC DBA OMMY Petroleum, 17 East William Street, Delaware, Ohio 43015. Permit Class: C1, C2

11. CONSIDERATION of New Liquor Permits
 - A. AVI Foodsystems Inc DBA Hamilton William Campus Center, 40 Rowland Avenue, Delaware, Ohio 43015. Permit Class: D5I
 - B. Huy Tran, 820 Sunbury Road #604, Delaware, Ohio 43015. Permit Class: D2

12. FIFTH READING of Ordinance No. 19-07, an ordinance amending Chapter 1121 and 1143 of the Planning and Zoning Code of the Codified Ordinances of the City of Delaware. (Massage Establishment Regulations)

13. FOURTH READING of Ordinance No. 19-08 (Amended), an ordinance prohibiting smoking in City Parks.

14. SECOND READING of Ordinance No. 19-13, an ordinance for Manos Properties for approving a Final Development Plan for the Wesleyan Inn at 235 West William Street on approximately 0.72 acres and zoned PO/I (Planned Office/Institutional District).

15. CONSIDERATION of Resolution No. 19-21, a resolution approving the Delaware County All Hazard Mitigation Plan as submitted by Delaware County.

16. CONSIDERATION of Resolution No. 19-22, a resolution authorizing the City to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the OhioHealth Corporation.

17. CONSIDERATION of Ordinance No. 19-18, an ordinance amending the Management, Professional, Technical, Confidential, and Supervisory

Employees Pay Plan requesting a reclassification of the Golf Course Superintendent at a M8 pay grade to a Golf Course Supervisor at a M5 pay grade.

18. DISCUSSION of Transparency Initiative
19. FINANCE DIRECTOR'S REPORT
20. CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
21. COUNCIL COMMENTS
22. ADJOURNMENT

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

Minutes of

Delaware City Council

Meeting

BEAR GRAPHICS 800-325-8094 FORM NO. 10148

Held April 8 20 19

6:30 EXECUTIVE SESSION: Vice-Mayor Shafer motioned to enter into executive session at 6:30 p.m. This motion was seconded by Mr. Browning and approved by a 6-0 vote. Council met in executive session pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 121.22 (G) (3) pending or imminent court action, Section 121.22 (G) (1) personnel, Section 121.22 (G) (5) matters required to be kept confidential by State statute, Section 121.22 (G) (2) acquisition of property for public purpose and 121.22(G) (8) consideration of confidential information related to a request for economic development assistance. Council conducted a discussion of those items with the following members present: First Ward Chris Jones, Second Ward Lisa Keller (arrived 6:44 p.m.), Third Ward Jim Browning, Fourth Ward Kyle Rohrer, At-Large George Hellinger, Vice-Mayor Kent Shafer, and Mayor Carolyn Kay Riggle. Following the discussion at 6:58 p.m., it was moved by Vice-Mayor Shafer that Council move into Open session, seconded by Mr. Jones and approved by a 7-0 vote.

The regular meeting of Council held April 8, 2019 was called to order at 7:00 p.m., in the City Council Chambers. The following members of Council were present: First Ward Chris Jones, Second Ward Lisa Keller, Third Ward Jim Browning, Fourth Ward Kyle Rohrer, At-Large George Hellinger, Vice-Mayor Shafer, and Mayor Carolyn Kay Riggle (exited the meeting at 8:57 p.m.) who presided. The invocation was given by Pastor David Soliday, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance.

Staff Present: Chris Ballard, Assistant City Prosecutor, Lee Yoakum, Community Affairs Coordinator, Dean Stelzer, Finance Director, Matt Weber, Deputy City Engineer, Lance Schultz, Zoning Administrator, Bruce Pijanowski, Police Chief, Jackie Walker, Assistant City Manager, and Tom Homan, City Manager

ITEM 4: APPROVAL OF MINUTES

APPROVAL of the Motion Summary of the regular meeting of Council held on March 25, 2019, as recorded and transcribed.

Motion: Vice-Mayor Shafer motioned to approve the Motion Summary of the regular meeting of Council held March 25, 2019, seconded by Mr. Browning. Motion approved by a 7-0 vote.

ITEM 5: CONSENT AGENDA

- A. Acceptance of the Motion Summary of the Planning Commission meeting held on March 6, 2019, as recorded and transcribed.
- B. Resolution No. 19-18, a resolution appointing members to various Boards, Commissions, and/or Committees, and specifying the term of the appointments.

Motion: Mr. Browning motioned to approve the Consent Agenda, seconded by Mr. Jones. Motion approved by a 5-0 vote.

ITEM 6: LETTERS, PETITIONS, AND PUBLIC COMMENTS

ITEM 7: COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Hellinger informed Council that there was a Finance Committee Meeting on April 3.

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Mayor Riggle informed Council that the Planning Commission met on April 3 and there is an upcoming Sister City Advisory Board meeting on April 9.

ITEM 8: PRESENTATIONS

- A. Proclamation for Child Abuse Prevention and Sexual Assault Awareness Month; presented to Helpline of Delaware and Morrow Counties
- B. Second Ward Community Initiative Update – Karriejoi Coit, Executive Director

PRESENTORS:

Karriejoi Coit
Second Ward Community Initiative, Executive Director
50 Ross Street
Delaware, Ohio

Harry Hart
Second Ward Community Initiative, President
29 David Street
Delaware, Ohio

ITEM 9: ORDINANCE NO. 19-07 [Fourth Reading]

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 1121 AND 1143 OF THE PLANNING AND ZONING CODE OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF DELAWARE.

The Clerk read the ordinance for the fourth time. Council to take Ordinance No. 19-07 to a fifth reading.

ITEM 10: ORDINANCE NO. 19-08 [Continued Public Hearing and Third Reading]

AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING SMOKING WITHIN 50 FEET OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN CITY PARKS.

The Clerk read the ordinance for the third time.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:

Paul Damron
578 Ablemarle Circle
Delaware, Ohio

Mr. Damron spoke in support of the ordinance.

Brittany Sinzinger
6 Maple Street
Delaware, Ohio

Ms. Sinzinger spoke in support of a full ban throughout the parks.

Angela MacWhinney
Parks and Recreational Advisory Board, Delaware School Representative
107 Griswold Street
Delaware, Ohio

Ms. MacWhinney voiced her support for a complete ban of all tobacco

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and nicotine products throughout all parks.

Robert Dalton
Parks and Recreational Advisory Board Member, Third Ward
Representative
224 Kitdare Drive
Delaware, Ohio

Mr. Dalton voiced his support for a smoking ban throughout parks.

Councilman Hellinger read a statement into the record. A discussion
was held with Council regarding the current legislation. The original
request for a complete smoking ban throughout all parks by the Parks
and Recreation advisory Board was reviewed. It was reviewed that this
board did not include Hidden Valley Golf Course in their
recommendation. Council directed staff to rewrite the legislation to ban
smoking products throughout the parks, excluding Hidden Valley Golf
Course and smokeless tobacco products.

ITEM 11: RESOLUTION NO. 19-16 [Second Reading]
A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING COUNCIL'S DIRECTION REGARDING THE
SPECIAL EVENTS POLICY ENHANCEMENTS.

The Clerk read the resolution for the second time.

Motion: Mrs. Keller motioned to approve Resolution No. 19-16,
seconded by Mr. Jones. Motion approved by a 7-0 vote.

ITEM 12: ORDINANCE NO. 19-12 [First Reading]
AN ORDINANCE FOR KROGER GREAT LAKES DISTRIBUTION CENTER
APPROVING A COMBINED PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DEVELOPMENT
PLAN FOR A BUILDING EXPANSION TO THE KROGER DISTRIBUTION
CENTER AT 2000 NUTTER FARMS LANE ON APPROXIMATELY 162.29
ACRES AND ZONED M-2 (GENERAL MANUFACTURING DISTRICT) WITH
TEXT LIMITATIONS.

The Clerk read the ordinance for the first time.

APPLICANT:
Andrew Gardner
Bird & Bull Engineering
6628 Burbank Place
Westerville, Ohio

Randy Broome
AIA Architect
8294 Highway 92, Suite 210
Woodstock, Georgia

Motion: Mr. Jones motioned to suspend the rules for Ordinance No. 19-
12, seconded by Mr. Hellinger. Motion approved by a 6-1 (Keller) vote.

Motion: Mr. Jones motioned to adopt Ordinance No. 19-12, seconded by
Mr. Hellinger. Motion approved by a 7-0 vote.

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ITEM 13: ORDINANCE NO. 19-13 [First Reading]
AN ORDINANCE FOR MANOS PROPERTIES FOR APPROVING A FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE WESLEYAN INN AT 235 WEST WILLIAM STREET ON APPROXIMATELY 0.72 ACRES AND ZONED PO/I (PLANNED OFFICE/INSTITUTIONAL DISTRICT).

The Clerk read the ordinance for the first time. Council to take Ordinance No. 19-13 to a second reading.

APPLICANT:
Joe Clase
Plan 4 Land, LLC
10 West North Street
Ostrander, Ohio

ITEM 14: ORDINANCE NO. 19-14 [First Reading]
AN ORDINANCE FOR THE ROCKWELL COMPANY APPROVING A COMBINED PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FOOD TRUCK DEPOT AT 59 POTTER STREET ON APPROXIMATELY 1.066 ACRES AND ZONED R-4 (GENERAL BUSINESS DISTRICT).

The Clerk read the ordinance for the first time.

APPLICANT:
Paul Rockwell
7491 Calhoun Rd.
Ostrander, Ohio

Motion: Mr. Rohrer motioned to suspend the rules for Ordinance No. 19-14, seconded by Vice-Mayor Shafer. Motion approved by a 6-1 (Keller) vote.

Motion: Mr. Rohrer motioned to adopt Ordinance No. 19-14, seconded by Vice-Mayor Shafer. Motion approved by a 7-0 vote.

ITEM 15: ORDINANCE NO. 19-15 [First Reading]
AN ORDINANCE SUPPLEMENTING THE 2019 APPROPRIATIONS ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR THE EAST WILLIAM STREET ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

The Clerk read the ordinance for the first time.

Motion: Vice-Mayor Shafer motioned to suspend the rules for Ordinance No. 19-15, seconded by Mr. Jones. Motion approved by a 7-0 vote.

Motion: Vice-Mayor Shafer motioned to enact the emergency clause for Ordinance No. 19-15, seconded by Mr. Jones. Motion approved by a 7-0 vote.

Motion: Vice-Mayor Shafer motioned to adopt Ordinance No. 19-15, seconded by Mr. Jones. Motion approved by a 7-0 vote.

ITEM 16: ORDINANCE NO. 19-16 [First Reading]
AN ORDINANCE SUPPLEMENTING THE 2019 APPROPRIATIONS ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FUNDING FOR THE RENOVATION OF THE

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CITY HALL ANNEX AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

The Clerk read the ordinance for the first time.

Motion: Vice-Mayor Shafer motioned to suspend the rules for Ordinance No. 19-16, seconded by Mr. Browning. Motion approved by a 7-0 vote.

Motion: Vice-Mayor Shafer motioned to enact the emergency clause for Ordinance No. 19-16, seconded by Mr. Browning. Motion approved by a 7-0 vote.

Motion: Vice-Mayor Shafer motioned to adopt Ordinance No. 19-16, seconded by Mr. Browning. Motion approved by a 7-0 vote.

ITEM 17: ORDINANCE NO. 19-17 [First Reading] AN ORDINANCE SUPPLEMENTING THE 2019 APPROPRIATIONS ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR LOCAL ROAD RESURFACING WORK, AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

The Clerk read the ordinance for the first time.

Motion: Vice-Mayor Shafer motioned to suspend the rules for Ordinance No. 19-17, seconded by Mr. Jones. Motion approved by a 7-0 vote.

Motion: Vice-Mayor Shafer motioned to enact the emergency clause for Ordinance No. 19-17, seconded by Mr. Jones. Motion approved by a 7-0 vote.

Motion: Vice-Mayor Shafer motioned to adopt Ordinance No. 19-17, seconded by Mr. Jones. Motion approved by a 7-0 vote.

Mayor Riggle exited the meeting at 8:57 p.m.

ITEM 18: RESOLUTION NO. 19-19 [First Reading] A RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING RESTRICTIONS AND FEES FOR USE OF PUBLIC PARKING SPACES DESIGNATED FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING.

The Clerk read the resolution for the first time.

Motion: Mrs. Keller motioned to suspend the rules for Resolution No. 19-19, seconded by Mr. Jones. Motion approved by a 6-0 vote.

ITEM 19: CITY MANAGER'S REPORT Mr. Homan provided information on the upcoming dedication to Fire Station 304. He discussed the need for future legislation regarding the SWCI Lease Agreement.

ITEM 20: COUNCIL COMMENTS Mrs. Keller informed Council that she will be meeting with constituent, Cheryl Hutchinson, and others relating to their concerns over The Wesleyan Inn on April 15. She also informed Council that she was part of meeting with representatives from the YMCA to discuss rates and citizen discounts.

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Held April 8 20 19

Vice-Mayor Shafer provided an update on the new automated parking in the downtown area.

Mrs. Keller motioned to re-enter into executive session at 9:07 p.m. This motion was seconded by Mr. Browning and approved by a 6-0 vote. Council met in executive session pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 121.22 (G) (3) pending or imminent court action, Section 121.22 (G) (1) personnel, Section 121.22 (G) (5) matters required to be kept confidential by State statute, Section 121.22 (G) (2) acquisition of property for public purpose and 121.22(G) (8) consideration of confidential information related to a request for economic development assistance. Council conducted a discussion of those items with the following members present: First Ward Chris Jones, Second Ward Lisa Keller, Third Ward Jim Browning, Fourth Ward Kyle Rohrer, At-Large George Hellinger, and Vice-Mayor Kent Shafer. Absent from the discussion was Mayor Carolyn Kay Riggle. Following the discussion at 6:58 p.m., it was moved by Vice-Mayor Shafer that Council move into Open session, seconded by Mr. Jones and approved by a 6-0 vote.

ITEM 21: ADJOURNMENT

Motion: Vice-Mayor Shafer motioned to adjourn the meeting. The meeting adjourned at 9:26 p.m.

Mayor Carolyn Kay Riggle

Elaine McCloskey, Council Clerk

BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS
MOTION SUMMARY
March 13, 2019

ITEM 1. Roll Call

Chairman Dick called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m.

Members Present: Beth Fisher, Adam Vaughn, Todd Daughenbaugh, Robert Whitmore, Councilman George Hellinger, Vice-Chairman Paul Junk, and Chairman Matt Dick.

Staff Present: Lance Schultz, Zoning Administrator, Jordan Selmek, Zoning Officer.

ITEM 2. Approval of the Motion Summary of the Board of Zoning Appeals meeting held on November 14, 2018, as recorded and transcribed.

Motion: Vice Chairman Junk moved to approve the Motion Summary for the Board of Zoning Appeals held on November 14, 2018 meeting, seconded by Mr. Daughenbaugh. Motion approved by a 7-0.

Chairman Dick swore in the following participants from the public: Wendy Schiefer; Mickey Thompson; Rebecca Wood-Meek; Paul Rockwell; Rodger Glenn; Randy Broome; Andrew Gardner; Larry Betts; Rebecca Cahill.

ITEM 3. REGULAR BUSINESS

- A. 2019-0252: A request by Kroger Great Lakes Distribution Center for approval of a building height variance for a proposed addition at 2000 Nutter Farms Lane on approximately 162.29 acres and zoned M-2 (General Manufacturing District) with text limitations.

Mr. Schultz discussed the proposed building, shared super-imposed pictures of the building and view from every direction. Kroger is proposing a 129,568 square foot addition, and only 67,071 square feet, or 7.5% would be over 50 feet in height. This addition will just be used for storage. Staff recommends approval. There will be no increase in traffic due to the addition. Kroger is one of the largest employers in Delaware. Kroger is proposing a 7.5% height difference and needs this addition to stay competitive in the market. This case is set to go before the Planning Commission in April.

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

Rodger Glenn
533 Glenn Rd.

Delaware, OH 43015

Mr. Glenn stated that he is the closest neighbor to the Kroger Distribution Center. Kroger has been a great neighbor. They have done everything they have promised to do since they moved in some 17 years ago. He is in agreement with the expansion.

Randy Broome
Georgia

Mr. Broome is with the design build firm. He held a meeting with the neighbors, which went very well. There was no negative comments or disagreement with the expansion. He has submitted to the FAA and has received approval.

Motion: Ms. Fisher moved to approve 2019-0252, along with all staff conditions, finding beyond a reasonable doubt that the decision factor necessary for approval of a variance according to Chapter 1128 of the Planning and Zoning Commission are met, with the staff conditions as noted. Seconded by Vice Chairman Junk. Motion approved by a 7-0 vote.

- B. 2019-0253: A request by Angel's Hands LLC for approval of a Conditional Use Request for a major home occupation at 152 Wilder Street on approximately 3.86 acres on property zoned R-3 (One Family Residential District).

Mr. Selmek discussed the proposal, an animal training business, located on Wilder St., which is a residential neighborhood. This is the largest property in the neighborhood. The property is fenced in and has a shed, which will be used for training during inclement weather. There will be no exterior changes to the land or building. The residential character of the neighborhood will be maintained. There will be no more than three dogs being trained at a time. Mr. Selmek stated that residents of Delaware are allowed to own three dogs, and that they used that as a guideline/recommendation for Ms. Schiefer to follow when booking appointments. Staff recommends approval with 10 conditions.

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

Larry Betts
10 Smith St.
Delaware, OH 43015

Mr. Betts stated that this area is zoned for houses and not small businesses. He is okay with dogs as long as they are fenced in and there is no incessant barking. Mr. Betts confirmed with the Board that this area will stay zoned as residential.

Staff explained that this is a Conditional Use Request and if Ms. Schiefer moved, the permit will be void.

Wendy Schiefer
152 Wilder St.
Delaware, OH 43015

Ms. Schiefer is the applicant. She answered the questions of the board. She stated the property is completely fenced in. The fence will stay as it is. There will be no dogs running free and the business will be run by appointment only. There will be no groups larger than three dogs and three humans. Ms. Schiefer does own three dogs of her own. She performs positive reinforcement training. Up until this time, she has performed her training at the owner's homes. Ms. Schiefer stated that if a dog was anxious or noisy, she would move her class into the building in an effort to keep the noise down.

Rebecca Cahill
137 Chamberlain St.
Delaware, OH 43015

Ms. Cahill owns five properties and one of her properties abuts this proposed property. She has no concerns with this proposal at all.

Motion: Mr. Vaughn moved to approve 2019-0253, along with all staff conditions, finding beyond a reasonable doubt that the decision factor necessary for approval of a variance according to Chapter 1128 of the Planning and Zoning Commission are met, with the staff conditions as noted. Seconded by Ms. Fisher. Motion approved by a 7-0 vote.

- C. 2019-0256: A request by The Rockwell Company for approval of variance to Chapter 1149.01 Temporary Uses to allow multiple mobile food vendors for more than 45 calendar days per year at the Food Truck Depot at 59 Potter Street on approximately 1.066 acres and zoned R-4 (General Business District).

Mr. Schultz provided a staff report that included the property location and plan. This property is zoned B-4, but there is not any zoning on the north, west, or south side because those areas are owned by the railroad. The building is currently vacant and will be renovated into a restaurant and bar by the owner. The owner is also requesting a food truck parking area. The owner would like multiple food trucks with many varieties of food throughout the year. At this time, a food vendor requires a permit every 45 days. With this request, the food vendors will not need to do this. The owner has allocated approximately 140 feet of area for food trucks and expects to be able to accommodate approximately six trucks at one time. Staff recommends approval with two conditions.

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

Paul Rockwell

Delaware, OH 43015

Mr. Rockwell shared his plans for the site and answered questions from the board. There is a kitchen inside of the building that is about the size of a food truck. The plan is to have food trucks there seven days per week for breakfast, lunch, and dinner and will be closed on holidays. The food trucks will be fully contained. He is planning to open on June 1, 2019. The building can seat 90 inside and will sell beer, wine and liquor. Mr. Rockwell will keep a file on each food truck that parks in his lot to make sure they are up to date with all requirements. The existing chain link fence will be removed. Mr. Rockwell will be planting trees to make it a family-friendly park-like setting. He is planning live music and entertainment.

Motion: Mr. Daughenbaugh moved to approve 2019-0256, along with all staff conditions, finding beyond a reasonable doubt that the decision factor necessary for approval of a variance according to Chapter 1128 of the Planning and Zoning Commission are met, with the staff conditions as noted. Seconded by Mr. Vaughn. Motion approved by a 7-0 vote.

ITEM 4. BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS AND DISCUSSION

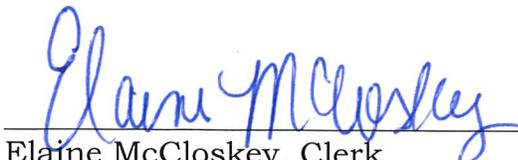
ITEM 5. NEXT REGULAR MEETING: April 10, 2019.

ITEM 6. ADJOURNMENT

Motion: Vice-Chairman moved to adjourn the Board of Zoning Appeals meeting, seconded by Chairman Dick. The Board of Zoning Appeals meeting adjourned at 7:32 p.m.



Matt Dick, Chairman



Elaine McCloskey, Clerk

**SISTER CITY ADVISORY BOARD
MOTION SUMMARY
January 8, 2019**

ITEM 1. ROLL CALL

The Sister City Advisory Board Meeting was called to order by Chairman Guebert at 6:00 p.m.

Members Present: Julie Horvath, Collen Rush, Rita Selle Grider, Darrell Albon, and Chairman Rand Guebert

Members Absent: Julie Means and Mayor Carolyn Riggle

Staff Present: R. Thomas Homan, City Manager

Motion to Excuse: Vice-Chairwoman Rush motioned to excuse Ms. Means and Mayor Riggle, seconded by Ms. Selle-Grider. Motion approved by a 5-0 vote.

ITEM 2. APPROVAL of the Motion Summary of the Sister City Advisory Board meeting held on October 9, 2018, as recorded and transcribed.

Motion: Vice-Chairwoman Rush moved to approve the Motion Summary of the Sister City Advisory Board meeting held on October 9, 2018, as recorded and transcribed, seconded by Ms. Horvath. Motion approved by a 5-0 vote.

ITEM 3. PUBLIC COMMENTS

ITEM 4. UPDATE on Baumholder Visit

The Clerk, Elaine McCloskey, provided copies of newspapers that were sent from Baumholder on articles regarding the recent visit. Chairman Guebert discussed meeting with Bernd Mai at Rutherford B. Hayes High School and discussed having the Jr. ROTC from Hayes visiting Baumholder. He discussed writing an article for the Delaware Gazette on what Baumholder means to the City. He discussed the importance to recognize the significance of the army post in Baumholder and how we can connect the veterans locally to the post.

ITEM 5. UPDATE on Sakata

Ms. Horvath and the Clerk, Elaine McCloskey, provided an update on the upcoming 2019 art exchange.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

Paula Blosser
Arts Castle
22 East Winter Street
Delaware, Ohio

Ms. Blosser provided an update regarding the plan for Delaware City Schools will be having an art exchange with Sakata and all ages will be included. She discussed that the exhibit will be held at the Arts Castle in conjunction with their third grade project, in which students from the County will be invited to visit the exhibit. She anticipates having approximately 500 students from the County view the exhibit during this time and will have a piece of artwork that they can compete at the end. This exhibit will also be open to the public. She discussed the matting process and the projected cost to use the gator foam backing board at approximately \$15-20 a piece of artwork. She discussed the need to have the matting be reversible, as the artwork will be shipped back to Sakata. This matting process will help to keep the shipping cost down. Ms. Horvath discussed efforts to reach out to Superintendent Craft for support of the exchange.

Ms. Horvath requested if Ohio Wesleyan University would be included in the exchange. Mr. Homan discussed the plans with Sakata would be to have a student exchange with Delaware City Schools. The theme discussed was "The City Thru the Eyes of a Child".

Vice-Chairwoman Rush discussed reaching out to past family members that sponsored an exchange student from Sakata to see if they would sponsor a piece of artwork.

Mr. Homan provided an update on the Ken Domon exhibit. He discussed the work with Erin Fletcher, Director of the Ross Art Museum, has been reaching out to contacts to help get interest on the exhibit. He discussed that the exhibit was originally hoped to occur in 2020, but due to the timeline it will be closer to 2021. He discussed that the exhibit will be displayed at three different locations including the Ross Art Museum, Dublin Arts Council, and The Columbus Museum of Art.

ITEM 6. UPDATE on Ireland

Vice-Chairwoman Rush provided an update on a meeting with Professor Sean Kay, Ohio Wesleyan University, Ms. Horvath, and Chairman Guebert to discuss contacts that Professor Kay has in Ireland and upcoming trips. She discussed reaching out to the Ohio Wesleyan Women's Soccer Coach to discuss building a relationship with Lahardane to create a relationship like the Ohio Wesleyan Boys Soccer team has with Baumholder. She discussed plans to visit in four years to Ireland and that soccer matches will be arranged.

A group of 30 gymnasts will be traveling to Lahardane, Ireland over spring break. This team is comprised of Buckeye Valley and Hayes High School. There is a group from Hayes High School that will be attending in June. Vice-Chairwoman Rush will be attending both trips. Ms. Horvath will be attending the June trip.

ITEM 7. DISCUSSION of transition to 501c-3 status

Chairman Guebert discussed meeting with Tim Sword, Greater Columbus Sister Cities, and discussed being part of their 501c-3. Mr. Sword was unable to attend this meeting. Chairman Guebert discussed that they have a full time staff and can help provide support to the Delaware's Sister City Advisory Board. The Board voiced their support on working with Greater Columbus Sister Cities and invite Mr. Sword to the April meeting.

ITEM 8. DETERMINE board member interest in specific cities/team building

Chairman Guebert discussed forming groups to work on to support each relationship. He requested input on who would be interested in each group. Vice-Chairwoman Rush and Ms. Horvath voiced interest in supporting Lahardane. Mr. Albon discussed his past travels to Japan and would be willing to work with either Sakata or Baumholder. He discussed his working relationship with Erin Fletcher and Japanese resources at the University. Ms. Selle-Grider discussed that she is open to assist any group, but that she is from Germany and can assist with Baumholder. Chairman Guebert discussed his preference to assist with Baumholder. He discussed forming a group from people in the community to help support the program. He proposed that by April to have each member provide five names of community members to help with

ITEM 9. MEMBER COMMENTS

Ms. Selle-Grider questioned if there were plans to have a student exchange with Baumholder. Chairman Guebert discussed that there is no longer a German Program with the schools. He discussed the interest of the Jr. ROTC members to visit Baumholder.

Ms. Blosser questioned the inclusion of other schools in the County in the exchange program. Chairman Guebert discussed that the program is a City of Delaware program and that it mainly has been students from the Delaware City School Program. He discussed the option to explore how to provide the opportunities to other schools in the area.

ITEM 10. DATE OF NEXT MEETING: April 9, 2019

ITEM 11. ADJOURNMENT

Motion: Ms. Rush moved to adjourn the Sister City Advisory Board Meeting, seconded by Ms. Horvath. The meeting adjourned at 7:10 p.m.



Rand Guebert, Chairman



Elaine McCloskey, Clerk



FACT SHEET

AGENDA ITEM NO: CONSENT ITEM C DATE: 04/22/2019
ORDINANCE NO: RESOLUTION NO: 19-20
READING: FIRST PUBLIC HEARING: NO

TO: Mayor and Members of City Council
FROM: R. Thomas Homan, City Manager
VIA: William L. Ferrigno, P.E., Public Works Director/City Engineer

TITLE OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION:

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE EXTENSION OF THE SCHOOL ZONE FOR CONGER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TO 300 FEET EAST OF THE EASTERNMOST SCHOOL PROPERTY LINE ON EAST WINTER STREET WHICH EXTENDS ONTO EAST CENTRAL AVENUE (SR-37) FOR WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

BACKGROUND:

A resident voiced concerns of the safety of students at Conger Elementary that walk to/from school utilizing East Central Avenue (S-37) due the volume and speed of traffic near/around the school. He requested that the school zone be extended further east for westbound traffic so that the school zone speed limit is in effect on E. Central Ave before the E. Winter Street intersection. The existing school zone limits were approved and established in 1992-93 based on recommendations of the amended school zone study completed at that time. Since 1993, the Delaware City Schools have purchased property at the southeast corner of East Central Ave (SR-37) and Channing Street, on the south side of East Winter Street east of their original property, and on the north side of East William Street (US-36) east of their original property. After acquiring these properties, the Delaware City Schools have expanded the Conger Elementary school building and added staff and visitor parking lots for the school. Given that the school property limits have changed on E. Winter Street and E. William Street (US-36), City staff submitted a request to ODOT for the school zone limits to be updated and extended 300 feet from the easternmost school property line on both East William Street (US-36) and East Central Avenue. This will extend

the school zone to approximately Wade Street and require the East Winter Street school zone to be extended onto East Central Avenue (SR-37). Staff has identified the need for these changes to comply with the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 4511.21, to enhance the safety of school aged children that attend Conger Elementary School, and to accommodate the significant surge of traffic (pedestrian, bus and vehicle) during the school arrival and dismissal times. ODOT approved the request April 9, 2019. After further discussions with the Delaware City Schools, the East William Street (US-36) school zone extension for westbound traffic will be delayed until there is confirmation on whether or not additional property will be acquired by the schools on East William Street (US-36). Separate legislation will be presented for the East William St (US-36) school zone extension once this information is confirmed.

REASON WHY LEGISLATION IS NEEDED:

The extension of a school zone and placement of regulatory signage requires City Council authorization for permanent enforcement.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

N/A

FISCAL IMPACT(S):

The cost to relocate the school zone flasher on East Central Avenue (SR-37) and associated school zone signage is estimated at \$1200 for labor and equipment. The existing materials will be reused and this work will be completed by in-house staff.

POLICY CHANGES:

None

PRESENTER(S):

William L. Ferrigno, P.E., Public Works Director/City Engineer

RECOMMENDATION:

Approval

ATTACHMENT(S)

Memorandum dated February 27, 2019 submitted to ODOT requesting the school zone extension and Exhibit A showing estimated locations where the School Zone Flasher Unit will be relocated on East Central Avenue (SR-37). All locations will need field verified in order to determine exact locations to maximize the visibility of the units and signage, minimize impacts to nearby residential properties, and avoid existing underground utilities.

RESOLUTION NO. 19-20

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE EXTENSION OF THE SCHOOL ZONE FOR CONGER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TO 300 FEET EAST OF THE EASTERNMOST SCHOOL PROPERTY LINE ON EAST WINTER STREET WHICH EXTENDS ONTO EAST CENTRAL AVENUE (SR-37) FOR WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

WHEREAS, the improvements have been requested so as to provide for enhanced safety on East Central Avenue (SR-37) and East Winter Street for school aged pedestrians attending Conger Elementary School; and

WHEREAS, the Ohio Department of Transportation has approved the extension of the School Zone on April 9, 2019.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF DELAWARE, STATE OF OHIO:

SECTION 1. The School Zone will be extended to 300 feet from the easternmost school property line on East Winter Street which will extend onto East Central Avenue (SR-37) for Conger Elementary School.

SECTION 2. The School Zone Flasher Unit for westbound traffic will be relocated on East Central Avenue (SR-37) for Conger Elementary School.

SECTION 3. That this resolution shall take effect and be in force immediately after its passage.

PASSED: _____, 2019

YEAS___ NAYS___
ABSTAIN ___

ATTEST: _____
CITY CLERK

MAYOR



MEMORANDUM

TO: Andrew Hurst, P.E.
Jennifer Jenkins

FROM: William L. Ferrigno, P.E., Director of Public Works/City Engineer
Matthew B. Weber, P.E., Deputy City Engineer
Jessica Ormeroid, PE, PTOE

DATE: February 27, 2019

RE: Conger Elementary School, E. Central Avenue (SR-37) &
E. William Street (US-36) School Zone Limit Updates

The City of Delaware is formally requesting that the school zone for Conger Elementary School be updated and extended further east for westbound traffic on E. Central Avenue (SR-37) and E. William Street (US-36).

The existing school zone limits for Conger Elementary School were approved and established in 1992-93 based on the recommendations of the amended school zone study completed at that time. The existing limits on E. Central Avenue (SR-37) are 300 feet west and east of the crosswalks at the intersection with Channing Street. The existing limits on E. William Street (US-36) are 300 feet west and east of the original school property located at the northeast corner of E. William Street (US-36) and Channing Street. The existing "School Zone Distance Forms" from 1992-93, along with the City of Delaware journalization records, are attached to this document for reference if needed.

Since 1993, the Delaware City Schools has purchased property at the southeast corner of E. Central Ave (SR-37) and Channing Street, on the south side of E. Winter Street east of their original property, and on the north side of E. William Street (US-36) east of their original property. After acquiring these properties, the Delaware City Schools have expanded the Conger Elementary school building and added staff and visitor parking lots for the school. Given that the schools property limits have changed on E. Winter Street and E. William Street (US-36), the City is requesting that the school zone limits be updated to reflect 300 feet from the eastern most property line on both streets. This will extend the school zones on both streets to approximately Wade Street and require the E. Winter Street school zone to be extended onto E. Central Avenue (SR-37). Attached is an exhibit illustrating the proposed locations of the school zone flasher devices and relevant school zone signage & pavement markings for westbound traffic on E. Central Avenue (SR-37), E. Winter Street and E. William Street (US-36). The City has identified the need for these changes to comply with Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 4511.21, to enhance the safety for school-aged children that attend Conger Elementary School, and to accommodate the significant surge of traffic (pedestrian, bus and vehicle) during the school arrival and dismissal times within the newly described area.

RESOLUTION NO. 93-4

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO THE
REVISED SCHOOL ZONE STUDY AS APPROVED BY
THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

WHEREAS, the Parking and Safety Committee has recommended the amendments of the Revised School Zone Study as approved by the Ohio Department of Transportation.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Delaware, State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That the Revised School Zone Study amendments as approved by the Ohio Department of Transportation on November 19, 1992 is hereby adopted.

SECTION 2. That this resolution shall take effect and be in force immediately upon its passage.

PASSED: Jan. 15, 1993

Yeas 6 Nays 0

ATTEST: E. J. Spear
City Clerk

[Signature]
Mayor



December 14, 1992

TO: COUNCILMAN JOE DiGENOVA
PARKING AND SAFETY COMMITTEE

FROM: CHIEF RONALD L. POULTON 

SUBJECT: SCHOOL ZONE STUDY

I am pleased to advised you that on November 19, 1992 the Ohio Department of Transportation approved our school zone request and has approved for modification the school zones for Smith Elementary, St. Marys, Woodward Elementary, Willis Intermediate, Conger Elementary, Carlisle Elementary and Hayes High School. With this approval we are prepared at this time to move forward with this plan and by implementing these changes will create a safer environment for the school children of our community.

As requested by your committee, the police department has put together a list of all streets that border school properties. Along with this list, we have indicated on a city map the exact locations of the various schools within our community and have made a blow-up of the streets that adjoin these schools. Please find the list of schools as follows:

- A. Carlisle Elementary School
 - 1. Grandview Avenue - establish a 20 mph school zone to comply with amended school zone study.
 - 2. Central Avenue - at present time has flashing school zone lights that should not need to be moved in the future.

- B. Smith Elementary School
 - 1. Heffner Street - establish a 20 mph school zone to comply with amended school zone study.
 - 2. Mason Avenue - establish a 20 mph school zone to comply with amended school zone study.
 - 3. Liberty Street - south light may need to be moved to the south.

- C. St. Mary's School
 - 1. Henry Street - establish a 20 mph school zone to comply with amended school zone study.
 - 2. William Street - flashing 20 mph school zone speed limit sign - no movement needed in regards to this sign.

- D. Conger Elementary School
 - 1. Winter Street - establish a 20 mph school zone to comply with amended school zone study.
 - 2. Central Avenue - see priority listing in regards to flashing school zone lights.
 - 3. Channing Street - establish a 20 mph school zone to comply with amended school zone study.
 - 4. William Street - both lights need to be moved to the east and west - see priority listing.

- E. Woodward Elementary School
 - 1. Harrison Street - properly marked for a 20 mph zone, however, may require a flashing school zone speed limit sign.
 - 2. Washington Street - properly marked for a 20 mph zone.
 - 3. Liberty Street - flashing 20 mph zone installed, no movement needed.

- F. Delaware Christian School
 - 1. Belle Avenue - flashing 20 mph zone installed, no movement needed.

- G. Willis Intermediate School
 - 1. William Street - requires installation of a 20 mph zone signage - see priority listing.
 - 2. Winter Street - establish a 20 mph school zone to comply with amended school zone study.
 - 3. Washington Street - establish a 20 mph school zone to comply with amended school zone study.

- H. Hayes High School
 - 1. Euclid Avenue - establish a 20 mph school zone to comply with amended school zone study.
 - 2. Hayes Drive - establish a 20 mph school zone to comply with amended school zone study.

Those streets that we feel that a 20 mph flashing school sign could be installed are listed, in priority order, as follows:

- 1. Central Avenue at Conger Elementary School - with State approval of the School Zone Plan, we will create a 20 mph zone in this area which we feel should be marked with flashing 20 mph school zone speed limit signs.

- 2. William Street at Conger Elementary School - with State approval, it will necessary to move the present flashing 20 mph school zone speed limit signs to new locations, expanding the school zone restricted mile per hour area.

- 3. Willis Intermediate School - at present time we do not have any installation of flashing school zone speed limit signs in this area and feel that signage would be appropriate.



George V. Voinovich
Governor

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

25 South Front Street
P.O. Box 899
Columbus, Ohio 43216-0899

November 19, 1992

COPY

Sgt. Jeff Stansbery
Patrol Division
70 North Union Street
Delaware, Ohio 43015

Dear Mr. Stansbery:

Transmitted herewith are approvals by the Director of Transportation for extended school zone distances for Smith Elementary, St. Mary's, Woodward Elementary, Willis Intermediate, Conger, Carlisle Elementary and Hayes High School within the city of Delaware, Delaware County.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert D. Yankovich".

Robert D. Yankovich, Engineer
Bureau of Traffic

RDY:klj

Attachments

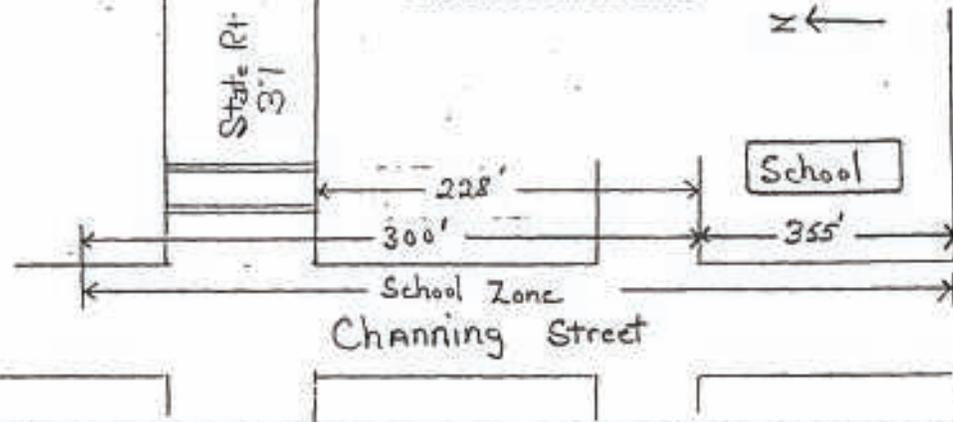
SCHOOL ZONE DISTANCE FORM

TO: OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

In accordance with the provisions of Section 4511.21, Ohio Revised Code, it is hereby requested that the Director of Transportation approve the appropriate distance for the school zone for the:

MUNICIPALITY: Delaware SCHOOL NAME: Conger School
 COUNTY: Delaware ADDRESS: 10 Channing Street
 TOWNSHIP: Delaware Delaware, Ohio 43015
 BY: NAME: [Signature]
 TITLE: Mayor (Michael R. Shade)
(Circled Officials)

SKETCH OF SCHOOL ZONE



(For Department use only)

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 APPROVED SCHOOL ZONE DISTANCES

Under authority of Section 4511.21 (B)(1)(b)(i)(ii)(iii)(iv), and (c), these distances have been approved for Conger School School, Zone No. M-436 Delaware County, ODOT District 6, Jurisdiction City of Delaware

Street Name	School Zone Distances
<u>Channing St.</u>	<u>From the Conger School north school property line</u>
	<u>To a point 300 feet north of the Conger School north school property line.</u>
	<u>(Total Distance 300 Feet)</u>

Date Journalized 11-6-92
 Volume 91 Page 7

[Signature]
 DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION

Z-1.5

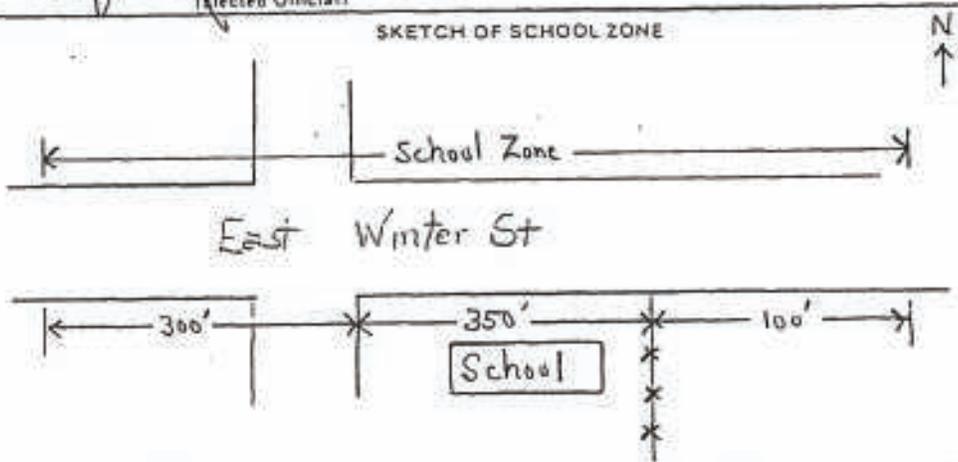
SCHOOL ZONE DISTANCE FORM

TO: OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

In accordance with the provisions of Section 4511.21, Ohio Revised Code, it is hereby requested that the Director of Transportation approve the appropriate distance for the school zone for the:

MUNICIPALITY: Delaware SCHOOL NAME: Conger School
 COUNTY: Delaware ADDRESS: 10 Channing Street
 TOWNSHIP: Delaware Delaware, Ohio 43015
 BY: NAME Mayor (Michael R. Shade)
 TITLE Mayor (Michael R. Shade)
(Elected Official)

SKETCH OF SCHOOL ZONE



(For Department use only)

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 APPROVED SCHOOL ZONE DISTANCES

Under authority of Section 4511.21 (B)(1)(b)(i)(ii)(iii)(iv), and (c), these distances have been approved for Conger School, Zone No. M-437 Delaware County, ODOT District 6, Jurisdiction City of Delaware

Street Name	School Zone Distances
<u>E. Winter St.</u>	<u>From a point 300 feet west of the Conger School west school property line.</u>
	<u>To the Conger School west school property line.</u>
	<u>From the Conger School east school property line.</u>
	<u>To a point 100 feet east of the Conger School east school property line.</u>
	<u>(Total) Distance 400 Feet</u>

Date Journalized 11-6-89
 Volume 27 Page 9

Jerry Wray
 DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION

(Rev. 13)

Z-1.5

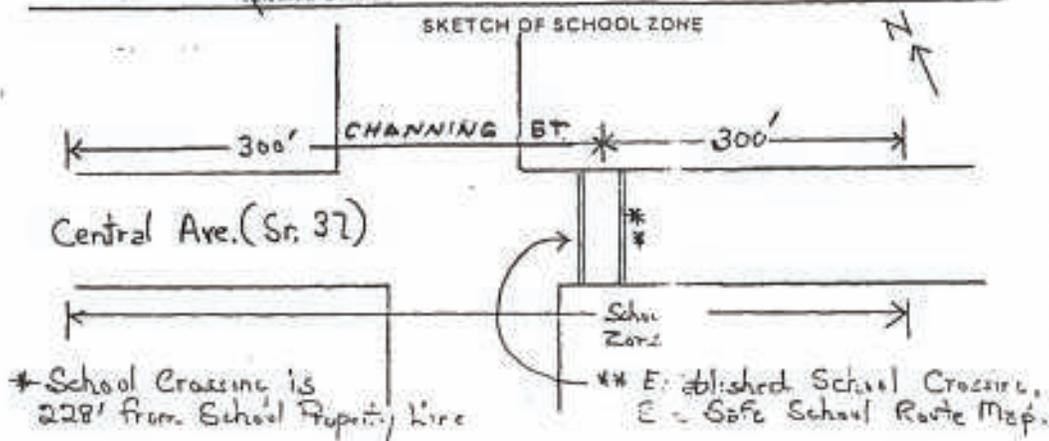
SCHOOL ZONE DISTANCE FORM

TO: OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

In accordance with the provisions of Section 4511.21, Ohio Revised Code, it is hereby requested that the Director of Transportation approve the appropriate distance for the school zone for the:

MUNICIPALITY: Delaware SCHOOL NAME: Conger School
 COUNTY: Delaware ADDRESS: 10 Channing Street
 TOWNSHIP: Delaware Delaware, Ohio 43015
 BY: NAME Mayor (Michael R. Shade)
 TITLE (Elected Official)

SKETCH OF SCHOOL ZONE



(For Department use only)

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 APPROVED SCHOOL ZONE DISTANCES

Under authority of Section 4511.21 (B)(1)(b)(i)(ii)(iii)(iv), and (c), these distances have been approved for Conger School, Zone No. M-438 Delaware County, ODOT District 6 Jurisdiction City of Delaware

Street Name	School Zone Distances
Central Ave. (SR 37)	From a point 300 feet west of the east crosswalk at the intersection with Channing Street
	To a point 300 feet east of the east crosswalk at the intersection with Channing Street
	(Total Distance 600 Feet)

Date Journalized 11-6-92
 Volume 77 Page 6

Jerry Wray
 DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION

(Rev. 13)

Z-1.5

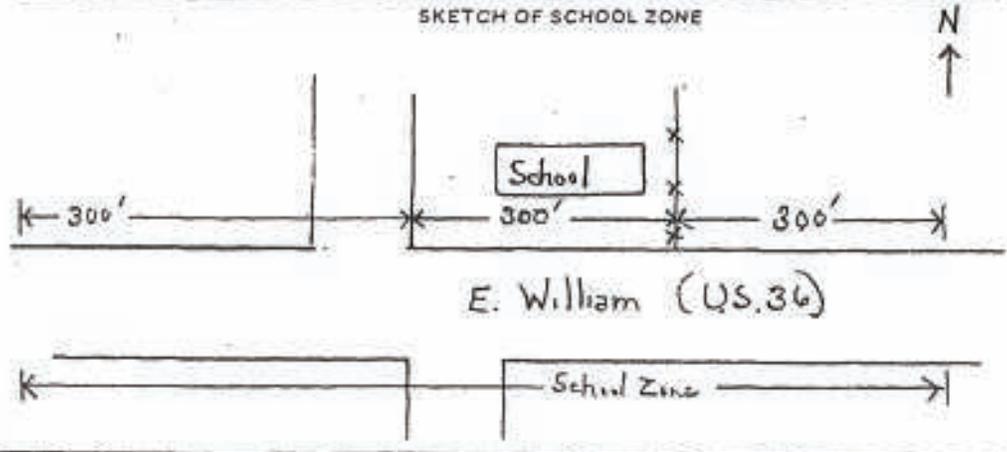
SCHOOL ZONE DISTANCE FORM

TO: OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

In accordance with the provisions of Section 4511.21, Ohio Revised Code, it is hereby requested that the Director of Transportation approve the appropriate distance for the school zone for the:

MUNICIPALITY: Delaware SCHOOL NAME: Conger School
 COUNTY: Delaware ADDRESS: 10 Channing Street
 TOWNSHIP: Delaware Delaware, Ohio 43015
 BY: NAME: [Signature]
 TITLE: Mayor (Michael R. Shade)
(Elected Official)

SKETCH OF SCHOOL ZONE



(For Department use only)

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 APPROVED SCHOOL ZONE DISTANCES

Under authority of Section 4511.21 (B)(1)(b)(i)(ii)(iii)(iv), and (c), these distances have been approved for Conger School Zone No. M-439 Delaware County, ODOT District 6, Jurisdiction City of Delaware

Street Name	School Zone Distances
<u>E. William St. (US 36)</u>	<u>From a point 300 feet west of the Conger School west school property line.</u>
	<u>To the Conger School west school property line.</u>
	<u>From the Conger School east school property line.</u>
	<u>To a point 300 feet east of the Conger School east school property line.</u>
	<u>(Total Distance 600 Feet)</u>

Date Journalized 11-6-78
 Volume 77 Page 8

[Signature]
 DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION

(Rev. 13)

Z-1.5

THIS LISTING REPRESENTS ALL SCHOOL ZONE BOUNDARY EXTENSIONS IN THE SPECIFIED JURISDICTIONS.

SECTION 4511.21 OF THE OHIO REVISED CODE PROVIDES THAT A "SCHOOL ZONE" MEANS THAT PORTION OF A STREET OR HIGHWAY PASSING A SCHOOL FRONTING UPON THE STREET OR HIGHWAY THAT IS ENCOMPASSED BY PROJECTING THE SCHOOL PROPERTY LINES TO THE FRONTING STREET OR HIGHWAY, AND ALSO INCLUDES THAT PORTION OF A STATE HIGHWAY, UPON REQUEST FROM LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR STREETS AND HIGHWAYS UNDER THEIR JURISDICTION AND THAT PORTION OF A STATE HIGHWAY UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION, THE DIRECTOR MAY EXTEND THE TRADITIONAL SCHOOL ZONE BOUNDARIES. THE DISTANCES IN DIVISIONS (B) (1) (C) (I), (II), AND (III) OF THIS SECTION SHALL NOT EXCEED THREE HUNDRED FEET PER APPROACH PER DIRECTION AND ARE BOUNDED BY WHICHEVER OF THE FOLLOWING DISTANCES OR COMBINATIONS THEREOF THE DIRECTOR APPROVES AS MOST APPROPRIATE:

- (I) THE DISTANCE ENCOMPASSED BY PROJECTING THE SCHOOL BUILDING LINES NORMAL TO THE FRONTING HIGHWAY AND EXTENDING A DISTANCE OF THREE HUNDRED FEET ON EACH APPROACH DIRECTION;
- (II) THE DISTANCE ENCOMPASSED BY PROJECTING THE SCHOOL PROPERTY LINES INTERSECTING THE FRONTING HIGHWAY AND EXTENDING A DISTANCE OF THREE HUNDRED FEET ON EACH APPROACH DIRECTION;
- (III) THE DISTANCE ENCOMPASSED BY THE SPECIAL MARKING OF THE PAVEMENT FOR A PRINCIPAL SCHOOL PUPIL CROSSWALK PLUS A DISTANCE OF THREE HUNDRED FEET ON EACH APPROACH DIRECTION OF THE HIGHWAY.

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
BUREAU OF TRAFFIC
TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AS OF 04/25/07
LISTING OF SCHOOL ZONE EXTENSIONS
** COUNTY:DELAWARE DISTRICT:06 **

***** COUNTY:DELAWARE , TWP(13) :PORTER *****
** NO JOURNALIZATIONS IN THIS JURISDICTION **

***** COUNTY:DELAWARE , TWP(14) :RADNOR *****
** NO JOURNALIZATIONS IN THIS JURISDICTION **

***** COUNTY:DELAWARE , TWP(15) :SCIOTO *****
** NO JOURNALIZATIONS IN THIS JURISDICTION **

***** COUNTY:DELAWARE , TWP(16) :THOMPSON *****
** NO JOURNALIZATIONS IN THIS JURISDICTION **

***** COUNTY:DELAWARE , TWP(17) :TRENTON *****
** NO JOURNALIZATIONS IN THIS JURISDICTION **

***** COUNTY:DELAWARE , TWP(18) :TROY *****
** NO JOURNALIZATIONS IN THIS JURISDICTION **

***** COUNTY:DELAWARE , CITY(02582) :ASHLEY *****
** NO JOURNALIZATIONS IN THIS JURISDICTION **

***** COUNTY:DELAWARE , CITY(18000) :COLUMBUS *****
** NO JOURNALIZATIONS IN THIS JURISDICTION **

***** COUNTY:DELAWARE , CITY(21434) :DELAWARE *****
** NO JOURNALIZATIONS IN THIS JURISDICTION **

STREET NAME
CARRIAGE DR (SR037)
CENTRAL AVE (SR037)
CENTRAL AVE (SR037)
CENTRAL AVE (SR037)
CHANNING ST (USD36)
E.WILLIAM ST (USD36)
E.WILLIAM ST (USD36)
E.WILLIAM ST (USD36)
E.WILLIAM ST (USD36)
E.WINTER ST
E.WINTER ST
EUCLID AVE

LOG POINTS	LENGTH	LIMITS	BEGINNING POINT	ENDING POINT	REVISION	SEQ	STATUS	DATE	VOL	PAGE
	00.06	20	N.PROP.LINE	300'N.N.PROP.LI	M-00444	000	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0009
	00.12	20	300'W.CHANNING	300'E.CHANNING	M-00438	000	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0008
	00.08	20	300'W.BUEHLERS	43'E.BUEHLERS	M-00440	000	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0008
	00.06	20	E.PROP.LINE	300'E.E.PROP.LI	M-00441	000	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0008
	00.06	20	N.PROP.LINE	300'N.N.PROP.LI	M-00436	000	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0007
	00.03	20	117'W.W.PROP.LI	W.PROP.LINE	M-00428	000	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0003
	00.02	20	E.PROP.LINE	70'E.E.PROP.LIN	M-00428	001	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0003
	00.06	20	300'W.W.PROP.LI	W.PROP.LINE	M-00439	000	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0008
	00.06	20	E.PROP.LINE	300'E.E.PROP.LI	M-00439	001	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0008
	00.06	20	300'W.W.PROP.LI	W.PROP.LINE	M-00437	000	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0007
	00.02	20	E.PROP.LINE	100'E.E.PROP.LI	M-00437	001	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0007
	00.06	20	N.PROP.LINE	275'N.N.PROP.LI	M-00443	000	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0009

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
BUREAU OF TRAFFIC
TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AS OF 04/25/07
LISTING OF SCHOOL ZONE EXTENSIONS
** COUNTY:DELAWARE DISTRICT:06 **

***** COUNTY:DELAWARE , CITY(21434):DELAWARE (CONTINUED.)

STREET NAME	LOG POINTS	LENGTH	LIMITS	BEGINNING POINT	ENDING POINT	REVISION	SEQ	STATUS	DATE	VOL	PAGE
GRANDVIEW AVE	00.05	20	250'S.S.PROP.LI	S.PROP.LINE	300'N.N.PROP.LI	M-00442	000	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0009
HARRISON ST	00.06	20	N.PROP.LINE	E.PROP.LINE	300'E.E.PROP.LI	M-00443	001	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0009
HEFFNER ST	00.05	20	248'W.W.PROP.LI	W.PROP.LINE	230'E.E.PROP.LI	M-00426	000	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0003
HEFFNER ST	00.05	20	248'W.W.PROP.LI	W.PROP.LINE	230'E.E.PROP.LI	M-00426	001	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0003
HENRY ST	00.03	20	155'S.S.PROP.LI	S.PROP.LINE	215'N.N.PROP.LI	M-00429	000	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0004
HENRY ST	00.05	20	N.PROP.LINE	S.PROP.LINE	248'N.N.PROP.LI	M-00425	000	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0002
LIBERTY ST	00.06	20	300'S.S.PROP.LI	S.PROP.LINE	300'W.W.PROP.LI	M-00425	001	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0002
LIBERTY ST	00.03	20	N.PROP.LINE	W.PROP.LINE	300'S.S.PROP.LI	M-00427	000	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0003
MASON AVE	00.06	20	300'S.S.PROP.LI	S.PROP.LINE	245'N.N.PROP.LI	M-00431	000	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0005
S.LIBERTY ST	00.05	20	N.PROP.LINE	S.PROP.LINE	176'E.FRANKLIN	M-00433	000	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0005
W.WILLIAM ST (US036)	00.05	20	65'W.FRANKLIN	M.PROP.LINE	100'E.E.PROP.LI	M-00434	000	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0006
W.WILLIAM ST (US036)	00.06	20	278'W.W.PROP.LI	W.PROP.LINE	200'E.E.PROP.LI	M-00432	001	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0005
W.WILLIAM ST (US036)	00.02	20	E.PROP.LINE	S.PROP.LINE	300'N.N.PROP.LI	M-00435	000	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0007
W.WINTER ST	00.06	20	300'W.W.PROP.LI	W.PROP.LINE	200'E.E.PROP.LI	M-00432	001	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0005
W.WINTER ST	00.04	20	E.PROP.LINE	S.PROP.LINE	300'N.N.PROP.LI	M-00435	000	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0007
WASHINGTON ST	00.05	20	230'S.S.PROP.LI	S.PROP.LINE	300'N.N.PROP.LI	M-00435	001	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0007
WASHINGTON ST	00.06	20	N.PROP.LINE	S.PROP.LINE	300'N.N.PROP.LI	M-00435	001	ESTABLISH:	11/06/92	077	0007

***** COUNTY:DELAWARE , CITY(22694):DUBLIN
** NO JOURNALIZATIONS IN THIS JURISDICTION **

***** COUNTY:DELAWARE , CITY(29148):GALENA
** NO JOURNALIZATIONS IN THIS JURISDICTION **

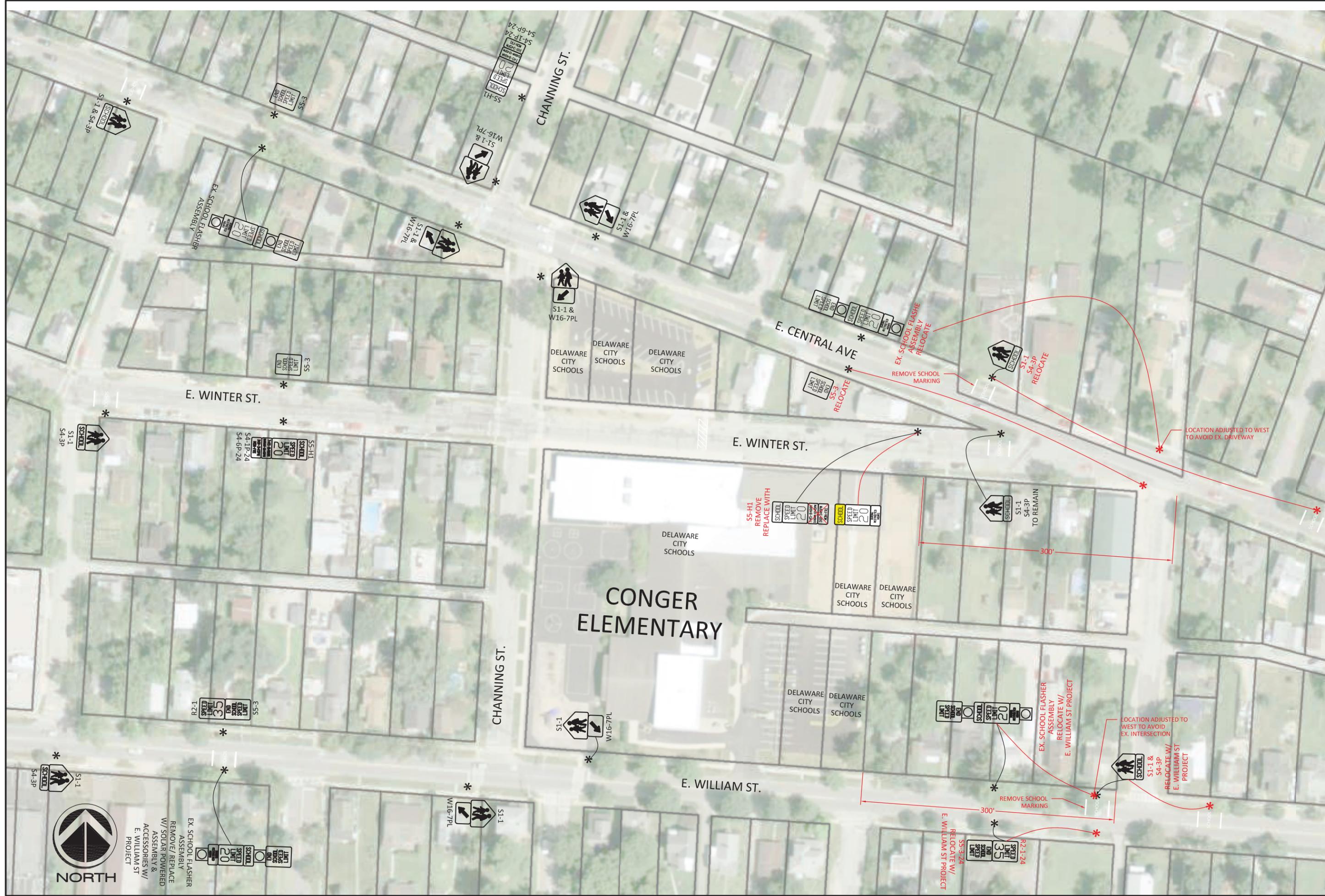
***** COUNTY:DELAWARE , CITY(58940):OSTRANDER
** NO JOURNALIZATIONS IN THIS JURISDICTION **

***** COUNTY:DELAWARE , CITY(64486):POWELL
** NO JOURNALIZATIONS IN THIS JURISDICTION **

***** COUNTY:DELAWARE , CITY(71976):SHAWNEE HILLS
** NO JOURNALIZATIONS IN THIS JURISDICTION **

***** COUNTY:DELAWARE , CITY(75602):SUNBURY

STREET NAME	LOG POINTS	LENGTH	LIMITS	BEGINNING POINT	ENDING POINT	REVISION	SEQ	STATUS	DATE	VOL	PAGE
SR 037 GRANVILLE ST	00.06	20	300'W.W.PROP.LI	WEST PROP.LINE		M-00457	000	ESTABLISH:	06/01/94	079	0003



NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED

EXHIBIT A
SCHOOL ZONE FLASHER & SIGNAGE PLAN

CONGER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



**City of Delaware, Ohio
Shade Tree Commission
2018 Annual Report**

Duties

The Shade Tree Commission (STC) of the City of Delaware was established in 1977 as an advisory board to City Council. Ordinance 77-2 regulates “the planting, transplanting, maintenance, and protection of trees and shrubs on city owned or controlled property.” The STC, composed of 9 members from the public, is tasked “to study, investigate, plan, advise, report, and recommend to City Council any action, program, plan, or legislation which the commission shall find or determine to be necessary or advisable for the care, preservation, trimming, planting, removal, or disposition of trees and shrubs in public ways, streets, and alleys.” Another duty of the STC is to assist City Council and Delaware residents “in the dissemination of news and information regarding the selection, planting, and maintenance of trees,” whether they are on public or private property, and to make recommendations. Section 1168 of Delaware’s Codified Ordinances regulates tree preservation for developments. The stated goal is “to maintain an equivalent tree canopy citywide before and after removal / construction” (1168.07).

Tree City USA

Delaware is one of more than 3,400 communities that are part of the national Tree City USA program, which is run by the Arbor Day Foundation (www.arborday.org). About 143 million people live in a Tree City USA, according to the foundation. The four core standards to qualify are: a local city ordinance, the establishment of a tree board or commission, an annual budget of no less than \$2 per resident, and an annual Arbor Day proclamation and celebration. In 2018 Delaware’s community forestry expenditures were about \$150,914 or \$3.84 per capita, according to City Arborist Doug Richmond. As of 2018, Delaware has been a proud Tree City USA member for 38 consecutive years. It has an urban forest of about 18,000 trees, valued at about \$18 million.

Tree Benefits

Trees provide numerous benefits to residents and enhance a community’s quality of life. The esthetic beauty of the tree canopy increases curb appeal and thus property values. Their shading and wind-breaking effect helps with heating and cooling bills. Delaware’s trees save the community \$193,000 annually in electricity and gas bills, according to researchers at The Ohio State University (OSU). Trees also absorb carbon dioxide (CO₂) and produce oxygen, improving air quality. Nearly 16 million pounds, or 8,000 tons, of carbon have been sequestered by Delaware’s street trees over time and would represent carbon credits worth \$24,000 per year if a carbon-trading system were in place. Another noteworthy aspect is the trees’ ability to retain considerable amounts of rainwater, which helps reduce storm-water runoff and flooding. Delaware’s public trees intercept more than 6 million gallons of storm water annually. Each tree – depending on its size, health, and the climate it grows in – provides an annual benefit of no less than \$50. Linda Unterhill (in *Way of the Woods*, 2009) even claims that patients with a view of trees outside their windows heal faster and have fewer post-operative complications. Public-housing projects lacking trees and green spaces report nearly twice the crime rates as those that are landscaped attractively. Similar claims are made by Jill Jonnes in her 2016 book, *Urban Forests: A Natural History of Trees and People in the American Cityscape*. The STC believes that Delaware’s urban forest is a worthwhile investment, as the benefits, both material and immaterial, are substantial. The same OSU researchers have calculated the value of Delaware’s urban forest to be more than \$700,000 in total annual benefits to residents through ecosystem services such as storm-water remediation and decreased cooling and heating costs. Last, but not least, trees provide habitat and a food source for countless pollinators, birds, and other urban wildlife such as squirrels.

2018 Figures

The following are highlights of the 2018 activities of Delaware's Shade Tree Commission. The numbers were provided by City Arborist Doug Richmond in his "2018 Year-End Summary." Last year, the City of Delaware or its contractors planted a total of 183 street trees and pruned a total of 787 street trees. Eighty-six trees were removed for a variety of reasons, including being deemed hazardous or dead. The city has successfully eliminated the backlog of replacement trees that were lost due to the devastating emerald ash borer in previous years. In addition to the street tree plantings, 15 more trees were planted at Oak Grove Cemetery and Arboretum. Typically, about two dozen different species or varieties (cultivars) are planted from the commission's recommend tree list, continuing the STC's desire and practice to see the urban forest diversified. These recommendations call for clusters of about six to eight trees (three or four on each side of the street) of one species, followed by a similar cluster of a different species, while maintaining the desired visual continuity. Pruning normally occurs every five years, barring unforeseen circumstances. STC also reviewed, commented on, and approved 18 development and building landscape planting plans. In several cases, the City Arborist and the STC recommended replacement of listed species with more resilient and less problematic tree species or cultivars.

Tree Canopy Project

For a while now, the Shade Tree Commission has been curious about the exact percentage of Delaware's tree canopy. Many U.S. cities have conducted tree-canopy inventories and reported values between 15% and 60%. On August 19, 2018 the "Columbus Dispatch" reported that Pittsburgh had 42%, Cincinnati 39%, Minneapolis 31%, and Austin 30%. American Forests recommends a 40% benchmark for most urban areas, except desert cities. STC member David Carey, who works for the USDA's Forest Service, has now conducted a survey for the City of Delaware. Using Google maps through i-Tree (www.i-treetools.org), he calculated a tree-canopy cover between 19.6% and 25.9% in the four wards, or of 24% for the city overall. The figures include the many wooded areas within the city as well as the tens of thousands of privately owned trees. It is not clear what methodology other cities around the nation use to calculate or estimate their tree canopies, so Delaware's numbers have to be taken with some caution. However, it is probably fair to state that Delaware's tree canopy does not seem to be quite as dense as that of many other cities.

Budget

Taxpayers do not pay for Delaware's street trees. The acquisition, planting, and maintenance of street trees is largely funded by developers who have the option of replacing and replanting lost trees or by paying a replacement fee into a tree-bank fund. At times, significant amounts accumulate that are then used to purchase and plant new trees so that Delaware's tree canopy can be maintained and increased. The STC continued to provide City Council feedback when that body discussed Ordinance 1128, which relates to tree replacement and the tree bank. The commission decided that a tree replacement cost of \$100.00 / caliper inch was satisfactory. That equation was adopted and placed into the annually updated City's Fee Schedule. The commission also continues to agree that it makes sense to set aside a rainy-day fund for those lean years when new tree-bank revenue is low or non-existent.

Public Outreach

The Commission continued public-outreach efforts in 2018 by participating in the "Healthy Kids Day" event at the YMCA in April, Delaware's First Friday event in May, and the annual Northern Olentangy Watershed (NOW) Festival at Mingo Park in June. At "Healthy Kids Day" and at First Friday, members of the STC gave away about 300 white pine seedlings that were provided by the Delaware Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD). The practice has been going on for many years, and there are now white pines on private property all around Delaware and beyond. At all events, members of the STC fielded questions about tree species and tree health and handed out informational flyers that were produced

with the help of Lee Yoakum, Community Affairs Coordinator of the City of Delaware. In addition, several STC documents are available for public inspection on the website of the City of Delaware (www.delawareohio.net) under Recreation, Parks & Natural Resources: tree-care instructions, lists of permitted and restricted trees, and information about the cost-share program.

Arbor Day

For the 38th consecutive year, in 2018 the City of Delaware was awarded the recognition of Tree City USA. Arbor Day was celebrated on the last Saturday, April 28th 2018, with the planting of an Autumn Blaze Maple (*Acer freemanii*) on the grounds of the YMCA at 1121 S. Houk Road. The Arbor Day tree was provided by the City of Delaware.

Respectfully submitted

Shade Tree Commission
March 2019

The 2018 members are listed below. The STC meets bimonthly on the fourth Tuesday at 6:30 p.m. in City Hall. The meetings are open to the public and can be viewed live or at a later time.

Shannon Brewster
Dave Carey
Stan Eddy
Tom Glissman
Fredericka Shanks (Hayes High School)
Tom Wolber
Rebecca Wood-Meek
Susan Wright (Chair)

Our thanks to City Staff & Clerical Support

Linda Mathews
Elaine McCloskey
Ted Miller (Director of Parks and Natural Resources)
Doug Richmond (City Arborist)

[rev. 4/15/19]



Findings Report

Wednesday, May 8

9-10:30 a.m.

SourcePoint, 800 Cheshire Road, Delaware

The Delaware General Health District presents findings from the community assessment completed in late 2018. With a 51-percent response rate, the voices of our community have been heard!

Learn more about our community's assessment of the eight domains of livability:

- Outdoor spaces and buildings
- Transportation
- Housing
- Social participation
- Respect and social inclusion
- Civic participation and employment
- Communication and information
- Community health services

The findings report will help SourcePoint and community partners develop an action plan, all with the goal to make Delaware County an age-friendly community.

To attend the presentation, RSVP by Wednesday, May 1 to:

Jackie Haight, SourcePoint's Age-Friendly Coordinator
jhaight@MySourcePoint.org | 740-203-2435



To learn more about the age-friendly project, go to MySourcePoint.org/age-friendly

Delaware County

Community Health Improvement Plan

2014-2018

Final outcomes

SUMMARY

ACCESS TO CARE

Launch of the Delaware County Mobility Management Website



Delaware County Mobility Management Website

www.delawaremobility.com

Mission: To meet the transportation needs of all residents of Delaware County--with specific emphasis on the needs of the ADA, senior citizen communities and mobility challenged residents; to provide them with a means of transportation that increases their level of self-sufficiency and expands the scope of their mobility.

- Delaware Area Transit Agency (DATA) usage increased the number of Delaware County residents utilizing alternative transportation by 142%. Average trips increased from 875 trips in 2014 to 2,116 in 2018.
- SourcePoint increased the number of Delaware County residents receiving transportation assistance by 256%, from an average of 162 clients in 2013 to 577 in 2018.



Community Paramedicine

In June 2015, legislation was passed that removed the word "emergency" from the description of medical care that paramedics could provide.

Programming Developed

The Delaware Fire Department and SourcePoint collaborated to develop and implement the *First In Residence Support Team (FIRST)* to serve individuals 55 years and older. The program has since expanded to serve individuals under 55 who are in need.

- FIRST is a service of the fire department designed to resolve non-emergency calls for assistance by identifying and implementing the proper resources needed
- FIRST works to link clients to available community resources and volunteers to help them live safely in their own home and stay healthy as they age
- to date, FIRST has served over 700 individuals 55+
- service to individuals under 55 increased by 140%, from 43 individuals in 2017 to 103 in 2018



ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE

Alcohol & Drug Use Statistics

Despite the efforts being made, the binge drinking rates continue to climb. This issue has been identified and will be a focus of strategies for the 2019-2022 CHIP. Overall drug usage/ abuse has improved since the start of the 2014-2018 CHIP.

- Binge-drinking among adults 19% in 2013 up to 22% in 2017
- Heroin use by high school-aged youth dropped 3% overall, to less than 1% of this age group in 2017
- Marijuana use by high school-aged youth dropped from 17.7% to 9% of this age group in 2017; the overall number who have ever tried Marijuana in this age-group dropped from 28.7% to 17%
- number of annual opiate and pain reliver doses dispensed per patient decreased from 510.9 to 463.8 doses per patient

Strides made toward Trauma Informed Care (TIC)

(TIC) Training was held in July 2015 for 40 attendees, representing 18 agencies. Four years later, six agencies had implemented TIC practices at their worksites.

Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)

For over two years, work has been ongoing with a major healthcare system that resulted in the receipt of \$60,000 from Ohio Department of Health to pilot the *Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)* model in Delaware County. SBIRT is used to assess those at mid to high risk for substance use disorders. SBIRT process training by a national trainer was provided February 2019, with five sites committed to implementing in April 2019.



Substance Abuse Education

Programs were developed for under-served populations, such as older and incarcerated adults. *Drug-Free Delaware* worked with SourcePoint to provide Project WISE for older adults beginning in 2015 through 2018. The Delaware County Sheriff's Office worked

- with behavioral health experts to develop programming for incarcerated adults including:
- naltrexone/Vivitrol program
 - Father Factor
 - Recovery / Re-entry program



Directly Impacting Delaware County Residents

When FIRST expanded their services to individuals under 55 in mid-2017, Jane had already made 24 emergency calls to DFD EMS that year. To resolve this issue and make sure the DFD EMS was available for true-emergency calls, FIRST stepped in to help. They began working with Jane to build a relationship and identify what needs lead Jane to call. FIRST found that Jane had no family doctor because she was verbally abusive and failed to show up for appointments. As a result, any medical need lead Jane to make an emergency call. The FIRST Service Coordinator made a connection to the Delaware County Board of Developmental Disabilities to assist Jane. Together, a plan was developed, and a goal was set for Jane to make it three weeks with no EMS calls. When Jane met her goal, she received a reward. After three weeks and no calls, Jane was so excited, that she believed she could go another month with no calls. Since that time, Jane has called DFD EMS twice in a two-month time frame; however, these calls were for emergency medical conditions that could not wait. As work continues with all the agencies, Jane has been linked to a provider to assist her in becoming socially involved. This has been a great accomplishment for Jane, of which she is very proud.

Naloxone and Naloxone education made available

- *Maryhaven* and *DGHD* now provide Naloxone distribution/ education programs
- by the end of 2018 all EMS and law enforcement should carry Naloxone

Education program to be developed, in response of legalization of Marijuana

After House Bill 523 (effective on September 8, 2016) legalized medical marijuana in Ohio, a Marijuana Task Force was formed to develop a comprehensive education program on marijuana facts for parents and schools. This task force continues to meet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Litter and Recycling

An anti-littering, pro-recycling social media campaign was presented on the *DGHD* Facebook page, resulting in 390 hits.

Twenty-two law enforcement agencies attended a one-day workshop sponsored by Keep Ohio Beautiful on the enforcement of the Ohio litter laws.

Delaware City worked with *Delaware County Soil and Water Conservation District* to arrange for 3 volunteer storm water drain labeling programs with 67 volunteers that resulted in 189 drains labeled in Delaware City.



Railroad Safety

Delaware County Railroad Safety Task Force created a Facebook page. An Operation Lifesaver safety campaign was created and included the following messages:

- **See Tracks, Think Train, Stay Off Stay Away**
- **I Keep My Selfies Off the Tracks**
- **Look, Listen, Live**

All three traffic congested railroad crossings in Delaware County had safety features installed to prevent motorists from stopping or queuing on the tracks during rush hours. Those three tracks are located at Glenn Road, Shoemaker Road, and Olentangy Street in Powell. This image highlights the stop light safety feature installed in Powell to prevent motorist from queuing on the tracks during rush hours.



County Recognition

In honor of National Rail Safety Week, the *Delaware County Railroad Safety Task Force* was recognized with a proclamation by the Delaware County Commissioners at their September 18, 2017 meeting, for their efforts to provide railroad crossing safety information to our residents and to improve safety devices at railroad grade crossings. The Task Force was formed by the Delaware County Commissioners in 1998 and has facilitated the improvement of safety devices at all of Delaware County's 64 grade-crossings.

FAMILY SUPPORT



Partnership Established

In 2016, the *United Way of Delaware County* secured a partnership with *Delaware City Schools'* Willis Education Center to house their Strengthening Families Initiative for Delaware County families. The SF Initiative focuses on behavioral, social, and emotional development opportunities for children and families. In cooperation with Action for Children the Childcare Developmental Associate-Paraprofessional Credential (CDA) is now offer at SF.

- 135 hours of CDA classes offered
- 31 people registered with 26 completing the course



Toy Library Launch

This toy lending library provides opportunities for families and education providers to engage with toys and games centered around:

- fine motor skills
- sensory
- vocal recognition
- balance
- STEM education
- dramatic play



At the end of 2018, 136 families were enrolled with 38 visiting more than 3 times in 12 months. Special play groups led by *Delaware Speech and Hearing* began that teach parents how to promote speech and language through play in the home.

Born Learning Trails (BLT)

Trails were installed in various parks throughout the county. BLTs are a series of 10 interactive signs that offer fun, active learning activities for young children and their families. It helps parents, caregivers and communities create quality engagement opportunities when out on a stroll or visiting a local playground.

Born Learning Trail Locations:

- **Blue Limestone Park**
- **Veteran's Park at the YMCA**
- **Genoa Township**
- **Berkshire Township**
- **Buckeye Valley Middle School**
- **Glen Oak Park**

Supplies for Scholars

Events were held at 5 locations, provided a shopping spree experience to fill a backpack with grade-appropriate school supplies. These supplies help to maximize academic potential for students ranging from Kindergarten through 12th grade.

- 2018 provided over 2,000 children with school supplies



Afterschool Programing:

- drop-in Teen Room
- open gym
- spring & summer break programming
- Big Brothers/Big Sisters
- Girl Scouts
- STEM Lab
- Dungeons & Dragons
- Anime Club
- Girls on the Run
- Mindfulness Yoga



Container Gardens
Stratford Ecological Center planted and distributed the proceeds of 200 container gardens to in need residents of Oxford and Harlem Townships.

Grandparents' Cafe

The Grandparents Cafe program offered at *SourcePoint* provides a forum for guided, small-group discussions on pertinent topics related to role of being the responsible caregiver for a grandchild.



Syntero offers **Drop-in Mental Health Services** and 4-Part Parenting Class through a grant funded by *Nationwide Children's Hospital*

Grace Clinic offers a monthly **Mini Clinic** where they can evaluate, diagnose and treat common infections in addition to well child and sports physicals.

Delaware County families with preschoolers attended **Make It, Take It** events during the holiday season. The children participated in crafts and songs led by a Speech Language Pathologist from *Delaware Speech and Hearing Center*. In addition to offering families a fun and free activity, the Speech Language Pathologist worked to provide language input alongside the opportunity for families to find community.

FOOD INSECURITY



Delaware County Hunger Alliance (DCHA) Impact

- 28-member agencies have joined DCHA
- 75% increase in the number of agencies being active in food insecurity
- distributed over 6.5 million pounds of food
- served approximately 143,200 meals to residents who are food insecure
- opened 2 new pantries in Delaware City
- established 5 mobile food pantries to reach remote or underserved areas of Delaware County



2016 Food Pantry Client Survey

- 94% of the respondents indicated that they consume all or most of the fresh produced that they obtain
- 82% rated their experience as one of the best
- 85% said that they always feel welcomed at the pantries

Partnership for SNAP Compatibility

Thanks to the work of the *Andrews House*, *Delaware County Hunger Alliance*, and *DGHD*, the downtown Delaware Farmer's Market accepted SNAP Benefits for the first time in 2018.



Prescription Produce Program

A partnership was developed between *Grace Clinic* and *Helpline* to refer patients to participating food pantries 90% of the prescriptions for fresh produce were filled in the first year of the program

Ohio Wesleyan University's Cooking Matters Program

- reached over 1,800 food insecure residents
- provided instruction on how to cook nutritious meals for their families on a budget

Cooking Matters Pop-up Food Demonstrations

OWU Students provided off-campus demonstrations to increase awareness about how to prepare a nutritious meal on a budget at:

- People in Need produce market days
- Downtown Delaware's First Friday events
- *Grace Clinic*



Delaware Rotary's Taste of Downtown Delaware

- raised over \$20,000 in a 2-year period with the proceeds donated to the DCHA

Delaware County Farm Bureau Benefit in the Barn

- raised approximately \$110,000 in 3 years for the DCHA to support their efforts in assisting those who are food insecure
- in 2018, Union County Farm Bureau joined the efforts, increasing attendance at the event to well over 800

GIS Map of Food Resources

A map was created that identifies locations in Delaware County for community meals, pantry services, and available grocery stores

20-minute Video was Developed by the DCHA

- creates awareness of food insecurity in Delaware County
- premier showing at the Strand Theater with over 60 stakeholders in attendance

MENTAL HEALTH



Suicidal Screening & Referral

Helpline received a grant from SAMHSA (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) to evaluate the county's suicidal ideation and mental health referral process over a 3 year period. *Helpline's* Hotline Specialists worked with *Central Ohio Mental Health* (until COMH closed in 2017) to track adults who screened positive for suicidal ideation, to determine if those adults who were referred for mental health counseling, completed their initial mental health appointment.

SAMHSA Grant Data:

- 585 adults were screened via Grady Hospital ER, released from psychiatric hospitalization, screened at the jail or called on the suicide hotline
- 274 identified adults were either referred to *COMH* for counseling as a new client, completed an initial intake appointment, or were already in the system as a client
- 15,340 minutes (255+ hours) of counseling were provided to those adults via the suicide hotline

Continued Support

Delaware-Morrow Mental Health Recovery Services Board continued to support *Helpline's* ongoing suicide outreach services once the SAMHSA grant period ended.

Youth Mental Health Statistics

- high school students reporting feeling sad and/or hopeless for 2 or more weeks in a row went from 22.9% in 2013 & 2014 up to 24% in 2016-2017 school year
- almost half (47.5%) of middle school students surveyed during 2013 & 2014 reported being bullied on school property, with numbers remaining high (30%) during 16-17 school year
- almost a quarter (23.5%) of high school students surveyed during 2013 & 2014 reported being bullied on school property, with numbers remaining stable (22%) during 16-17 school year

Improved Data Collection

During 2016-2017, great strides were made with community agencies and public-school districts to improve the collection of student health data. During that timeframe, the local Youth Risk Behavior Survey reached a total of 10,784 students across four public school districts.

Bullying Prevention Campaign

In fall of 2017, in honor of National Bullying Prevention month, educational resources were provided to local school districts highlighting *Helpline's* FREE text services:

- educational postcards for parents & school districts were distributed at countywide events showcasing the bullying issue
- middle and high school public school buildings (16 in total) were provided posters promoting *Helpline's* FREE text services
- 2 week Facebook campaign reached a total of 14,091 Delaware and/or Morrow county residents

Suicide, Violence & Drug Prevention Curriculum Highlight
During the 2017/2018 school year, *Helpline* and Recovery Prevention Resources Prevention Educators reached the following schools with their prevention curriculums:

- Too Good for Violence - 19 schools (Violence & Drug Prevention)
- Too Good for Drugs - 12 schools (Violence & Drug Prevention)
- Safe Dates - 7 schools (Violence Prevention)
- Love All That & More - 2 schools (Violence Prevention)
- Boys & Girls Empowerment Clubs - 5 schools (Violence Prevention)
- Thank God I'm Female - 3 schools (Violence Prevention)
- Signs of Suicide - 14 schools (Suicide Prevention)

OBESITY/OVERWEIGHT



Overweight/ Obesity Statistics

Despite efforts, the rates continue to increase for Delaware County Adults that are overweight/ obese:

- 57% in 2007
- 61% in 2013
- 65% in 2017

State and national levels are also on the rise:

- 2016 Ohio statewide average was 67%
- 2017 CDC national average was 71%

Social Marketing Campaign Launched

Every Day Choose. 5321AlmostNone

Between April 2016 and December 2018, the campaign was implemented by *DGHD* and 25 community organization/ agency partners to influence Delaware County families to eat healthier and be more physically active. The mini-campaign, *Choose a Fast 500*, a direct spin-off from the campaign's 3 Healthy Meals, Less Fast Food behavior continues today.

5321AN annual campaign facts:

- averaged 66 events
- reached 4,242 people
- distributed healthy promotional items: bags, refrigerator magnets, education handouts, portion plates, water bottles and hacky sacks
- Facebook ads and postings reached an average of 30,200 people

Increase in Average Vegetable and Fruit Intake *Every Day Choose.*



Delaware County adults increased their average daily servings of fruit and vegetables beyond the recommended "5-A-Day" to almost 6 servings per day. There was a 100% increase in the daily servings of vegetables, up from 2.1 to 3.1 servings per day. Delaware County has 48% of its residents eating 3-4 servings of either fruits or vegetables on an average day.

More Engagement Needed: Adult Physical Activity

Although 86% of adults surveyed reported that they were either trying to lose weight or not gain weight, only 47% reported being physically active for 4 or more days in a typical week.

DGHD and its partners recognize the need for more public engagement in daily physical activity and have identified this as a 2019-2022 *CHIP Strategy*.

Assisted Local Food Operators to Develop Healthier Menus

The *DGHD* On the Menu Program was coordinated through the *DGHD* Food Unit and a public health dietitian to engage 13 local food operators in improving the health of their menu items.

Programs Created for Delaware County Families

Delaware County YMCAs implemented programing to improve health/ obesity on an individual level:

- Adult Diabetes-prevention Program, key goal is weight loss
- Healthy Weight and Your Child, youth-based program that attempts to engage the entire family

NOTICE TO LEGISLATIVE
AUTHORITY

OHIO DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL
6606 TUSSING ROAD, P.O. BOX 4005
REYNOLDSBURG, OHIO 43068-9005
(614)644-2360 FAX(614)644-3166

TO

4151565		TRFO	INVEST IN HOLMES LLC & PATIOS	
PERMIT NUMBER		TYPE	77 LAKE ST 1ST FL DELAWARE OHIO 43015	
02	01	2019		
ISSUE DATE				
04	01	2019		
FILING DATE				
D2		D2X D3		
PERMIT CLASSES				
21	022	B	F22131	
TAX DISTRICT		RECEIPT NO.		

RECEIVED
APR 8 2019

FROM 04/03/2019

5758246			SHEILA MCKEE-FISHER DBA KINTZ BAR & GRILL & PATIOS	
PERMIT NUMBER		TYPE	77 LAKE ST 1ST FL DELAWARE OHIO 43015	
02	01	2019		
ISSUE DATE				
04	01	2019		
FILING DATE				
D2		D2X D3		
PERMIT CLASSES				
21	022			
TAX DISTRICT		RECEIPT NO.		



MAILED 04/03/2019

RESPONSES MUST BE POSTMARKED NO LATER THAN. 05/06/2019

IMPORTANT NOTICE

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THIS FORM TO THE DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL
WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS A REQUEST FOR A HEARING.

REFER TO THIS NUMBER IN ALL INQUIRIES **B TRFO 4151565**

(TRANSACTION & NUMBER)

(MUST MARK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING)

WE REQUEST A HEARING ON THE ADVISABILITY OF ISSUING THE PERMIT AND REQUEST THAT
THE HEARING BE HELD IN OUR COUNTY SEAT. IN COLUMBUS.

WE DO NOT REQUEST A HEARING.

DID YOU MARK A BOX? IF NOT, THIS WILL BE CONSIDERED A LATE RESPONSE.

PLEASE SIGN BELOW AND MARK THE APPROPRIATE BOX INDICATING YOUR TITLE:

(Signature)

(Title)- Clerk of County Commissioner

(Date)

Clerk of City Council

Township Fiscal Officer

CLERK OF DELAWARE CITY COUNCIL
1 SOUTH SANDUSKY ST
DELAWARE OHIO 43015

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
 NEW TRANSFER REN
 PERMIT # 4151505

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL
 6606 Tussing Road, P.O. Box 4005, Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068-9005
 Telephone: (614) 644-2360 - http://www.com.ohio.gov/liqr



LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY DISCLOSURE FORM
 (This form must accompany all applications of an LLC business entity)

SECTION A.

Name of Limited Liability Company Invest In Holmes LLC	DBA Name	
Permit Premises Address 77 Lake St	City, State Delaware, Ohio	Zip Code 43015
Township, if in Unincorporated Area	Tax Identification No. (TIN)	
Email Address: _____		

Limited Liability Company ("LLC") - Chapter 1705 Ohio Revised Code. Indicate below the managing members, LLC Officers, and all persons with a 5% or greater membership or voting interest, and attach a copy of the Articles of Organization filed with the Ohio Secretary of State.

Please be advised that any social security numbers provided to the Division of Liquor Control in this application may be released to the Ohio Department of Public Safety, the Ohio Department of Taxation, the Ohio Attorney General, or to any other state or local law enforcement agency if the agency requests the social security number to conduct an investigation, implement an enforcement action, or collect taxes.

SECTION B. List the top five (5) officers of the captioned business. If an office is NOT held, please indicate by writing NONE.

EACH OFFICER LISTED BELOW MUST HAVE A BACKGROUND CHECK PERFORMED BY BCI&I AND SUBMIT A PERSONAL HISTORY BACKGROUND FORM. PLEASE READ "BACKGROUND CHECK INFORMATION" DLC4191.

NAME OF OFFICER	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	BIRTHDATE
1) CEO none		
2) President none		
3) Vice-President none		
4) Secretary none		
5) Treasurer none		

SECTION C. List the managing members and all persons with a 5% or greater membership or voting interest in the LLC.

THE INDIVIDUALS LISTED BELOW MUST HAVE A BACKGROUND CHECK PERFORMED BY BCI&I AND SUBMIT A PERSONAL HISTORY BACKGROUND FORM. PLEASE READ "BACKGROUND CHECK INFORMATION" DLC4191.

1) Name Paul Rockwell	Social Security No. (if individual)	Check All That Apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Managing Member <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Voting interest <u>50</u> % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Membership interest <u>100</u> %
Residence Address	Tax Identification No. (if applicable)	
City and State	Telephone No.	
Zip Code	Birthdate	
2) Name Cynthia Rockwell	Social Security No. (if individual)	Check All That Apply <input type="checkbox"/> Managing Member <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Voting interest <u>50</u> % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Membership interest <u>50</u> %
Residence Address	Tax Identification No. (if applicable)	
City and State	Telephone No.	
Zip Code	Birthdate	

(PLEASE SEE REVERSE SIDE SHOULD YOU NEED ADDITIONAL SPACE)

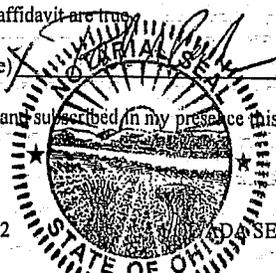
STATE OF OHIO, Franklin COUNTY ss,

I, Paul Rockwell being first duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says that he/she is (Title) member

of the Invest In Holmes LLC, a business duly authorized by law to do business in the State of Ohio, and that the statements made in the foregoing affidavit are true.

(Signature) _____ (Print Name and Title) Paul Rockwell Member

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 20 day of March, 2019



Notary Public, State of Ohio
 My Commission Expires _____

(Notary Public) Carolyn Kay Riggle
 (Notary Expiration) 10-21-23



Delaware Police Department Liquor Permit Report

DPD Report Number L-19-06		Investigating Officer Det. Sgt. Mike Bolen	
Applicant (Primary Shareholder) Paul Rockwell		Company Name: DBA: Invest In Holmes & Patios LLC	
Common Name Red Door BBQ		Address 77 Lake St. Delaware, Ohio 43015	
Applicant Phone Number 614-3745352		Applicant E-Mail Address: therockwellcompany@gmail.com	
<input type="checkbox"/> Existing Business	Type of Business Restaurant	Notification Type: TRFO	Date of Report 4/12/19
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Business (Supplement Attached)			
Permit Type			
<input type="checkbox"/> C1/C2X Beer only in original sealed container for carry out only. <input type="checkbox"/> C2 Wine and mixed beverages in sealed containers for carry out. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D1/D2X Beer only for on premises consumption or in sealed containers for carry out. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D2 Wine and mixed beverages for on premises consumption or in sealed containers for carryout. <input type="checkbox"/> D4 Beer and any intoxicating liquor to members only, for on premises consumption only until 1:00am. <input type="checkbox"/> D5 Spirituous liquor for on premises consumption only, beer, wine and mixed beverages for on premises, or off premises in original sealed containers, until 2:30am. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other D3 Spirituous liquor at retail, only by individual drink in glass or from the container, for consumption on the premises where sold. No sales of intoxicating liquor shall be made by a holder of a D3 permit after one a.m.			

Location Information

Churches, Libraries and or schools within 500 feet <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	School, church or library objection <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Supplement Attached) <input type="checkbox"/> No Note: Objections are only permitted for <i>new permits</i> .
Police Calls for Service in past 12 months: 20	Number of Police Reports in past 12 months: 2
Calls for Service excluding calls not related to the business in past 12 months: 3	Location is excessive drain on Police Resources: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Supplement Attached) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Nuisance Abatement Pending <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Accessible by Law Enforcement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Site compliance checked by Dept. of Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Private Club (Restricted Access Door) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Applicant Information

Records Checked <input type="checkbox"/> Ohio Law Enforcement Gateway <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delaware Police Department Database	
Applicant has an active warrant <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Record located for Liquor Law Violation <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Local Record on file <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Criminal History Checked by Dept. of Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Problem History with DPD <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Supplement Attached) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Contact made with Applicant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Determination on Objection

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Delaware Police Department does not find a legislative basis for requesting a hearing to object to the issuance of a liquor permit for this business.
<input type="checkbox"/> The Delaware Police Department recommends requesting a hearing into the issuance of a liquor permit for this business, due to one or more of the following criteria for objection as set forth by the Ohio Revised Code. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Site does not conform to local building, safety and health codes (excluding zoning). <input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement or state agents do not have ready access to the premises where alcoholic beverages are being served. <input type="checkbox"/> Physical location causes a public nuisance. <input type="checkbox"/> Site has been officially classified as a nuisance according to State Law. <input type="checkbox"/> Conviction of a crime by the applicant that relates to operating a liquor establishment. <input type="checkbox"/> Past improper operation of a location with a liquor permit. <input type="checkbox"/> Misrepresentation of material fact on the application. <input type="checkbox"/> Addiction of the applicant to alcohol or narcotics. <input type="checkbox"/> Formal objection by specific types of other locations to which the site is in certain proximity. <input type="checkbox"/> Conviction of the applicant of food stamp or WIC fraud. (Supplement Attached)



Delaware Police Department
Liquor Permit Report

Supplement

Supplement Type

- New Business Description
- Police Department Objection
- Community Objection
- Other :

This liquor background investigation is in regard to Liquor Permit# 415165, which is a TRFO (Transfer of Ownership) of the permit from **Sheila McKee-Fisher, DBA Kintz Bar & Grill & Patios** to **Invest In Holmes & Patios LLC**, at 77 Lake St. Delaware, Ohio 43015. Paul and Cynthia Rockwell are the equal members in the **Invest in Holmes & Patios LLC** and Liquor Permit# 415165 application.

Mr. Rockwell is part owner of Average Joe's Pub and Grill, which has multiple locations around central Ohio. He also owns two Red Door BBQ locations in Columbus as well as the Food Truck Depot at 59 Potter St. in the city of Delaware. Average Joe's and Red Door BBQ operate with active liquor permits. I contacted Liquor Control and learned Mr. Rockwell has no permit violations. Mr. Rockwell resides in Delaware county. Delaware PD and DCSO have no criminal history with Mr. Rockwell.

Prior to meeting with Mr. Rockwell, I reviewed the Food Truck Depot, SocialJusticeawards.com, Red Door BBQ, Average Joe's Pub, Ohio Food Truck websites and social media pages. In addition to owning and operating the restaurants, Mr. Rockwell is an advisory board member for the Social Justice Awards. The SJA website shows their vision as "To empower and enlighten all minds to the success and achievements of Central Ohio's Social Justice Leadership." Mr. Rockwell also owns and operates the Ohio Food Truck. The Ohio Food Truck website states, "We are creating a Food Revolution. Our goal is to feed as many people as humanly possible by our great team of Volunteers and Corporate Sponsors from around our community, our state, and our world. We are so excited to bring Ohio Food Truck to the world like a brand new baby!"

On 4/12/19, I spoke with Mr. Rockwell on the phone about this liquor permit application. Mr. Rockwell explained his plans on transitioning 77 Lake St. from the Kintz Bros. Bar& Grill to the Red Door BBQ restaurant. He will use the existing structure and make some minor remodeling changes; painting inside and out, new windows, outdoor lighting and sealing the parking lot, removing the pool table and adding dining room seating. Mr. Rockwell understands this liquor permit application includes sales for beer, wine and liquor but is considering only selling beer at this location. Mr. Rockwell plans on installing interior and exterior surveillance cameras on the property.

Mr. Rockwell plans on opening the Red Door BBQ for business towards the end of May of this year. He is an experienced business owner / liquor permit holder and involved in the community. At this time, I see no concerns with this liquor permit application.

Det. G. Smith 4-12-19
Investigating Officer Signature Date

Capt. R. ... 4/12/19
Supervisor Signature Date

NOTICE TO LEGISLATIVE
AUTHORITY

OHIO DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL
6606 TUSSING ROAD, P.O. BOX 4005
REYNOLDSBURG, OHIO 43068-9005
(614)644-2360 FAX(614)644-3166

TO

6483933		TRFO	OMMY PETROLEUM LLC DBA OMMY PETROLEUM 17 E WILLIAM ST DELAWARE OHIO 43015
PERMIT NUMBER		TYPE	
02	01	2019	
ISSUE DATE			
03	22	2019	
FILING DATE			
C1	C2		
PERMIT CLASSES			
21	022	B	F22071
TAX DISTRICT			RECEIPT NO.

FROM 03/26/2019

2024124			DELAWARE MARKET LLC DBA DELAWARE MARKET 17 E WILLIAM ST DELAWARE OHIO 43015
PERMIT NUMBER		TYPE	
02	01	2019	
ISSUE DATE			
03	22	2019	
FILING DATE			
C1	C2		
PERMIT CLASSES			
21	022		
TAX DISTRICT			RECEIPT NO.



MAILED 03/26/2019

RESPONSES MUST BE POSTMARKED NO LATER THAN. 04/26/2019

IMPORTANT NOTICE

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THIS FORM TO THE DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL
WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS A REQUEST FOR A HEARING.
REFER TO THIS NUMBER IN ALL INQUIRIES **B TRFO 6483933**

(TRANSACTION & NUMBER)

(MUST MARK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING)

WE REQUEST A HEARING ON THE ADVISABILITY OF ISSUING THE PERMIT AND REQUEST THAT
THE HEARING BE HELD IN OUR COUNTY SEAT. IN COLUMBUS.

WE DO NOT REQUEST A HEARING.

DID YOU MARK A BOX? IF NOT, THIS WILL BE CONSIDERED A LATE RESPONSE.

PLEASE SIGN BELOW AND MARK THE APPROPRIATE BOX INDICATING YOUR TITLE:

(Signature)

(Title)- Clerk of County Commissioner

(Date)

Clerk of City Council

Township Fiscal Officer

**CLERK OF DELAWARE CITY COUNCIL
1 SOUTH SANDUSKY ST
DELAWARE OHIO 43015**

Commerce Division of Liquor Control : Web Database Search

OWNERSHIP DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

This online service will allow you to obtain ownership disclosure information for issued and pending retail liquor permit entities within the State of Ohio.

Searching Instructions

Enter the known information and click the "Search" button. For best results, search only ONE criteria at a time. If you try to put too much information and it does not match exactly, the search will return a message "No records to display".

The information is sorted based on the Permit Number in ascending order.

To do another search, click the "Reset" button.

	SEARCH CRITERIA
Permit Number	<input type="text" value="6483933"/>
Permit Name / DBA	<input type="text"/>
Member / Officer Name	<input type="text"/>

[Search](#)[Reset](#)[Main Menu](#)

Member/Officer Name	Shares/Interest	Office Held
Permit Number: 6483933; Name: OMMY PETROLEUM LLC; DBA: DBA OMMY PETROLEUM; Address: 17 E WILLIAM ST DELAWARE 43015		
KALPANA PATEL	MANAGE MEM	

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- [Ohio Department of Commerce](#)

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Delaware Police Department Liquor Permit Report

DPD Report Number L-19-04		Investigating Officer Det. Sean Franks	
Applicant (Primary Shareholder) Kalpana Patel		Company Name: DBA: OMMY Petroleum	
Common Name BP Gas Station		Address 17 E. William Street Delaware, Ohio 43015	
Applicant Phone Number 740-207-5070		Applicant E-Mail Address: Kampatel6163@yahoo.com	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing Business <input type="checkbox"/> New Business (Supplement Attached)	Type of Business Gas Station	Notification Type:	Date of Report 04/08/2019
Permit Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C1/C2X Beer only in original sealed container for carry out only. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C2 Wine and mixed beverages in sealed containers for carry out. <input type="checkbox"/> D1/D2X Beer only for on premises consumption or in sealed containers for carry out. <input type="checkbox"/> D2 Wine and mixed beverages for on premises consumption or in sealed containers for carryout. <input type="checkbox"/> D4 Beer and any intoxicating liquor to members only, for on premises consumption only until 1:00am. <input type="checkbox"/> D5 Spirituous liquor for on premises consumption only, beer, wine and mixed beverages for on premises, or off premises in original sealed containers, until 2:30am. <input type="checkbox"/> Other D3 spirituous liquor for on premises consumption only until 1:00 am.			

Location Information

Churches, Libraries and or schools within 500 feet <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	School, church or library objection <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Supplement Attached) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Note: Objections are only permitted for <i>new permits</i> .
Police Calls for Service in past 12 months: 72	Number of Police Reports in past 12 months: 4
Calls for Service excluding calls not related to the business in past 12 months: 4	Location is excessive drain on Police Resources: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Supplement Attached) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Nuisance Abatement Pending <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Accessible by Law Enforcement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Site compliance checked by Dept. of Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Private Club (Restricted Access Door) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Applicant Information

Records Checked <input type="checkbox"/> Ohio Law Enforcement Gateway <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delaware Police Department Database
Applicant has an active warrant <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Local Record on file <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Problem History with DPD <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Record located for Liquor Law Violation <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Criminal History Checked by Dept. of Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Contact made with Applicant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Determination on Objection

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Delaware Police Department does not find a legislative basis for requesting a hearing to object to the issuance of a liquor permit for this business.

The Delaware Police Department recommends requesting a hearing into the issuance of a liquor permit for this business, due to one or more of the following criteria for objection as set forth by the Ohio Revised Code.

- Site does not conform to local building, safety and health codes (excluding zoning).
- Law enforcement or state agents do not have ready access to the premises where alcoholic beverages are being served.
- Physical location causes a public nuisance.
- Site has been officially classified as a nuisance according to State Law.
- Conviction of a crime by the applicant that relates to operating a liquor establishment.
- Past improper operation of a location with a liquor permit.
- Misrepresentation of material fact on the application.
- Addiction of the applicant to alcohol or narcotics.
- Formal objection by specific types of other locations to which the site is in certain proximity.
- Conviction of the applicant of food stamp or WIC fraud.

(Supplement Attached)



**Delaware Police Department
Liquor Permit Report
Supplement**

Supplement Type

- New Business Description
- Police Department Objection
- Community Objection
- Other: Existing Business Plans

This liquor background investigation is in regards to the transfer of a liquor permit for the BP Gas Station at 17 E. William Street. The business recently came under new ownership when Kalpana Patel purchased the business. The liquor permit will be transfer from Delaware Market LLC to OMMY Petroleum LLC and will remain a C1 & C2 permit.

Although objections are only permitted for new permits, contact was made with all churches, schools and libraries within 500 feet of the BP Gas Station and nobody voiced any concerns.

Patel is a resident of Delaware County and has not had any involvement with the Delaware Police Department. Patel has also had limited involvement with the Delaware County Sheriff's Office, consisting of a traffic citation for speeding in 2019 and 2003.

The BP Gas Station does not consume significant police resources. When police activity for the business is queried, it produces misleading results, showing that DPD had involvement with the business on 72 occasions in the past 12 months. The majority of these incidences however were traffic stops where officers simply used the parking lot as a safe place to conduct their duties out of the busy downtown roadways. DPD has only had four calls for service that directly involved the business in the past 12 months and resulted in police reports. One was related to receiving counterfeit money, two were theft complaints, and on one occasion, a clerk called in to report an intoxicated person who came into the business and harassed customers. Any other police activity at the business involved a handful of parking complaints or calls about suspicious persons in the area. Police involvement with the business should not be considered significant.

I was able to speak with Patel about the business on 04/09/2019. Patel and her husband, Kamlesh Patel once owned a liquor store called ABC Liquor on 161, approximately 12-14 years ago. Most recently, the Patels operated a pretzel store within the Walmart on Georgesville Road in Columbus. The lease for this Walmart space expired in February 2019 and Walmart's corporate office wanted to use the space for something else. The Patels worked with a broker and found this new opportunity in Delaware.

Patel said they have no plans to make any considerable changes to the business any time soon. The hours of operation will remain the same, never being open later than midnight. The BP Gas Station currently employs two clerks, who are essentially full time. Patel and her husband also plan to help staff the business, and they may hire one additional part time clerk.

At this time, I see no concerns for this liquor permit application.

Det. Dan Fando 4/9/19
Investigating Officer Signature Date

Det. J. King 4/10/19
Supervisor Signature Date

**NOTICE TO LEGISLATIVE
AUTHORITY**

OHIO DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL
6606 TUSSING ROAD, P.O. BOX 4005
REYNOLDSBURG, OHIO 43068-9005
(614)644-2360 FAX(614)644-3166

TO

03363520105 <small>PERMIT NUMBER</small>		NEW <small>TYPE</small>	AVI FOODSYSTEMS INC DBA HAMILTON WILLIAMS CAMPUS CENTER 40 ROWLAND AVE DELAWARE OH 43015	
RECEIVED				
APR 8 2019				
ISSUE DATE				
03	26	2019		
FILING DATE				
D5I <small>PERMIT CLASSES</small>				
21	022	B	C28585	
<small>TAX DISTRICT</small>		<small>RECEIPT NO.</small>		

FROM 04/04/2019

<small>PERMIT NUMBER</small>		<small>TYPE</small>		
ISSUE DATE				
FILING DATE				
<small>PERMIT CLASSES</small>				
<small>TAX DISTRICT</small>			<small>RECEIPT NO.</small>	



MAILED 04/04/2019

RESPONSES MUST BE POSTMARKED NO LATER THAN.

05/06/2019

IMPORTANT NOTICE

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THIS FORM TO THE DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL
WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS A REQUEST FOR A HEARING.

REFER TO THIS NUMBER IN ALL INQUIRIES

B NEW 0336352-0105

(TRANSACTION & NUMBER)

(MUST MARK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING)

WE REQUEST A HEARING ON THE ADVISABILITY OF ISSUING THE PERMIT AND REQUEST THAT
THE HEARING BE HELD IN OUR COUNTY SEAT. IN COLUMBUS.

WE DO NOT REQUEST A HEARING.

DID YOU MARK A BOX? IF NOT, THIS WILL BE CONSIDERED A LATE RESPONSE.

PLEASE SIGN BELOW AND MARK THE APPROPRIATE BOX INDICATING YOUR TITLE:

(Signature)

(Title)- Clerk of County Commissioner

(Date)

Clerk of City Council

Township Fiscal Officer

**CLERK OF DELAWARE CITY COUNCIL
1 SOUTH SANDUSKY ST
DELAWARE OHIO 43015**

Commerce Division of Liquor Control : Web Database Search

OWNERSHIP DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

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Searching Instructions

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The information is sorted based on the Permit Number in ascending order.

To do another search, click the "Reset" button.

SEARCH CRITERIA

Permit Number	<input type="text" value="0336352"/>
Permit Name / DBA	<input type="text"/>
Member / Officer Name	<input type="text"/>

[Search](#)[Reset](#)[Main Menu](#)

Member/Officer Name	Shares/Interest	Office Held
Permit Number: 0336352; Name: AVI FOOD SYSTEMS INC; DBA: ; Address: 2590 ELM RD NE WARREN 44483		
ANTHONY JOHN PAYIAVLAS	436069.00	PRESIDENT
JEREMY VANNESS	0.00	
JOHN A PAYIAVLAS	0.00	TREASURER
KAILEN KOUVAS GST TRUST UAD	50661.00	
KRISTIN KOUVAS GST TRUST UAD	50661.00	
PATRICE P KOUVAS	337799.00	SECRETARY
Permit Number: 03363520050; Name: AVI FOOD SYSTEMS INC; DBA: ; Address: 5701 DELHI RD CINCINNATI 45233		
ANTHONY JOHN PAYIAVLAS	466282.00	CEO
JOHN A PAYIAVLAS	0.00	TREASURER
KAILEN KOUVAS GST TRUST UAD	50661.00	
KRISTIN KOUVAS GST TRUST UAD	50661.00	
PATRICE P KOUVAS	364960.00	VICE PRES.

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- [Ohio Department of Commerce](#)



Delaware Police Department Liquor Permit Report

DPD Report Number L-19-05		Investigating Officer Detective Nick Strasser #54	
Applicant (Primary Shareholder) AVI Foodsystems Inc.		Company Name: DBA: Hamilton Williams Campus Center	
Common Name AVI Foodsystems Inc.		Address 2590 Elm Rd. NE, Warren, Ohio 44483	
Applicant Phone Number 330-372-0788 (Kevin Barkey- AVI Controller) 740-368-3469 (Jim Pearce- AVI Resident Director for OWU)		Applicant E-Mail Address: kbarkey@AVIFoodsystems.com	
<input type="checkbox"/> Existing Business	Type of Business Food Service/ Catering	Notification Type: New Permit	Date of Report 04.10.2019
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Business (Supplement Attached)			
Permit Type <input type="checkbox"/> C1/C2X Beer only in original sealed container for carry out only. <input type="checkbox"/> C2 Wine and mixed beverages in sealed containers for carry out. <input type="checkbox"/> D1/D2X Beer only for on premises consumption or in sealed containers for carry out. <input type="checkbox"/> D2 Wine and mixed beverages for on premises consumption or in sealed containers for carryout. <input type="checkbox"/> D4 Beer and any intoxicating liquor to members only, for on premises consumption only until 1:00am. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D5 Spirituous liquor for on premises consumption only, beer, wine and mixed beverages for on premises, or off premises in original sealed containers, until 2:30am. <input type="checkbox"/> Other D6			

Location Information

Churches, Libraries and or schools within 500 feet <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	School, church or library objection <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Supplement Attached) <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>Note: Objections are only permitted for new permits.</i>
Police Calls for Service in past 12 months: 10	Number of Police Reports in past 12 months: 6
Calls for Service excluding calls not related to the business in past 12 months: 10	Location is excessive drain on Police Resources: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Supplement Attached) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Nuisance Abatement Pending <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Accessible by Law Enforcement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Site compliance checked by Dept. of Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Private Club (Restricted Access Door) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Voicemail left for Liquor Control- Site compliance is a standard procedure for their office but awaiting on verification if this check has occurred yet.	

Applicant Information

Records Checked <input type="checkbox"/> Ohio Law Enforcement Gateway <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delaware Police Department Database
Applicant has an active warrant <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Local Record on file <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Problem History with DPD <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Supplement Attached) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Record located for Liquor Law Violation <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Criminal History Checked by Dept. of Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Contact made with Applicant- Kevin Barkey- AVI Controller / Jim B. Pearce- Campus Director <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Determination on Objection

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Delaware Police Department does not find a legislative basis for requesting a hearing to object to the issuance of a liquor permit for this business.
<input type="checkbox"/> The Delaware Police Department recommends requesting a hearing into the issuance of a liquor permit for this business, due to one or more of the following criteria for objection as set forth by the Ohio Revised Code. <input type="checkbox"/> Site does not conform to local building, safety and health codes (excluding zoning). <input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement or state agents do not have ready access to the premises where alcoholic beverages are being served. <input type="checkbox"/> Physical location causes a public nuisance. <input type="checkbox"/> Site has been officially classified as a nuisance according to State Law. <input type="checkbox"/> Conviction of a crime by the applicant that relates to operating a liquor establishment. <input type="checkbox"/> Past improper operation of a location with a liquor permit. <input type="checkbox"/> Misrepresentation of material fact on the application. <input type="checkbox"/> Addiction of the applicant to alcohol or narcotics.



Delaware Police Department Liquor Permit Report

<input type="checkbox"/> Formal objection by specific types of other locations to which the site is in certain proximity. <input type="checkbox"/> Conviction of the applicant of food stamp or WIC fraud. (Supplement Attached)
--

Supplement

Supplement Type <input type="checkbox"/> New Business Description <input type="checkbox"/> Police Department Objection <input type="checkbox"/> Community Objection <input type="checkbox"/> Other :

--

On or about March 4, 2019 AVI Foodsystems Incorporated requested a new D5 liquor permit for their onsite office location, located at the Ohio Wesleyan University Hamilton Williams Center. Ohio Wesleyan University's website identifies AVI Foodsystems Inc. as their onsite catering service and requires that all catering at campus venues be provided by AVI Foodsystems Inc.

Contact was made with AVI Foodsystems Inc. Controller, Kevin Barkey, at AVI's corporate office to discuss this new liquor permit request. It should be noted; AVI's corporate office is located at 2590 Elm Rd. NE, Warren, Ohio 44483. Mr. Barkey explained their company provides all the food service and catering service for Ohio Wesleyan University and has done so for approximately one year. AVI Foodsystems Inc. considered the transfer process for the previous food service company's liquor permit but this previous company transferred the liquor permit elsewhere. AVI Foodsystems Inc. currently holds twelve liquor permits in the state of Ohio for similar services provided to universities, a restaurant and the Pro Football Hall of Fame. Mr. Barkey is not aware of any liquor violations at any of these locations.

The Ohio Wesleyan University's Hamilton Williams Campus Center is located at 40 Rowland Ave., Delaware, Ohio. While searching for any area schools or churches within five hundred feet of this location, there was only one early childhood daycare/preschool identified. This community preschool is owned and operated by Ohio Wesleyan University and is located on Ohio Wesleyan University property.

A web database search was completed through the Department of Commerce- Division of Liquor Control to determine if AVI Foodsystems Inc. has ever been issued any liquor violations in the state of Ohio. This search yielded no results for liquor law violations.

AVI Foodsystems Inc. was very professional and cooperative during this background investigation and provided me with the Resident Director's contact information, Jim Pearce, who oversees their Ohio Wesleyan University operations. Mr. Pearce had an understanding of the type of liquor permit their company is seeking and explained this permit will be used for their catered events on campus. Mr. Pearce was previously assigned at Tiffin University by AVI Foodsystems Inc. for approximately three years and has since moved his family to the City of Delaware for his current position with AVI. Public records checks were completed in Delaware Municipal Court, Delaware County Court of Common Pleas, Seneca County Court of Common Pleas and Tiffin-Fostoria Municipal Court that yielded no criminal or traffic records for Mr. Pearce.

The Ohio Wesleyan University Hamilton Williams Campus Center is a multi-purpose university building. AVI Foodsystems Inc. has an on-site office located within this building however there have been no police calls for service directly related to this company. The twelve calls for service resulting in police response were related to theft offenses, suspicious persons and mental health crises in or around this university building.

I have found no reason to object to this liquor permit. **Det. Nick Strasser**



Delaware Police Department
Liquor Permit Report

DET. M. ST #54 04.11.19
Investigating Officer Signature Date

Det. S. [Signature] 4-11-19
Supervisor Signature Date

**NOTICE TO LEGISLATIVE
AUTHORITY**

OHIO DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL
6606 TUSSING ROAD, P.O. BOX 4005
REYNOLDSBURG, OHIO 43068-9005
(614)644-2360 FAX(614)644-3166

TO

9027845		NEW		HUY TRAN	
PERMIT NUMBER		TYPE		820 SUNBURY RD 604	
ISSUE DATE				DELAWARE OH 43015	
04 04 2019					
FILING DATE					
D2					
PERMIT CLASSES					
21	022	B	C28697		
TAX DISTRICT			RECEIPT NO.		

FROM 04/08/2019

PERMIT NUMBER		TYPE	
ISSUE DATE			
FILING DATE			
PERMIT CLASSES			
TAX DISTRICT			RECEIPT NO.



MAILED 04/08/2019

RESPONSES MUST BE POSTMARKED NO LATER THAN. 05/09/2019

IMPORTANT NOTICE

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THIS FORM TO THE DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL
WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS A REQUEST FOR A HEARING.
REFER TO THIS NUMBER IN ALL INQUIRIES **B NEW 9027845**

(TRANSACTION & NUMBER)

(MUST MARK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING)

WE REQUEST A HEARING ON THE ADVISABILITY OF ISSUING THE PERMIT AND REQUEST THAT
THE HEARING BE HELD IN OUR COUNTY SEAT. IN COLUMBUS.

WE DO NOT REQUEST A HEARING.

DID YOU MARK A BOX? IF NOT, THIS WILL BE CONSIDERED A LATE RESPONSE.

PLEASE SIGN BELOW AND MARK THE APPROPRIATE BOX INDICATING YOUR TITLE:

(Signature)

(Title)- Clerk of County Commissioner

(Date)

Clerk of City Council

Township Fiscal Officer

CLERK OF DELAWARE CITY COUNCIL
1 SOUTH SANDUSKY ST
DELAWARE OHIO 43015

POLICE NOTIFICATION

OHIO DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL
 6606 TUSSING ROAD
 P.O. BOX 4005
 REYNOLDSBURG, OHIO 43068-9005

TO

9027845		NEW		HUY TRAN 820 SUNBURY RD 604 DELAWARE OH 43015
PERMIT NUMBER		TYPE		
ISSUE DATE				
04 04 2019				
FILING DATE				
D2				FROM 04/08/2019
PERMIT CLASSES				
21	022	B	C28697	
TAX DISTRICT		RECEIPT NO.		

PERMIT NUMBER		TYPE	
ISSUE DATE			
FILING DATE			
PERMIT CLASSES			
TAX DISTRICT		RECEIPT NO.	



This notice is sent to you in compliance with Section 4303.26 of the Ohio Revised Code and will serve as official notification of the filing of a permit application.

Depending on the applicant's business entity, enclosed please find a copy of the pending applicant's ownership disclosure form 4029 (Non Profit Entity Disclosure), Form 4030 (Stockholder Disclosure), Form 4031 (Partnership Disclosure), or Form 4032 (Limited Liability Company Disclosure) which lists those individuals who will have an interest in the above captioned permit.

In some instances, the Division will require a background check to be completed by your agency. If enclosed, please complete the Personal History Police Check(s), and return it/them in the enclosed postage paid envelope. If needed, we will submit the forms once received from the applicant at a later date for completion.

The chief police officer of each political subdivision may appear and testify in person or through a representative at any hearing held on the advisability of the issuance or transfer of a permit. However, Section 4303.26 O.R.C. DOES NOT give the police officer the right to request a hearing. If a hearing is desired, the chief police officer should contact the legislative authority (City or Village Council, or Board of County Commissioners, or Board of Township Trustees) and have that entity request a hearing.

The police department may submit any information to the Division relevant to the issuance or transfer of the permit, even if a formal hearing is not requested and conducted. This should be done by a separate letter with supporting documentation. The Division appreciates your statements and concerns regarding the pending application.

Licensing Section

DELAWARE POLICE DEPT
 70 N UNION ST
 DELAWARE OHIO 43015

CERTIFIED MAIL
 RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSFER	<input type="checkbox"/> REN
PERMIT # <u>9027845</u>		

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL
 6606 TUSSING ROAD, P.O. BOX 4005
 REYNOLDSBURG, OHIO 43068-9005
PERSONAL HISTORY BACKGROUND FORM
<http://www.com.ohio.gov/liqr>



Please be advised that any social security numbers provided to the Division of Liquor Control on this form may be released to the Ohio Department of Public Safety, the Ohio Department of Taxation, the Ohio Attorney General, or to any other state or local law enforcement agency if the agency requests the social security number to conduct an investigation, implement an enforcement action, or collect taxes.

The applicant is required to fill out Section A only.
 The Division of Liquor Control will conduct a background check with the local authorities, who will complete Section B.
THE APPLICANT IS NOT TO PERFORM THIS CHECK, THEREFORE, DO NOT TAKE THIS FORM TO YOUR LOCAL POLICE AUTHORITY.

SECTION A (PLEASE PRINT)

Name (Last) TRAN	(First) HUY	(Middle) DUC	Height 5 ft. 4 in.	Weight 168
Alias used or Maiden Name	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Phone # 6149731601	Social Security # [REDACTED]	
Residence Address 772 OAKLEY DR	City DELAWARE	State OH^X	Zip Code 43015	OHIO DEPT. OF COMMERCE LICENSING SCAN RM. 1-A 2019 JAN 28 AM 12:51
Date of Birth 11/07/1983	Are you a US Citizen? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Place of Birth VIET NAM		
Marital Status: Married	Spouse's Name (Last) QUACH	(First) LINH	(Middle) T	
Permit Address: 820 SUNBURY RD #604 DELAWARE OH 43015				

YOUR SIGNATURE BELOW, GIVING AUTHORIZATION FOR RECORD CHECK

X _____ *[Signature]*

PLEASE READ: The Division of Liquor Control will submit this form to the local authorities to conduct a background check and at that time Section B. will be completed. **THE APPLICANT IS NOT TO PERFORM THIS CHECK, THEREFORE, DO NOT TAKE THIS FORM TO YOUR LOCAL POLICE AUTHORITY.**

SECTION (B)	THIS SPACE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY USE	
Please complete the information below and either fax to (614) 644-3166, OR mail to Division of Liquor Control, 6606 Tussing Rd., Reynoldsburg, OH 43068-9005		
1) Does applicant have a police record?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
If Yes, Give Details _____		
2) Does local police department know of any reason why permit should NOT be issued? (If YES, Please Attach Supporting Evidence)	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
3) Please complete the information below:		
_____ Police Department Name		
_____ Signature of Authorized Official (We cannot accept a stamped signature)		_____ Date Of Signature

**OHIO DIV. LIQUOR CONTROL
LICENSING SCAN RM. 1-A
2018 DEC 24 AM 9:59**



Delaware Police Department Liquor Permit Report

DPD Report Number L-19-02		Investigating Officer Det. Sean Franks	
Applicant (Primary Shareholder) Huy D. Tran		Company Name: DBA: Perfect 10 Nails & Spa	
Common Name Perfect 10 Nails & Spa		Address 820 Sunbury Road Suite 604 Delaware, Ohio 43015	
Applicant Phone Number 614-973-1601		Applicant E-Mail Address: dannylynn168@gmail.com	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing Business <input type="checkbox"/> New Business (Supplement Attached)	Type of Business Nail salon	Notification Type:	Date of Report 02/19/2019
Permit Type <input type="checkbox"/> C1/C2X Beer only in original sealed container for carry out only. <input type="checkbox"/> C2 Wine and mixed beverages in sealed containers for carry out. <input type="checkbox"/> D1/D2X Beer only for on premises consumption or in sealed containers for carry out. <input type="checkbox"/> D2 Wine and mixed beverages for on premises consumption or in sealed containers for carryout. <input type="checkbox"/> D4 Beer and any intoxicating liquor to members only, for on premises consumption only until 1:00am. <input type="checkbox"/> D5 Spirituous liquor for on premises consumption only, beer, wine and mixed beverages for on premises, or off premises in original sealed containers, until 2:30am. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other D3 spirituous liquor for on premises consumption only until 1:00 am.			

Location Information

Churches, Libraries and or schools within 500 feet <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	School, church or library objection <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Supplement Attached) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Note: Objections are only permitted for <i>new permits</i> .
Police Calls for Service in past 12 months: 0	Number of Police Reports in past 12 months: 0
Calls for Service excluding calls not related to the business in past 12 months: 0	Location is excessive drain on Police Resources: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Supplement Attached) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Nuisance Abatement Pending <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Accessible by Law Enforcement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Site compliance checked by Dept. of Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Private Club (Restricted Access Door) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Applicant Information

Records Checked <input type="checkbox"/> Ohio Law Enforcement Gateway <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delaware Police Department Database	
Applicant has an active warrant <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Record located for Liquor Law Violation <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Local Record on file <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Criminal History Checked by Dept. of Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Problem History with DPD <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Contact made with Applicant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Determination on Objection

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Delaware Police Department does not find a legislative basis for requesting a hearing to object to the issuance of a liquor permit for this business.
<input type="checkbox"/> The Delaware Police Department recommends requesting a hearing into the issuance of a liquor permit for this business, due to one or more of the following criteria for objection as set forth by the Ohio Revised Code.
<input type="checkbox"/> Site does not conform to local building, safety and health codes (excluding zoning).
<input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement or state agents do not have ready access to the premises where alcoholic beverages are being served.
<input type="checkbox"/> Physical location causes a public nuisance.
<input type="checkbox"/> Site has been officially classified as a nuisance according to State Law.
<input type="checkbox"/> Conviction of a crime by the applicant that relates to operating a liquor establishment.
<input type="checkbox"/> Past improper operation of a location with a liquor permit.
<input type="checkbox"/> Misrepresentation of material fact on the application.
<input type="checkbox"/> Addiction of the applicant to alcohol or narcotics.
<input type="checkbox"/> Formal objection by specific types of other locations to which the site is in certain proximity.
<input type="checkbox"/> Conviction of the applicant of food stamp or WIC fraud.
(Supplement Attached)



**Delaware Police Department
Liquor Permit Report
Supplement**

Supplement Type

- New Business Description
- Police Department Objection
- Community Objection
- Other: Existing Business Plans

This liquor background investigation is in regard to a new Liquor Permit #9027845, to be held by Huy Duc Tran (aka: "Danny"). Tran intends on utilizing the D3 permit at Perfect 10 Nails & Spa, 820 Sunbury Road Suite 604 Delaware, Ohio. Perfect 10 is a professional nail salon that offers manicures and pedicures. Tran resides in Delaware County and lived in Westerville and Lewis Center previously. Neither the Delaware Police Department, Delaware County Sheriff's Office nor the Westerville Police Department has any history with Tran. The Delaware Police Department also has had no concerning history with the business, having only responded there once for a lost property report in the past few years. Perfect 10 Nails & Spa is an existing business that has been in existence for approximately 8 years. I was able to meet with Tran on 02/19/2019. Tran was an employee of the business when he was a student at Columbus State Community College, but seized an opportunity to buy the business from the previous owner approximately six years ago.

Perfect 10 Nails & Spa is the only business that Tran owns and is the first business that he has owned. Tran has never held a liquor permit previously. Perfect 10 Nails & Spa currently has 5 employees, but is currently expanding. The business acquired half of the suite to the west of it, and construction is underway to add additional manicure and pedicure stations. Tran will also be hiring four new employees to include a bartender.

Tran intends to offer wine and beer for customers while they are receiving their manicures and pedicures. The business will also offer light foods such as soups. Tran stated much of the local salon industry is moving in this direction and many customers would like to enjoy an alcoholic beverage while receiving services. Perfect 10 Nails & Spa gets considerable business for weddings and group events and Tran took on the expansion and applying for this permit to continue to draw and accommodate these customers.

Perfect 10 Nails & Spa is currently open Monday – Sunday, 10 am – 7 pm, Sunday 12 – 6 pm. There will be no changes to those hours. The business has a website, www.perfect10nailsnspa.com, which currently advertises them as hiring full time and part time nail technicians. The business has no social media footprint. I found the atmosphere of the business to be clean and professional. The new manicure and pedicure stations and a bar have already arrived, but set up has not yet been completed.

While conducting this investigation, I reviewed the permit requirements and suspected Tran may have applied for the wrong permit. I contacted Tran and informed him that the D3 permit will only allow him to sell spirituous liquors, not beer and wine. After consulting with the Ohio Division of Liquor Control, I informed Tran that if he still wished to offer beer and wine, he would need to acquire D1 and D2 permits. I emailed Tran information about the different types of permits and provided him contact information for the Ohio Division of Liquor Control.

At this time, I see no concerns for this liquor permit application.

Det. Dan Fink 2/19/19
Investigating Officer Signature Date

Dave S. [Signature]
Supervisor Signature Date



FACT SHEET

AGENDA ITEM NO: 12

DATE: 04/22/2019

ORDINANCE NO: 19-07

RESOLUTION NO:

READING: FIFTH

PUBLIC HEARING: YES
March 25, 2019 at 7:30 p.m.

TO: Mayor and Members of City Council

FROM: R. Thomas Homan, City Manager

VIA: Darren Shulman, City Attorney

TITLE OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION:

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 1121 AND 1143 OF THE PLANNING AND ZONING CODE OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF DELAWARE.

BACKGROUND:

Pursuant to R.C. 715.61, the City of Delaware can regulate massage establishments. Various municipalities in Ohio have adopted regulatory frameworks of various levels of complexity, as detailed in the memorandum prepared by staff and disseminated to Council on September 7, 2018. Following Council's directive to explore regulatory options via the City's zoning code, staff has developed the following ordinance. "Licensed massage establishments" are specifically defined at a permitted use within the B-1 Limited Business, B-2 Central Business, B-3 Community Business, and B-4 General Business districts in 1143.02 of the Planning and Zoning code. This is where they previously were a permitted use as "health and allied services," and does not expand or contract the districts where they are permitted. To receive the necessary certificate of zoning compliance from the City's planning and community development department to commence this use under Ordinance 1127.02, an applicant must certify that massage treatments will be provided by an individual licensed by the State Medical Board of Ohio to practice "massage therapy" or under the supervision of such a licensee. This new ordinance specifically excepts massage treatments that may be provided incidentally to

medical or chiropractic treatment, so as not to over-regulate unrelated businesses.

4/8/19 Update:

Following concerns raised by Council Members that the zoning approach would not impose enough regulatory framework to effectively combat human trafficking, Vice Mayor Shafer is reaching out to a law enforcement expert to brief Council on human trafficking.

4/3/19 Update:

Following Council's amendments, the "under the supervision of" language has been struck. All individuals providing massage treatments must be State-licensed as massage therapists, or hold a State license from the State Cosmetology / Barber Board, Board of Nursing, Occupational / Physical Therapy and Athletic Trainers Board /Chiropractic Board, or State Medical Board of Ohio.

Regarding the concern of individuals living in Massage Establishments, language was added requiring certification that providers do not live within the Massage Establishment to obtain a certificate of zoning compliance. Additionally, of the four districts where Licensed Massage Establishments will be a permitted use, only the B-2 district allows any sort of residential use, so individuals living in the Massage Establishments would be already be in violation of the Planning and Zoning Code within the B-1, B-3, and B-4 districts.

3/19/19 UPDATE:

At the March 11, 2019, City Council meeting, Council heard from District 19 Senator Andrew Brenner, who mentioned co-sponsoring S.B. 105 to regulate massage establishments. S.B. 105 was recently introduced to the Ohio Senate, and as of March 19, 2019, has not been assigned to a committee or been analyzed by the Legislative Service Commission.

S.B. 105's main change is to expand the definition of "massage therapy" requiring a state license. Previously, R.C. 4731(D) defined "massage therapy" as:

"any treatment of disorders of the human body by the manipulation of soft tissue through the systematic external application of massage techniques including touch, stroking, friction, vibration, percussion, kneading, stretching, compression, and joint movements within the normal physiologic range of motion; and adjunctive thereto, the external application of water, heat, cold, topical preparations, and mechanical devices."

This definition does not encompass so-called “relaxation massages” that are not for treatment of disorders. S.B. 105 would broaden the definition of State-regulated massage therapy to any of the following:

“(1) The manual application of compression, stretch, vibration, or mobilization of the body’s organs and tissues, including the components of the musculoskeletal system, peripheral vessels of the circulatory system, and fascia;

(2) Directed, assisted, resistive, or passive movements of the joints within the normal physiologic range of motion;

(3) The external application of water, heat, cold, topical preparations, and mechanical devices.”

This definition is similar to that proposed in our ordinance, which was adopted from Westerville Ordinance 759.01(f).

S.B. 105 requires that township regulation of massage establishments include a requirement that all “massage therapy,” as defined in the amended R.C. 4731.04, be performed by state license-holders, and that their licenses must be displayed in the establishment. S.B. 105 also expands the amount of shareholders of a massage establishment who would need to register with a township, if a township has enacted such a requirement.

With regards to municipalities, S.B. 105 likewise mandates that if a municipality elects to regulate massage therapy as defined in the amended R.C. 4731.04, the municipality must require massage therapy to be performed by a state licensed individual.

Importantly, these mandates are dependent on whether or not a township or municipality elects to regulate massage establishments, a choice that remains at local discretion.

REASON WHY LEGISLATION IS NEEDED:

While most massage establishments are legitimate businesses, massage establishments can unfortunately provide a convenient “front” for illegal activities and human-trafficking. By requiring that new massage establishments provide proof of State licensure to practice massage therapy, before being issued a certificate of zoning compliance, this ordinance adds an extra layer of scrutiny to deter illegal activity, within an established regulatory framework.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

N/A

FISCAL IMPACT(S):

N/A

POLICY CHANGES:

N/A

PRESENTER(S):

Darren Shulman, City Attorney

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that Council take action after the fourth reading as the public hearing is scheduled to occur at the third reading.

ATTACHMENT(S)

Public Hearing Notification
Business Owner Statement

ORDINANCE NO. 19-07

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 1121 AND 1143
OF THE PLANNING AND ZONING CODE OF THE
CODIFIED ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF
DELAWARE.

WHEREAS, the City of Delaware has both the duty and authority to enact ordinances to protect the health, safety, and welfare of those within its borders; and

WHEREAS, massage services are offered independently or as part of medical or cosmetological services which require appropriate regulations to insure the health, safety, and welfare of citizens and avoid nuisances; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to R.C. 715.61, “Any municipal corporation may regulate and license...all persons engaged in the trade, business, or profession of ... massaging”; and

WHEREAS, Council has determined it to be in the best interest of the health, safety, and welfare of the community to ensure that businesses that offer massage services are operated by individuals who have undergone State licensure; and

WHEREAS, multiple divisions of the State of Ohio already provide comprehensive health and safety requirements as part of occupational licenses that are relevant to massage services, including (but not limited to) the state medical board’s licensing and regulation of massage therapy in accordance with R.C. 4731.15 and related sanctions.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of Delaware, State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That Chapter 1121.02 of the Planning and Zoning Code is amended as follows.

1121.02 – Definitions.

(b)(96.1) MASSAGE means the use of any method on, or friction against, or stroking, kneading, rubbing, tapping, pounding, vibrating, pressing, compressing, percussing, stretching, rotating, heating, cooling, or stimulating of, the external soft parts of a living human body, which may be performed with direct or indirect human contact, or with the aid of an apparatus, appliance, or other tool or object.

(b)(96.2) MASSAGE TREATMENT means providing for a fee or any consideration whatsoever any of the following services:

(1) Massage;

(2) The application of liniments, antiseptics, oils, powders, creams, lotions, ointments, hot or cold liquids or solid objects, or other similar treatments.

(b)(96.3) LICENSED MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT means any establishment having a fixed place of business where a person or entity advertises the availability of, offers, provides, or permits to be carried on, massage treatments. Prior to issuance of a certificate of zoning compliance for a licensed massage establishment, the applicant must certify to the City that no individuals providing massage treatments reside at separate addresses then the proposed licensed massage establishment and that all massage treatments shall be provided by individuals licensed by the State Medical Board of Ohio pursuant to R.C. 4731.15 to practice “massage therapy.”

(A) A “Massage establishment” does not include any establishment where massage treatment is provided as a portion of services provided by individuals licensed by, any of the following:

(1) The Ohio State Cosmetology and Barber Board or its predecessors pursuant to R.C. 4709 or 4713;

(2) The State of Ohio Board of Nursing pursuant to R.C. 4723;

(3) The Ohio Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board pursuant to R.C. 4755;

(4) The Ohio State Chiropractic Board pursuant to R.C. 4734;

(5) The State Medical Board of Ohio pursuant to R.C. 4730 or R.C. 4762; except those licensed pursuant to R.C. 4731.15 to practice “massage therapy.”



March 7, 2019

Business Name
Address
Delaware, OH 43015

Dear Business Owner;

Please be advised that a public hearing will be held regarding the attached legislation regarding massage operations. You may either choose to attend the meeting or you may email your comments to Elaine McCloskey, Clerk of Council prior to the public hearing in order to have your comments read into the record.

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

WHEN: Monday March 25, 2019 at 7:30p.m.

WHERE: City of Delaware City Hall, 1 South Sandusky Street,
Delaware, Ohio
Second Floor Council Chambers

EMAIL: Elaine McCloskey, Clerk of Council
emccloskey@delawareohio.net

PHONE: 740-203-1010

Massage Therapy Innovation, LLC
Cheri A. Clem, Licensed Massage Therapist
Address: 58 N Franklin St, Delaware, OH 43015
Phone: (740) 272-0602

The Hair Studio & Day Spa
Address: 33 N Sandusky St, Delaware, OH 43015
Hours:
Phone: (740) 369-8214

Rejuvenate with Rebecca
Address: 187 S Sandusky St, Delaware, OH 43015
Phone: (740) 369-4192

Good Habbot Massage Therapy
Address: 554 W Central Ave Suite 3, Delaware, OH 43015
Phone: (614) 327-1640

Massage Professionals
Address: Delaware, OH 43015
Phone: (740) 417-4600

Julie Cimino Lmt
Address: 681 Kingsbury Rd, Delaware, OH 43015
Phone: (740) 417-8008

Comprehensive Chiropractic Care Center
Address: 575 Sunbury Rd, Delaware, OH 43015
Phone: (740) 369-4349

Delaware Chiropractic
Address: 104 W William St, Delaware, OH 43015
Phone: (740) 362-8800

BackCare Family Chiropractic, LLC- Stephen Wallace, DC
Address: 351 W Central Ave, Delaware, OH 43015
Phone: (740) 369-4806

Green Door Salon

Address: 4 N Sandusky St, Delaware, OH 43015
Phone: (740) 417-4004

Leaf Chiropractic & Wellness Center
Address: 1012 State Rte 521, Delaware, OH 43015
Phone: (740) 363-9705

Spa Retreat
1836 columbus pike
Delaware, OH 43015
(740) 362-7050

Massage Therapy Innovation LLC
302 Troy Road
Delaware, OH 43015

Zen Relax Massage
593 Sunbury Road
Delaware, OH 43015

Uniquely Defined
113 Blakemore Drive
Delaware, OH 43015
(614) 419-5785

Spa Retreat
56 North Franklin Street
Delaware, OH 43015
(740) 362-7050

NIDA SPA
Address: 2211 U.S. Hwy 23 N, Delaware, OH 43015
Phone: (740) 990-4060

Dragon Massage Studio
35 N Sandusky St, Suite 200 (0.10 mi)
Delaware, Ohio 43015

(740) 802-3083

Therapeutic Massage by Sami
554 W. Central Ave #3 (1.24 mi)
Delaware, Ohio 43015
(614) 598-9898

Elaine McCloskey

From: Chuanyan Zhang <kellyzhang834@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, March 24, 2019 10:04 AM
To: Elaine McCloskey
Cc: amato56t@aol.com
Subject: [BULK] Public Hearing Notice for Ordinance No. 19-07

Importance: Low

*****ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.*****

Dear Clerk of Council:

Please have the following into the record of the City Council meeting for March 25, 2019:

Dear Members of City Council:

I received your letter dated March 7, 2019. Thank you for the opportunity to have my comments read into the record.

I am an immigrant from China who, for many years, dreamed of owning my own business in the United States of America. After much effort and sacrifice, I am very fortunate to have fulfilled this dream. I now own a business in the wonderful community of Delaware, Ohio.

I realize that the Delaware City Council must act to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the community. I respectfully submit to you that my business poses no threat to these interests.

I say this in light of the proposed ordinance being considered today, which appears to address the illegal actions of others that have been publicized in recent months. Please do not stereotype me due to the actions of others or on the basis of false information that has been spread about my business. I have no connection to business owners who broke the law either here or in other states. I fully agree that the unlawful actions of those individuals and businesses need to cease. I am not that type of business person. I am not the stereotype that some would have you believe.

It is my understanding that the proposed legislation is preventative in nature, applying to future businesses without affecting currently-established businesses possessing valid certificates of occupancies. I hope this is your intention.

Again, I thank you for the opportunity to express my thoughts and concerns to you this evening.

Sincerely,

Chuanyan Zhang

Business Owner

MASSAGE THERAPISTS

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

At least **18** years old



High school **graduate or equivalent**

Diploma from a school with a board-approved curriculum or an active out-of-state license for the last five years



Pass MBLEx (Massage and Bodywork Licensing Examination)

Complete application and **pay** \$150 fee (biennial renewal \$100)



Undergo FBI & BCI criminal records check

med.ohio.gov/apply/Massage-Therapist-MT
30 East Broad Street, 3rd Floor
Columbus, OH 43215
614-466-3934

See Ohio Revised Code
4731.19 and Ohio
Administrative Code 4731-1



State Medical Board of
Ohio

As of 10/29/18



FACT SHEET

AGENDA ITEM NO: 13

DATE: 04/08/2019

ORDINANCE NO: 19-08

RESOLUTION NO:

READING: FOURTH

PUBLIC HEARING: YES
03/25/2019 at 8:00 PM

TO: Mayor and Members of City Council

FROM: R. Thomas Homan, City Manager

VIA: Ted Miller, Parks and Natural Resources Director

TITLE OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION:

AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING SMOKING IN CITY PARKS.

BACKGROUND:

4/22/2019 UPATE:

Following discussion by Council on April 8, 2019, staff has modified the proposed ordinance to ban any form of smoking at city parks, which use includes cigarettes, cigars, E-cigarettes, and other smoking devices. The Hidden Valley Golf Course would be excluded from the ban. Exempting the golf course was the original recommendation of the Parks Board.

3/25/2019 UPDATE:

Following amendments and discussion by Council on March 11, 2019, Staff has stricken the references to smokeless tobacco to focus this ordinance on smoking, and has specifically defined which recreational facilities would be subject to this ordinance.

The Parks and Recreation Advisory Board Committee was reminded at their March 19 meeting of the scheduled public hearing. During this meeting the concern was voiced that the public hearing was scheduled during Delaware City Schools Spring Break. They requested that Council continue the public hearing until the April 8 Council meeting.

3/11/2019:

On June 2018, The Parks and Recreation Advisory Board recommended a ban on smoking in all City of Delaware Parks. The recommendation was presented to City Council on July 9, 2018. The discussion resulting in modifying the ordinance from a complete ban to a specified distance of 50 ft. from recreation facilities.

The attached ordinance adds a condition of use for the parks, prohibiting the use of tobacco products within 50 feet of any recreational facility of city parks. Hidden Valley Golf Course is exempted. If a person violates any of the terms of use of the parks (which already include park hours), and they refuse to leave, they may be charged with criminal trespass.

Signs will be posted in prevalent areas and education information will be distributed to athletic programs. The ordinance will allow enforcement of the non-smoking policy when initial warnings are ignored.

City Council suggested a smoking setback from athletic fields, playgrounds and facilities to allow smoking in parks but with a specific minimum distance from areas where smoking could impact others. The revised ordinance was suggested. At the February 25th meeting Council discussed of what types of smokeless tobacco to prohibit. The current draft prohibits all forms of tobacco. This allows further discussion by Council. The ordinance can be amended based on Council's preference.

REASON WHY LEGISLATION IS NEEDED:

Recommendation by the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board with modifications. The proposed ordinance would allow law enforcement to remove from the park, individuals who continue to not comply.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

N/A

FISCAL IMPACT(S):

Reduce maintenance costs associated with tobacco product cleanup.

POLICY CHANGES:

Ordinance Revision

PRESENTER(S):

R. Thomas Homan, City Manager
Chris Ballard, Assistant City Attorney

RECOMMENDATION:

Approval

ATTACHMENT(S)

Tobacco Free Delaware County- Tobacco-Free Policies for Parks & Outdoor Recreation Facilities Make Sense.

ORDINANCE NO. 19-08

AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING **SMOKING** ~~USE OF ANY FORM OF TOBACCO WITHIN 50 FEET OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES OF~~ IN CITY PARKS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Delaware, State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That Section 933.01 Park hours and conditions of use be amended as follows, to add subsection (f). The existing subsection f will now be subsection (g):

- (a) All City Parks shall be open from dawn to dusk daily, except as follows:
 - (1) There is a sign posted in the park by the City establishing hours of operation that are different from those established herein.
 - (2) The City Manager or his designee grants written approval for the use of a park outside its established hours of operation.
- (b) Definitions:
 - (1) Dawn is defined as one hour before sunrise.
 - (2) Dusk is defined as one hour after sunset.
 - (3) **Smoking is defined for the purposes of this section as inhaling, exhaling, or burning, or carrying any lighted cigar, cigarette, cigarillo, pipe, or other lighted smoking device for burning tobacco or any other plant.**
 - (4) **Electronic cigarette is defined for the purposes of this section as any electronic product or device that produces a vapor that delivers nicotine or any other substance to the person inhaling from the device to simulate smoking, and that is likely to be offered to or purchased by consumers as an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, or electronic pipe.**
- (c) The City Manager may permit the exclusive use of an area of any City park.
- (d) Written approval for the use of a park outside its established hours or for the exclusive use of an area of a park shall be at the discretion of the City Manager or his designee and may be subject to terms, conditions, or restrictions established by the City Manager.
- (e) The City Manager may order all or part of a City Park to be closed in order to promote and protect public health, safety, and welfare.
- (F) **NO PERSON SHALL ENGAGE IN SMOKING OR USE AN ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE ANY FORM OF TOBACCO WITHIN 50 FEET OF ANY RECREATIONAL FACILITY OF CITY PARKS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF HIDDEN VALLEY GOLF COURSE. FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SUBSECTION, RECREATIONAL FACILITIES INCLUDE ARE DEFINED AS PLAYGROUNDS, ATHLETIC FIELDS, TENNIS COURTS, PICKLEBALL COURTS, AQUATIC AREAS, PICNIC SHELTERS AND RESTROOMS, BUT NOT THE HIDDEN VALLEY GOLF COURSE. TOBACCO USE INCLUDES SMOKING, SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, E-CIGARETTES, OTHER SMOKING DEVICES, AND INGESTIBLE FORMS.**



FACT SHEET

AGENDA ITEM NO: 14

DATE: 04/22/2019

ORDINANCE NO: 19-13

RESOLUTION NO:

READING: SECOND

PUBLIC HEARING: NO

TO: Mayor and Members of City Council

FROM: R. Thomas Homan, City Manager

VIA: David Efland, Planning and Community Development Director

TITLE OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION:

AN ORDINANCE FOR MANOS PROPERTIES FOR APPROVING A FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE WESLEYAN INN AT 235 WEST WILLIAM STREET ON APPROXIMATELY 0.72 ACRES AND ZONED PO/I (PLANNED OFFICE/INSTITUTIONAL DISTRICT).

BACKGROUND:

See attached report

REASON WHY LEGISLATION IS NEEDED:

To achieve compliance with Section 1129.05 Final Development Plan requirements of the zoning code.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

Planning Commission approved this case 7-0 on April 3, 2019.

FISCAL IMPACT(S):

N/A

POLICY CHANGES:

N/A

PRESENTER(S):

David Efland, Planning and Community Development Director

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends approval as submitted with the documented conditions.

ATTACHMENT(S)

Staff Report

Letter from Resident

ORDINANCE NO. 19-13

AN ORDINANCE FOR MANOS PROPERTIES FOR APPROVING A FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE WESLEYAN INN AT 235 WEST WILLIAM STREET ON APPROXIMATELY 0.72 ACRES AND ZONED PO/I (PLANNED OFFICE/INSTITUTIONAL DISTRICT).

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission at its meeting on April 3, 2019 recommended approval of a Final Development Plan for Manos Properties for the Wesleyan Inn at 235 West William Street on approximately 0.72 acres and zoned PO/I (Planned Office/Institutional District) (PC Case 2019-0408).

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Delaware, State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That the Final Development Plan for Manos Properties for the Wesleyan Inn at 235 West William Street on approximately 0.72 acres and zoned PO/I (Planned Office/Institutional District), is hereby confirmed, approved, and accepted with the following conditions that:

1. The applicant needs to obtain engineering approvals, including any storm water and utility issues that need to be worked out through the Engineering and Utilities Departments. All comments regarding the layout and details of the project are preliminary and subject to modification or change based on the final technical review by the Engineering Department once a complete plan set is submitted for review.
2. The ingress to the site at the easternmost curb cut shall include a two-way left turn lane on West William Street, west of the existing dedicated left turn lane to Elizabeth Street, in order to separate left turning vehicles on West William Street from westbound through traffic. The two-way left turn lane shall be designed in accordance with City standards and shall be approved by the City Engineer with all required roadway widening being on the south side of the street and not impacting parking on the north side of the street. All necessary associated improvements including, but not limited to, sidewalk and utility pole relocations shall be made by the developer.
3. Because no public storm sewer exists adjacent to the site, a storm sewer extension shall be required to be designed and constructed by the developer. Design of the storm sewer and any associated roadway restoration shall need to be approved by the Public Works Department and Public Utilities Department.

4. An emergency access point shall be required on the southeastern portion of the site adjacent to the Ohio Wesleyan parking lot that is accessed off Oak Hill Avenue. An executed agreement by the subject property owner and Ohio Wesleyan University shall be recorded at the County prior to final occupancy. The exact type of connection, road materials and barrier shall be approved by the Fire Department and City Engineer.
5. The canopy above the main (east) entrance shall achieve compliance with the minimum Fire Department clearance requirements.
6. Any mechanical equipment shall be screened from public view.
7. The number of hotel rooms shall not exceed 43 rooms.
8. The number of required parking spaces shall be 43 or in accordance with the approved Final Development Plan. Plan.
9. The proposed building shall achieve compliance with the City design standards per the Final Development Plan as approved by staff.
10. The limestone on the building shall be Delaware blue limestone or equivalent as approved by City Staff.
11. All building appurtenances (coping, downspouts, etc.) shall be painted to match the adjacent building color.
12. The Applicant shall submit all building elevations along with material and color samples for all building materials for staff review and approval.
13. The applicant shall have to replace the removed trees with the same total caliper inches of trees or make a payment in lieu of replacement of \$34,400 (\$100 per caliper inch x 340 caliper inches) or a combination of both to achieve compliance with Chapter 1168 Tree Preservation Regulations prior to construction drawing approval.
14. Any street trees or other on-site trees damaged by construction shall be replaced.
15. A six foot high solid wood fence shall be located along the southern property line of the subject site and the western property line of 239 West William Street to screen the adjacent uses. The landscaping shall be on the adjacent residential side of the fence along the west and south property lines
16. Any landscape plans shall be reviewed and approved by the Shade Tree Commission.
17. The lighting plan shall achieve compliance with the minimum zoning requirements and shall be reviewed and approved by the City. The light poles shall be black the light fixture shall be cut off style.
18. The building sign on the canopy on the east elevation shall achieve compliance with minimum zoning requirements.
19. The ground sign based shall be Delaware blue vein or equivalent to achieved compliance with the adopted Gateways and Corridor Plan.

- 20. The entire development shall achieve compliance with the minimum engineering, public works and fire department requirements.
- 21. The dumpster enclosure shall be made of brick or stone to match the building and shall have wood or metal doors painted to match.
- 22. The Board of Zoning Appeals shall approve a side yard parking setback variance.

SECTION 2. This Council finds and determines that all formal actions of this Council and any of its committees concerning and relating to the passage of this Ordinance were taken in an open meeting of this Council, and that all deliberations of this Council and any of its committees that resulted in those formal actions were in meetings open to the public, all in compliance with the law including Section 121.22 of the Revised Code.

VOTE ON RULE SUSPENSION:

YEAS ___ NAYS ___
 ABSTAIN ___

PASSED: _____, 2019

YEAS ___ NAYS ___
 ABSTAIN ___

ATTEST: _____
 CITY CLERK

 MAYOR

CASE NUMBER: 2019-0408
REQUEST: Final Development Plan
PROJECT: The Wesleyan Inn
MEETING DATE: April 3, 2019

APPLICANT/OWNER

Manos Properties
5973 Macewen Court
Dublin, Ohio 43017

REQUEST

2019-0408: A request by Manos Properties for approval of a Final Development Plan for The Wesleyan Inn at 235 West William Street on approximately 0.72 acres and zoned PO/I (Planned Office/Institutional).

PROPERTY LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

The subject 0.72 acre property is located at 235 West William Street which is located on the south side of the street. The property at 235 West William Street is zoned PO/I (Planned Office/Institutional District). The properties to the north are zoned R-3 (One-Family Residential District), the property to the south is zoned PO/I, the property to the east is zoned PO/I and the property to the west is zoned R-3 and it is owned by the applicant.

BACKGROUND/PROPOSAL

The owner requested a Rezoning Amendment to PMU, Conditional Use Permit and Preliminary Development for a 43 room Inn located at 235 and 239 West William Street that was approved by the Planning Commission in June 2018 but ultimately denied by City Council in August 2018. Then in November 2018, the Planning Commission and City Council approved a Conditional Use Permit and Preliminary Development Plan for a 43 room Inn on the single 0.72 acre parcel at 235 West William Street.

Now, the owner is proposing a Final Development Plan to advance the construction of the Inn which is permitted on the subject PO/I zoned parcel per the City Council approved Conditional Use Permit. The owner purchased the former Ohio Wesleyan dormitory/theme house in 2017 from Ohio Wesleyan University. The owner is proposing to renovate and expand the former dormitory at 235 West William Street into a three-story 43 room Inn (7 suites) which encompasses approximately 14,407 total square feet on a building footprint of only 5,223 square feet. Two access points from West William Street would access and encircle the proposed Inn with 43 parking spaces. The developer owns the single family house at 239 West William Street and the house would be demolished and converted into a park like setting that would be heavily landscaped with a 6 foot high wood fence located on the western property line serving as an additional buffer to the adjacent residential homes to the west and south.

The developer proposes to preserve and renovate the original Perkins house rather than simply demolish it as is his right. This is a welcome approach to staff while integrating an adaptive reuse of the property as proposed. Additionally, it needs to be clearly understood that the property proposed for the Inn is in fact zoned appropriately for such use being PO/I currently, which allows the use conditionally. Overall, this proposal preserves and repairs the dilapidated Perkins home, adaptively reuses the site, contains and orients the Inn to the adjacent University owned property and provides adequate parking and converts 239 West William Streets into a park like setting with heavy landscaping. This would provide a reasonable transition between the huge Stuyvesant Hall dormitory, health center, fitness center, performance space and a kitchen to the residential neighborhood to the west and 237 student residents occupying the approximate 21,700 footprint.

STAFF ANALYSIS

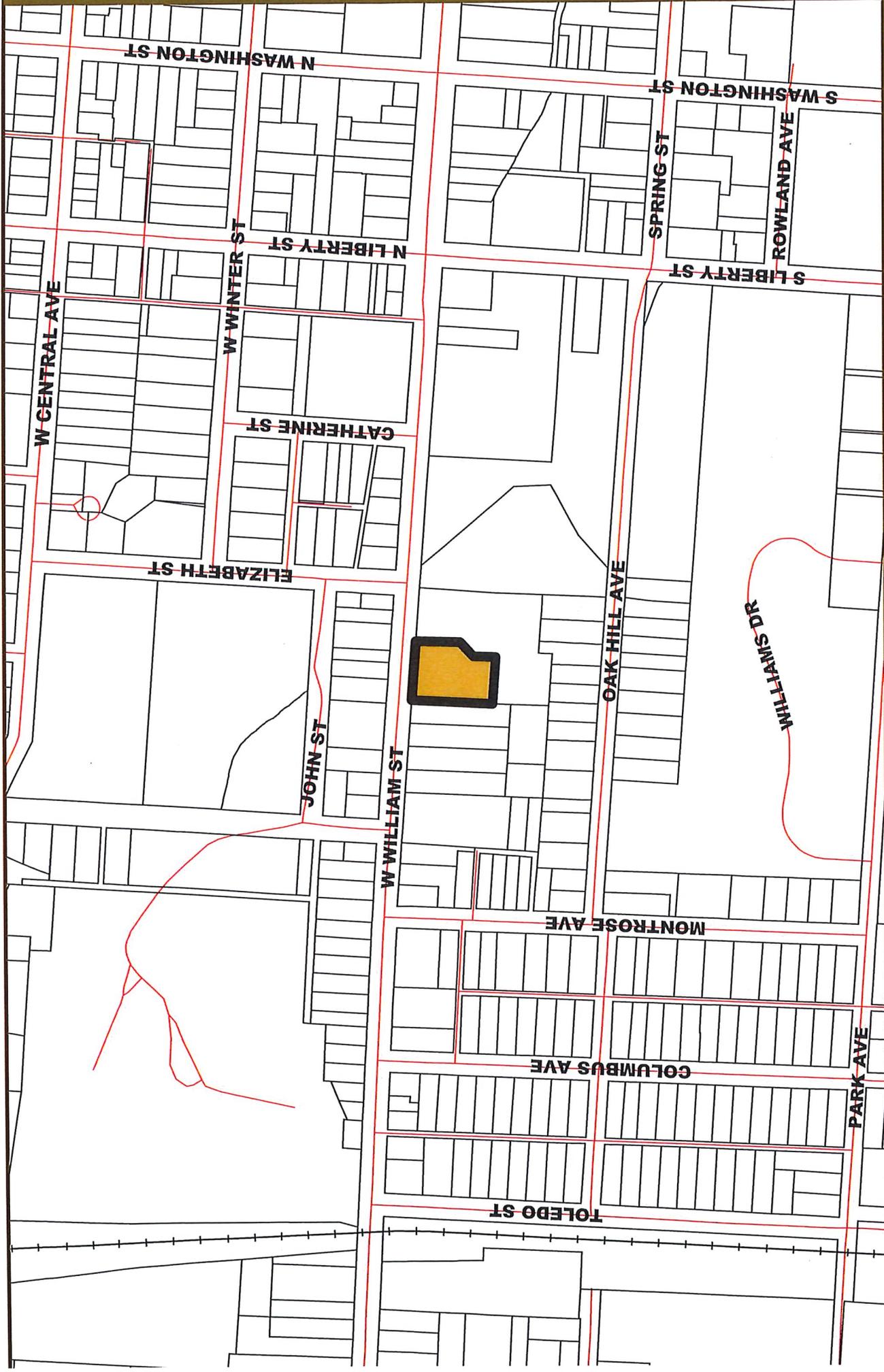
- **ZONING:** As previously mentioned, 235 West William Street is zoned PO/I which permits a hotel as a conditional use with approval by the Planning Commission and City Council in November 2018. The subject Final Development Plan would need to be approved by the Planning Commission and City Council while a minor parking setback variance would need to be approved by Board of Zoning Appeals which is scheduled for April 10, 2019.
- **GENERAL ENGINEERING:** The applicant needs to obtain engineering approvals, including any storm water and utility issues that need to be worked out through the Engineering and Utilities Departments. All comments regarding the layout and details of the project are preliminary and subject to modification or change based on the final technical review by the Engineering Department once a complete plan set is submitted for review.

- **ROADS AND ACCESS:** The proposed 43 room hotel would not generate enough traffic to require a traffic impact study per the City Engineer. The subject development would have two curb cuts from West William Street that would access a 43 space parking lot. The eastern most curb cut would be full movement (ingress and egress) while the western most curb cut would be for egress (out only). The ingress at the eastern most proposed curb cut shall include a two-way left turn lane on West William Street, west of the existing dedicated left turn lane to Elizabeth Street, in order to separate left turning vehicles on West William Street from westbound through traffic. The two-way left turn lane must be designed in accordance with City standards and approved by the City Engineer with all required roadway widening being on the south side of the street and not impacting parking on the north side of the street. All necessary associated improvements including, but not limited to, sidewalk and utility pole relocations are to be made by the developer. Because no public storm sewer exists adjacent to the site, a storm sewer extension will be required to be designed and constructed by the developer. Design of the storm sewer and any associated roadway restoration will need to be approved by the Public Works Department and Public Utilities Department. The site drives and parking areas shall accommodate fire truck turning movements. An emergency access point is proposed at the southeastern portion of the site to provide access to emergency personnel from the adjacent Ohio Wesleyan University parking lot. An access agreement shall be obtained from the university. The exact type of connection, road materials and barrier would need to be determined by the Fire Department and City Engineer. Ultimately, the entire development would have to achieve compliance with the minimum engineering, public works and fire department requirements.
- **PEDESTRIAN CONNECTIVITY:** Per the adopted Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan 2017, there are not any proposed bike plans across the subject properties. However, the existing sidewalk along West Williams Street would remain and would have to be maintained by the developer.
- **SITE CONFIGURATION:** The existing 4,465 square foot house at 235 West William Street would be preserved, renovated and expanded by a 9,942 square foot addition (three stories high – 43.5 feet) for a total 14,407 square foot Inn that would have 43 rooms (7 suites). This would be contained on a footprint of only 5,223 square feet. The aforementioned two curb cuts from West William Street would access a 43 space parking lot with two handicap spaces located along the eastern access drive adjacent to the proposed Inn. Because the parking lot along the western portion of the site is located within the 10 foot parking setback, the Board of Zoning Appeals would have to approve a parking setback variance in this area. The main entrance is located on the east side (the University side) of the building and would have a canopy over the drive through for the patron's convenience and there would be a secondary patron access on the western portion of the building. A six foot high solid wood fence would be located along the southern property lines to screen the adjacent houses. Also, the conversion of 239 West William Street into a park like setting with heavily landscaping would have a 6 foot high solid wood fence along the western property line to buffer the house to the west. Stairs would connect the western parking lot to the park like setting at 239 West William Street. In addition, there are heavily wooded properties between the subject site and the properties to the south which creates a natural buffer to the single family houses fronting Oak Hill Avenue. Finally, a dumpster would be located on the southwestern portion of the site and shall have an enclosure made of brick or stone with wood or metal doors painted to match.
- **BUILDING DESIGN:** Staff and the applicant have worked through a series of designs to attempt to find a design and materials that are high quality, complement the existing homes in the area, do not try to mimic the existing historic home in a fake manner and try to break down the scale of the building using architectural elements. The developer's proposed three story (approximately 43.5 feet high – by code this could be a maximum 75 feet high) elevation would have the following architectural elements, building materials and colors:
 - The existing building would be preserved, fully renovated and upgraded where appropriate.
 - Limestone wainscoting would be installed around new the addition to match the existing building.
 - The building materials for the new addition would include bricks that are 2 to 3 shades darker than the existing building.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION (2019-0408 FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN)

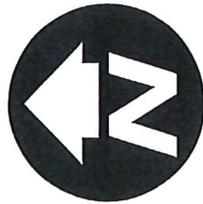
Staff recommends approval of a request by Manos Properties for a Final Development Plan for The Wesleyan Inn at 235 West William Street on approximately 0.72 acres and zoned PO/I (Planned Office/Institutional), with the following conditions that:

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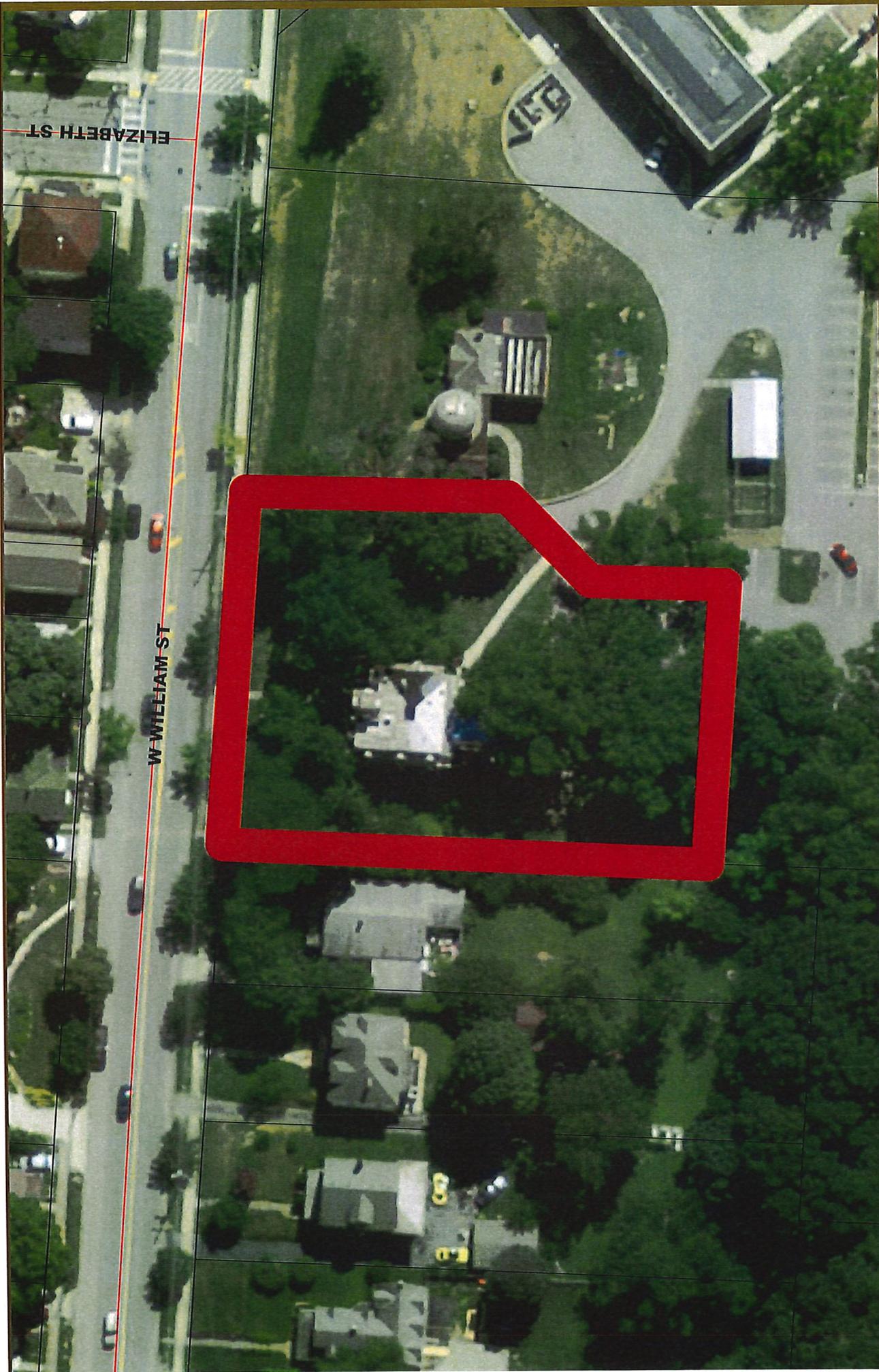
2019-0408
 Final Development Plan
 Wesleyan Inn - 235 West William Street
 Location Map





2019-0408
Final Development Plan
Wesleyan Inn - 235 West William Street
Zoning Map

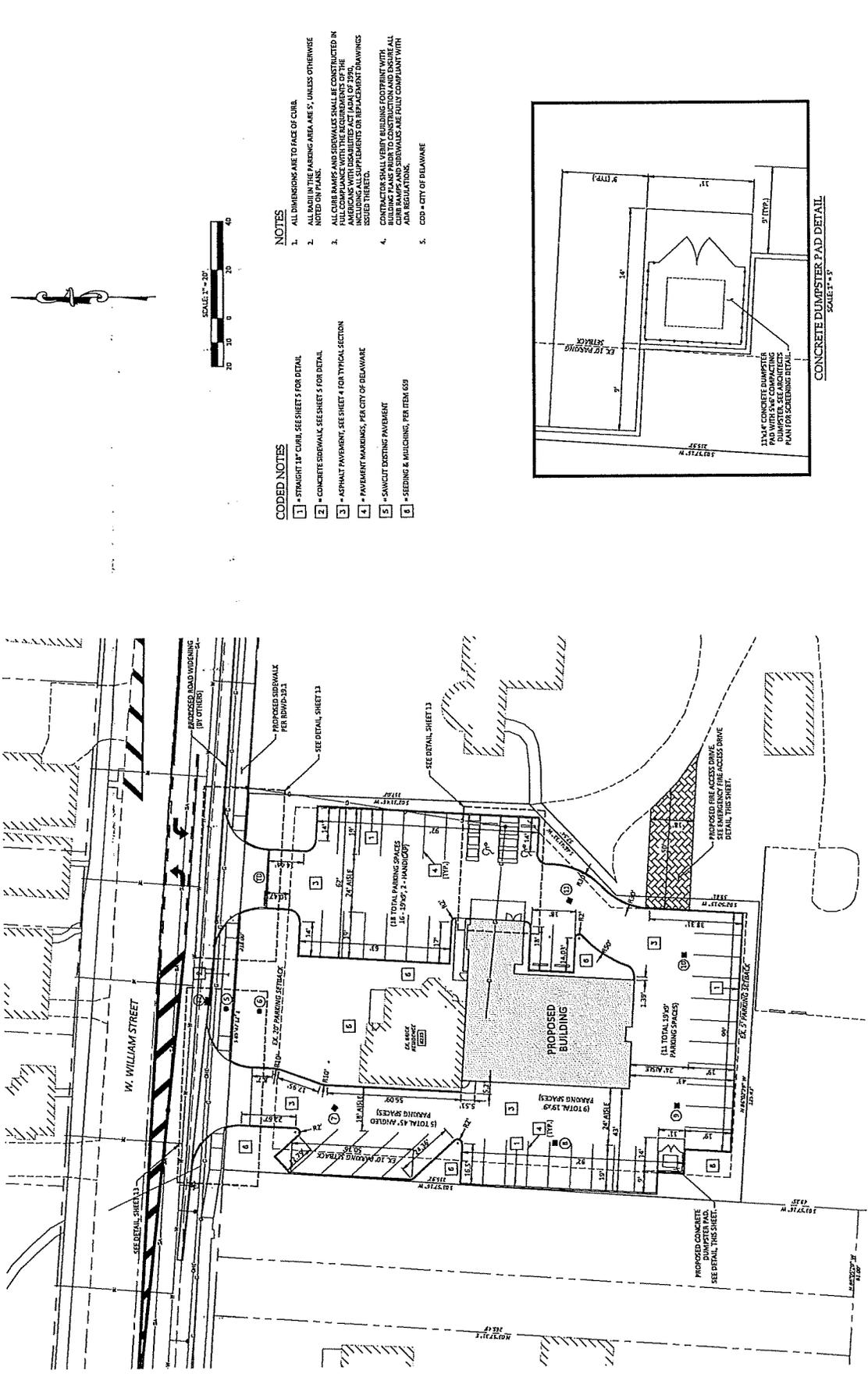




2019-0408
Final Development Plan
Wesleyan Inn - 235 West William Street
Aerial (2016) Map

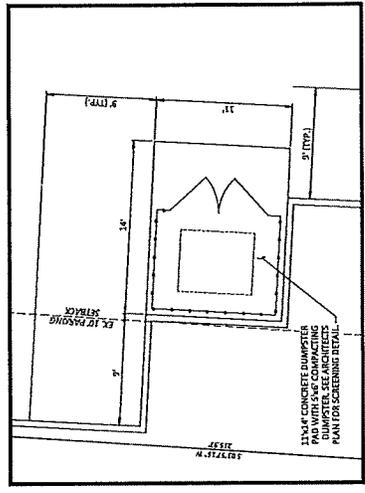


JOB NO.	1024
DRAWN BY	MMH
DESIGN BY	MMH
CHECKED BY	CHT
SHEET	



- NOTES**
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO FACE OF CURB.
 2. ALL CURB AND SIDEWALKS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE AMERICAN WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA) OF 1990, INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTS OR REPLACEMENT DRAWINGS ISSUED THEREIN.
 3. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY BUILDING FOOTPRINT WITH BUILDING PLANS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND ENSURE ALL CURB DAMPS AND SIDEWALKS ARE FULLY COMPLIANT WITH ADA REGULATIONS.
 4. COD - CITY OF DELAWARE

- CODED NOTES**
- 1 - STRAIGHT UP CURB, SEE SHEET 7 FOR DETAIL
 - 2 - CONCRETE SIDEWALK, SEE SHEET 5 FOR DETAIL
 - 3 - ASPHALT PAVEMENT, SEE SHEET 4 FOR TYPICAL SECTION
 - 4 - PAVEMENT MARKINGS, PER CITY OF DELAWARE
 - 5 - SAW CUT EXISTING PAVEMENT
 - 6 - SEEDING & MULCHING, PER ITEM 603



CONCRETE DUMPFSTER PAD DETAIL
 SHEET 7-1

LEGEND	
LINETYPES	SYMBOLS
EXISTING FENCE	EXISTING CATCH BASIN
EXISTING GAS	EXISTING CURB INLET
EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY	EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER	EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER, FORCE MAIN	EXISTING SIGN
EXISTING WATER	EXISTING TREE W/SIZE
EXISTING STORM SEWER	EXISTING SHRUB
EXISTING UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE	EXISTING SHRUB ROW
EXISTING UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC	EXISTING LIGHT POLE
EXISTING OVERHEAD ELECTRIC WIRE	EXISTING POWER POLE
POWER POLE W/GUY WIRE & LIGHT POLE	EXISTING POWER POLE W/LIGHT
	PROPOSED MANHOLE
	PROPOSED CATCH BASIN
	ABBREVIATIONS
	EXISTING
	TOP OF CASTING
	PROPOSED
	RIGHT-OF-WAY
	R/W
	EDGE OF PAVEMENT
	E/P

PROJECT DATUM

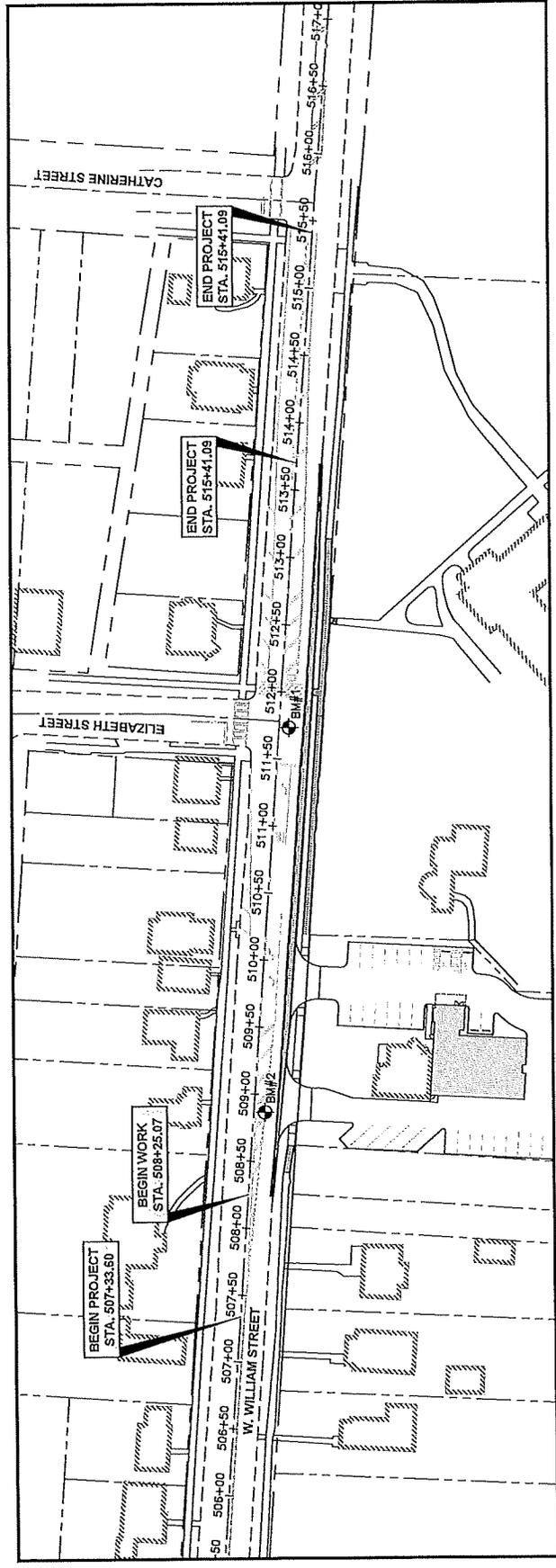
HORIZONTAL DATUM: FOR THIS PROJECT IS OHIO STATE PLANE
 HORIZONTAL DATUM: FOR THIS PROJECT IS OHIO STATE PLANE
 COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH ZONE.

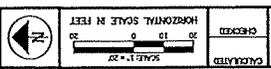
VERTICAL DATUM: FOR THIS PROJECT IS NAVD83.

BENCHMARKS

BM#1: RIM OF SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE AT APPROXIMATE CENTERLINE INTERSECTION OF W. WILLIAM STREET AND ELIZABETH STREET.
 ELEVATION=900.41

BM#2: RIM OF SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE IN W. WILLIAM STREET, 290' WEST OF ELIZABETH STREET.
 ELEVATION=913.31





PLAN AND PROFILE
WEST WILLIAM STREET IMPROVEMENTS

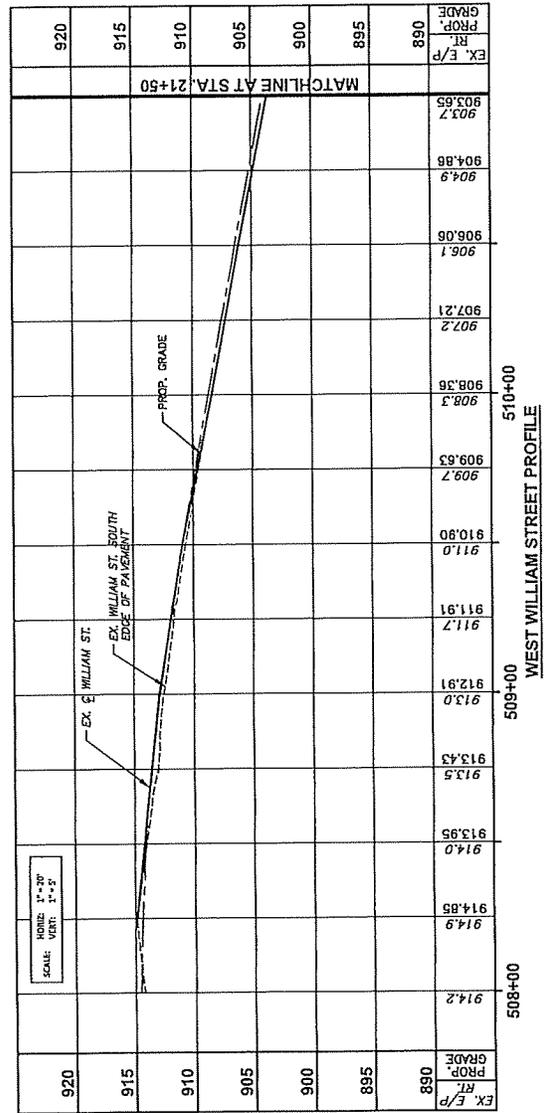
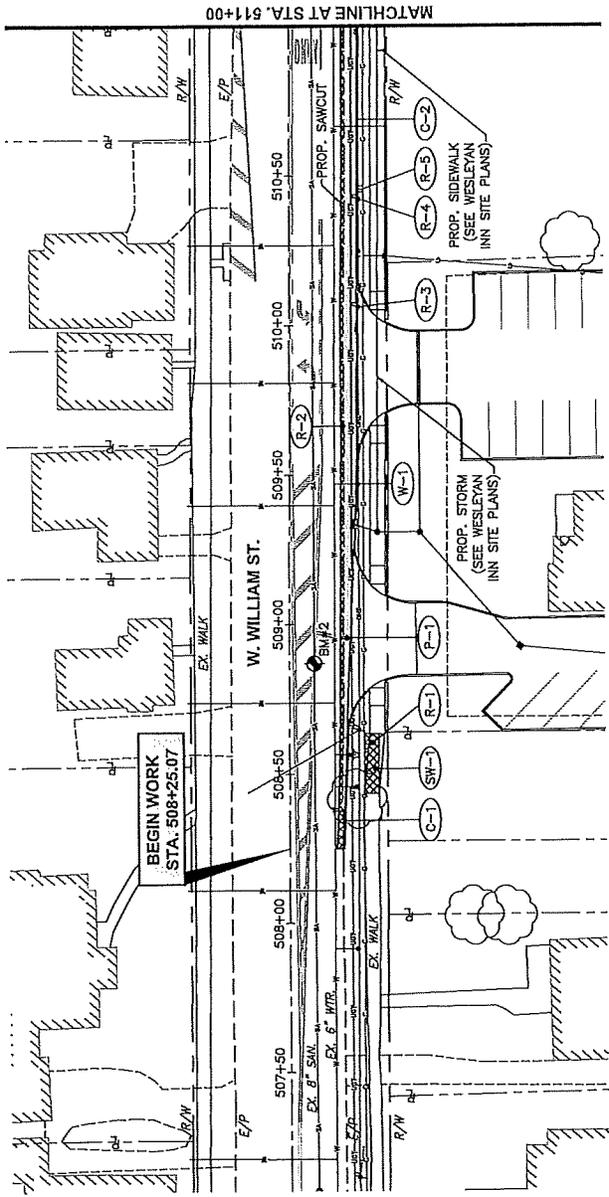
WESLEYAN INN
ROAD WIDENING



NOTE: THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INVESTIGATION, LOCATION, SUPPORT, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND APPURTENANCES WHETHER SHOWN ON THESE PLANS OR NOT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXPOSE ALL UTILITIES OR STRUCTURES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION TO VERIFY THEIR DEPTHS AND LOCATIONS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CALL THE UTILITY SERVICE CENTER (1-800-382-2744) 48 HOURS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND SHALL NOTIFY ALL UTILITY COMPANIES AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO WORK IN THE VICINITY OF THEIR UNDERGROUND FACILITIES.

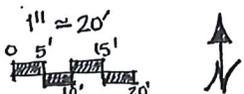
LEGEND
 - EXISTING ASPHALT PAVEMENT/CONCRETE WALK TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF

NO	STATION TO STATION	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	AMOUNT	REMARKS
C-1	508+25.07 TO 508+63.90	ASPHALT PAVEMENT REMOVED	SY	96	
C-2	510+17.92 TO 511+00	ASPHALT PAVEMENT REMOVED	SY	32	
P-1	508+25.07 TO 511+00	PAVEMENT REMOVED	EA	1	
R-1	508+43.47 TO 508+63.47	PAVEMENT REMOVED	EA	1	
R-2	508+25.07 TO 511+00	PAVEMENT REMOVED	EA	1	
R-3	510+06	PAVEMENT REMOVED	EA	1	
R-4	510+46	PAVEMENT REMOVED	EA	1	
R-5	510+46	PAVEMENT REMOVED	EA	1	
SW-1	508+43.47 TO 508+63.47	CONCRETE WALK TO GRADE	LF	101	
W-1	509+47	VALVE BOX ADJUSTED TO GRADE	EA	1	
TOTAL TO GENERAL SUMMARY					



EX. E/P PROP. GRADE	STATION	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	AMOUNT
880	508+00	PROP. GRADE	EA	1
885	508+00	PROP. GRADE	EA	1
900	508+00	PROP. GRADE	EA	1
905	508+00	PROP. GRADE	EA	1
910	508+00	PROP. GRADE	EA	1
915	508+00	PROP. GRADE	EA	1
920	508+00	PROP. GRADE	EA	1

WILLIAM ST.



- SHADE TREE CHOICES**
 THORNLESS HONEYLOCUST
 * ELM HYBRIDS
 RED, WHITE, BLACK OAK
 SUGAR OR FREEMANS MAPLE
 HACKBERRY
 TULIP POPLAR
 HICKORY
 BLACK WALNUT
 * SWAMP WHITE OAK
 * LONDON PLANE TREE

- EVERGREEN TREES/SHRUBS**
 NORWAY SPRUCE
 'GREEN GIANT' ARBOREVIETAE
 ≥ 12' TALL EVERGREEN
 'NIGRA' ARBOREVIETAE
 6' TALL EVERGREEN
 'WOODWARDII' ARBOREVIETAE
 3' GLOBE EVERGREEN
 'GRUNE KRUGEL' WESTERN ARB.
 'HEIZ MIDGET' ARB. OR SIMILAR

- UNDERSTORY/ORNAMENTAL TREES & SHRUBS**
 DOGWOOD
 SERVICE BERRY
 REDBUD
 ARROWWOOD VIB.
 SMOOTH HYDRANGEA
 GROW-LOW SUMAC
ORNAMENTAL GRASS
 'SHENANDOAH'
 RED SWITCH GRASS

LANDSCAPE PLAN

	SHEET 1/1	WESLEYAN INN SITE, 235-239 W. WILLIAM ST. DELAWARE, OHIO
	REVISIONS	

URBAN WILD LTD
 MAR. 2019
 740 972-2337

CONCEPT: ADDITION TO BE ARCHITECTURALLY DISTINGUISHABLE AND MODERN, SO THAT NEW WORK AVOIDS CREATING A "FAKE" APPEARANCE THAT WOULD APPEAR TOO MASSIVE AND UNAUTHENTIC. THE GOAL IS TO JUXTAPOSE THE HISTORIC WITH CONTEMPORARY. MAKE THE ADDITION REcede INTO THE BACKGROUND, AND TO KEEP THE VISUAL FOCUS ON THE ORIGINAL HISTORIC BUILDING.

METAL FLASHING- 'MANSARD BROWN'

BRICK - 'TERRA COTTA'

BRICK- 'MANSARD BROWN'

FLAT ROOF TO REDUCE HEIGHT

+/-69'-5"

GLASS CONNECTOR

CLEAR GLASS, 'BRONZE' FRAMES

EXISTING ASPHALT SHINGLES - BROWN BLEND

'MANSARD BROWN' TRIM (TYP ALL TRIM, WINDOWS, FASCIA, SOFFITS, ETC.)

BRICK- 'RED/ORANGE' 2-3 SHADES DARKER THAN EXISTING BUILDING

ALUM WINDOWS CLEAR GLASS, 'BRONZE' FRAMES WITH MULLIONS

+/- 36'-7"

+/- 35'-6"

+/- 43'-5"

EXISTING BRICK- RED/ORANGE BLEND

INDICATING HOW BASE OF BUILDING

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0" (SECTION TO MATCH EXISTING)

East Elevation

EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS:
STONE FOUNDATION, ORANGE BRICK,
WOOD WINDOWS, PAINTED WOOD TRIM

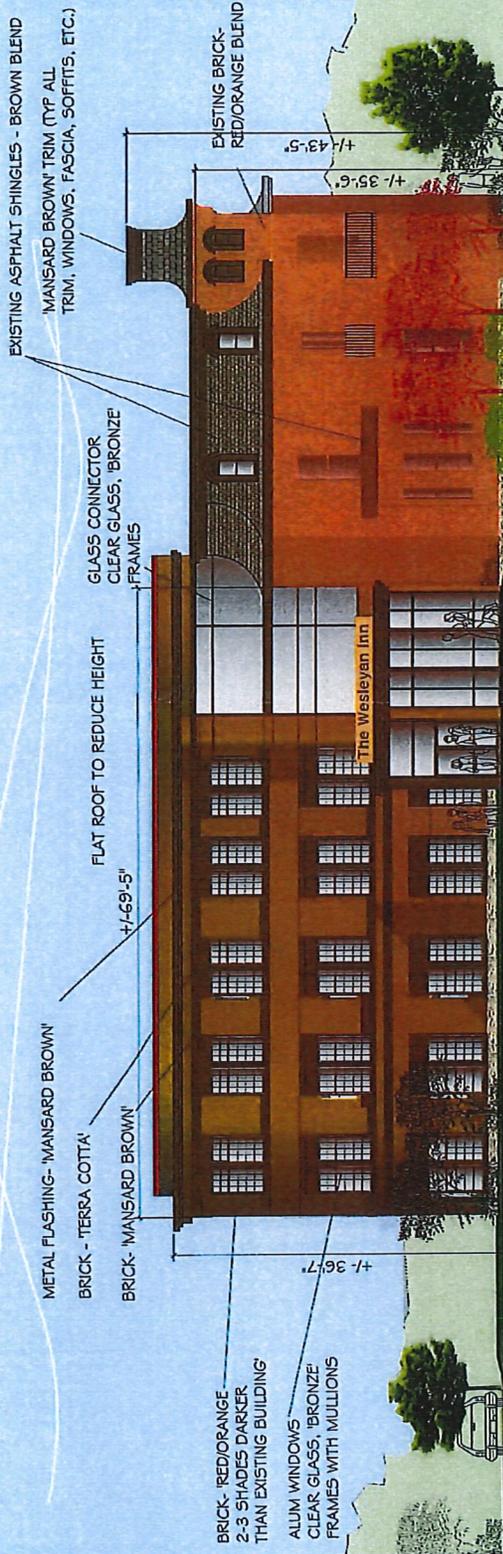
PAINT COLORS: MATCH OTADEL ARCHITECTURAL PRODUCTS, FINISH 500

The Wesleyan Inn

East
Elevation

A-1

CONCEPT: ADDITION TO BE ARCHITECTURALLY DISTINGUISHABLE AND MODERN, SO THAT NEW WORK AVOIDS CREATING A 'FAKE' APPEARANCE THAT WOULD APPEAR TOO MASSIVE AND UNAUTHENTIC. THE GOAL IS TO JUNCTAPOSE THE HISTORIC WITH CONTEMPORARY. MAKE THE ADDITION RECEDE INTO THE BACKGROUND, AND TO KEEP THE VISUAL FOCUS ON THE ORIGINAL HISTORIC BUILDING.



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 BRICK - 'TERRA COTTA'
 BRICK- 'MANSARD BROWN'

BRICK- RED/ORANGE
 2-3 SHADES DARKER
 THAN EXISTING BUILDING
 ALUM. WINDOWS
 CLEAR GLASS, 'BRONZE'
 FRAMES WITH MULLIONS

East Elevation

The Wesleyan Inn

Canopy lettering

THE WESLEYAN INN

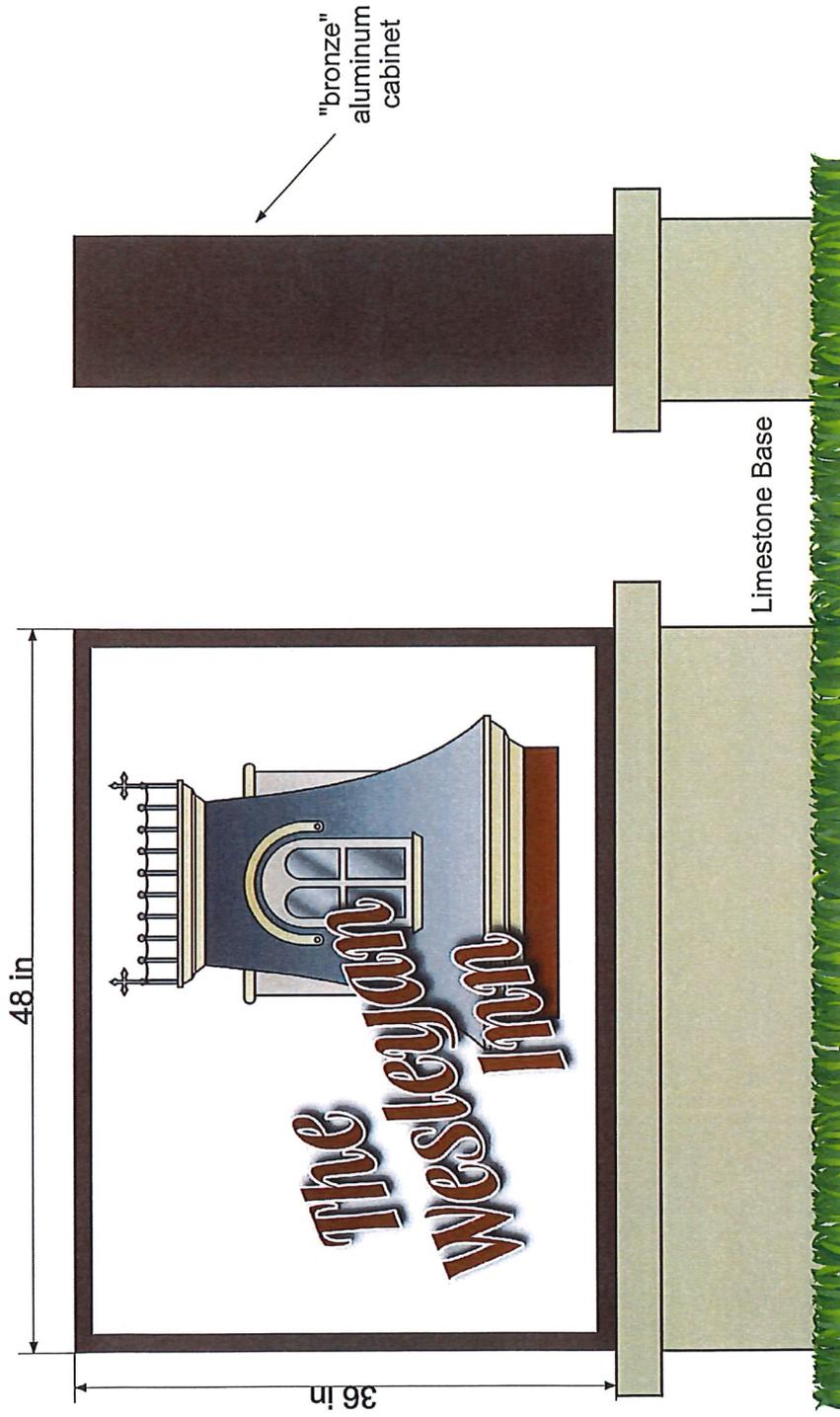
+/- 15'

East
 Elevation

A-1

12" Letters

Internally Lit Double-sided Sign
12 SF



All Drawings / Designs / Derivatives © LEHNER SIGNS, INC. All Rights Reserved.

Client:

James Manos

Project:

ORDER #-
235 W. William St.

Notes:

Double-sided monument sign

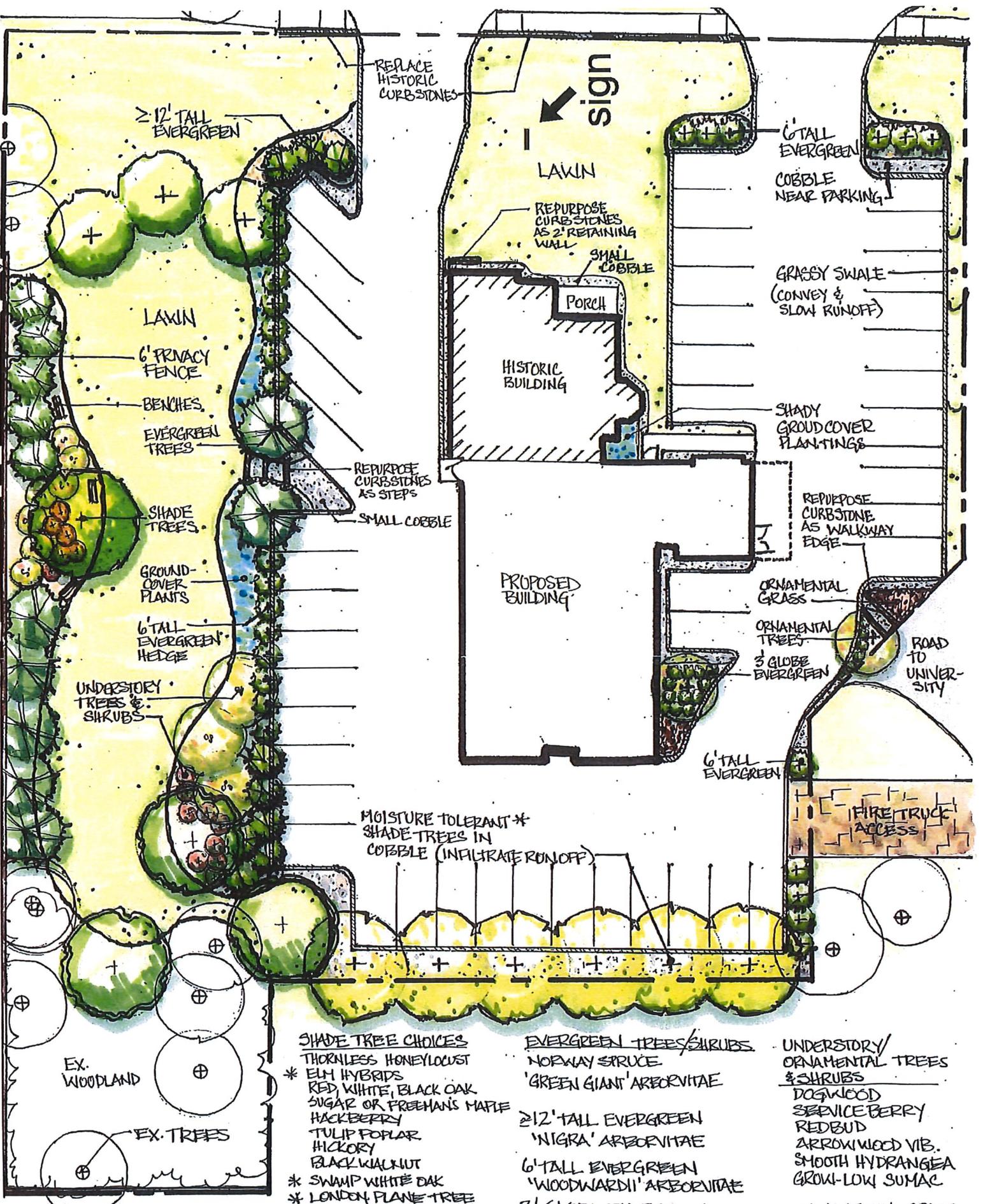
Date:

3-20-19



Lehnersigns

phone: (614) 258-0500 fax: (614) 258-0052 2983 Switzer Avenue Columbus, Ohio 43219



≥ 12' TALL EVERGREEN

sign

LAWN

6' TALL EVERGREEN
COBBLE NEAR PARKING

LAWN

6' PRIVACY FENCE

BENCHES

EVERGREEN TREES

SHADE TREES

GROUND-COVER PLANTS

6' TALL EVERGREEN HEDGE

UNDERSTORY TREES & SHRUBS

REPURPOSE CURBSTONES AS STEPS

SMALL COBBLE

HISTORIC BUILDING

PROPOSED BUILDING

GRASSY SWALE (CONVEY & SLOW RUNOFF)

SHADY GROUND COVER PLANTINGS

REPURPOSE CURBSTONE AS WALKWAY EDGE

ORNAMENTAL GRASS

ORNAMENTAL TREES

3' GLOBE EVERGREEN

ROAD TO UNIVERSITY

6' TALL EVERGREEN

FIRE TRUCK ACCESS

MOISTURE TOLERANT * SHADE TREES IN COBBLE (INFILTRATE RUNOFF)

EX. WOODLAND

EX. TREES

SHADE TREE CHOICES

- THORNLESS HONEYLOCUST
- * ELM HYBRIDS
- RED WHITE, BLACK OAK
- SUGAR OR FREEMAN'S MAPLE
- HACKBERRY
- TULIP POPLAR
- HICKORY
- BLACK WALNUT
- * SWAMP WHITE OAK
- * LONDON PLANE TREE

EVERGREEN TREES / SHRUBS

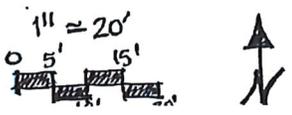
- NORWAY SPRUCE
- 'GREEN GIANT' ARBOVITAE
- ≥ 12' TALL EVERGREEN
- 'NIGRA' ARBOVITAE
- 6' TALL EVERGREEN
- 'WOODWARDII' ARBOVITAE
- 3' GLOBE EVERGREEN
- 'GRUNE KRUGEL' WESTERN ARB.
- 'HETZ MIDGET' ARB. OR SIMILAR

UNDERSTORY / ORNAMENTAL TREES & SHRUBS

- DOGWOOD
- SEEVIC BERRY
- REDBUD
- ARROWWOOD VIB.
- SMOOTH HYDRANGEA
- GROW-LOW SUMAC

ORNAMENTAL GRASS

- 'SHENANDOAH'
- RED SWITCH GRASS



LANDSCAPE PLAN

Luminaire Schedule

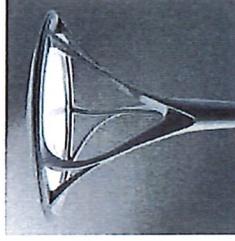
Symbol	Qty	Label	Arrangement	LF	Description	Lum. Watts	Lum. Lumens
⊙	1	AR2	STICKE	0-920	INVUE FARB-82-42P-01-T2	48	5794
⊙	4	AR3	STICKE	0-920	INVUE FARB-82-42P-01-T3	48	4524
⊙	1	AR4	STICKE	0-920	INVUE FARB 82 L2P 01 T4	48	4691
⊙	2	AR5	STICKE	0-920	INVUE FARB-82-42P-01-T5	41	4529

Calculation Summary

Label	CalcType	Units	Avg	Max	Min	Ang/Min	Max/Ax
PAVED LIT	ILLUMINATION	FC	1.21	4.9	0.1	12.10	49.02
PROPERTY LINC	ILLUMINATION	FC	0.04	0.3	0.0	N/A	N/A

NOTES:
 1. ALL CALC POINTS AT CORNER.
 2. FIXTURE MOUNTING HEIGHTS NOTED WITH LABEL.

F.I.C.N. Lighting solutions
Invue



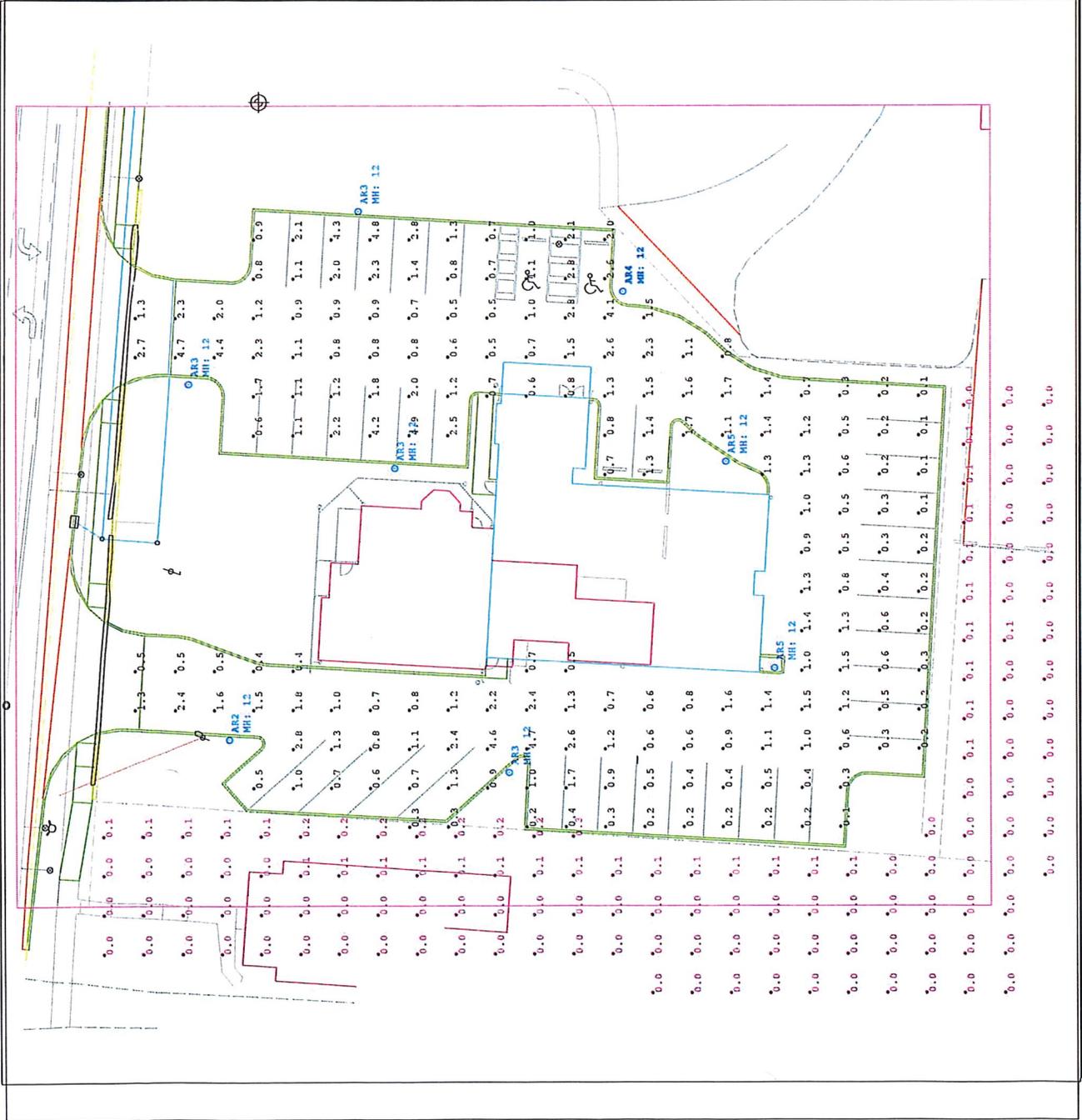
ARB SERIES

WESLEYAN INN
SITE LIGHTING ANALYSIS

PREPARED BY:



SPECTRUM LIGHTING
 700 TAYLOR AVE.
 COLUMBUS, OH 43219
 www.spectrumohio.com



INTERNATIONAL DARK SKY ASSOCIATION

<http://darksky.org/>

Outdoor Lighting Basics

Modern society requires outdoor lighting for a variety of needs, including safety and commerce. IDA recognizes this but advocates that any required lighting be used wisely. To minimize the harmful effects of light pollution, lighting should

- Only be on when needed
- Only light the area that needs it
- Be no brighter than necessary
- Minimize blue light emissions
- Be fully shielded (pointing downward)

The illustration below provides an easy visual guide to understand the differences between unacceptable, unshielded light fixtures and those fully shielded fixtures that minimize skyglow, glare and light trespass.

Types of Light

Most people are familiar with incandescent or compact fluorescent bulbs for indoor lighting, but outdoor lighting usually makes use of different, more industrial, sources of light. Common light sources include low-pressure sodium ("LPS"), high-pressure sodium ("HPS"), metal halide and light emitting diodes ("LEDs").

LPS is very energy efficient but emits only a narrow spectrum of pumpkin-colored light that some find to be undesirable. Yet, LPS is an excellent choice for lighting near astronomical observatories and in some environmentally sensitive areas.

HPS is commonly used for street lighting in many cities. Although it still emits an orange-colored light, its coloring is more "true to life" than that of LPS.

In areas where it's necessary to use white light, two common choices are metal halide and LEDs. One of the advantages of LED lighting is that it can be dimmed. Thus, instead of always lighting an empty street or parking lot at full brightness, LEDs can be turned down, or even off, when they aren't needed and then brought back to full brightness as necessary. This feature both saves on energy and reduces light pollution during the night.

Because of their reported long life and energy efficiency, LEDs are rapidly coming into widespread use, replacing the existing lighting in many cities. However, there are important issues to consider when making such a conversion. See our [LED Practical Guide](#) for more information.

Color Matters

As the illustration above, it is crucial to have fully shielded lighting, but we now know that the color of light is also very important. Both LED and metal halide fixtures contain large amounts of blue light in their spectrum. Because blue light brightens the night sky more than any other color of light, it's important to minimize the amount emitted. Exposure to blue light at night has also been shown to harm [human health](#) and [endanger wildlife](#). IDA recommends using lighting that has a color temperature of no more than 3000 Kelvins.

Lighting with lower color temperatures has less blue in its spectrum and is referred to as being "warm." Higher color temperature sources of light are rich in blue light. IDA recommends that only warm light sources be used for outdoor lighting. This includes LPS, HPS and low-color-temperature LEDs. In some areas, the white light of even a low-color-temperature LED can be a threat to the local nighttime environment. In those cases, LPS or narrow-spectrum LEDs are preferred choices.

Outdoor Lighting Basics

Modern society requires outdoor lighting for a variety of needs, including safety and commerce. IDA recognizes this but advocates that any required lighting be used wisely. To minimize the harmful effects of light pollution, lighting should

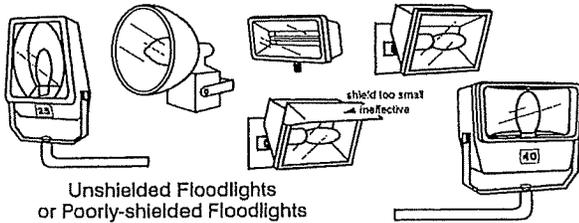
- Only be on when needed
- Only light the area that needs it
- Be no brighter than necessary
- Minimize blue light emissions
- Be fully shielded (pointing downward)

The illustration below provides an easy visual guide to understand the differences between unacceptable, unshielded light fixtures and those fully shielded fixtures that minimize skyglow, glare and light trespass.

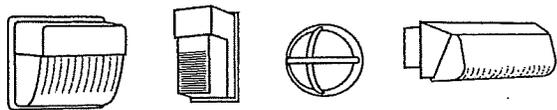
Examples of Acceptable / Unacceptable Lighting Fixtures

Unacceptable / Discouraged

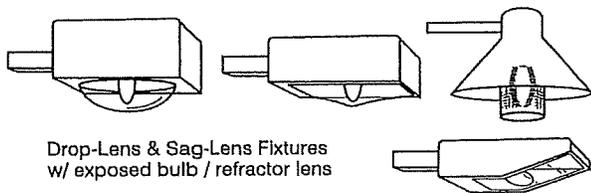
Fixtures that produce glare and light trespass



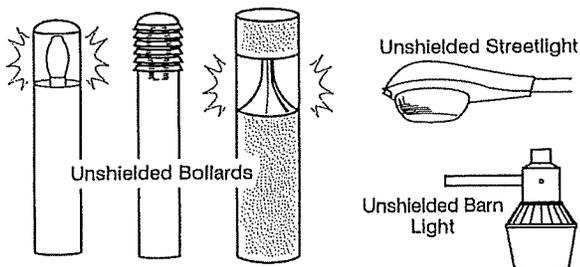
Unshielded Floodlights or Poorly-shielded Floodlights



Unshielded Wallpacks & Unshielded or Poorly-shielded Wall Mount Fixtures



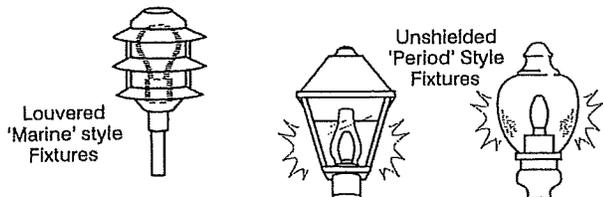
Drop-Lens & Sag-Lens Fixtures w/ exposed bulb / refractor lens



Unshielded Streetlight

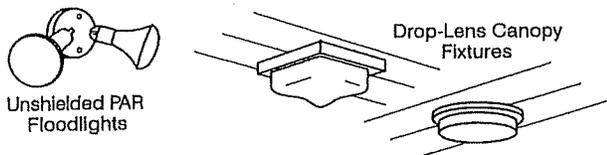
Unshielded Bollards

Unshielded Barn Light



Louvered 'Marine' style Fixtures

Unshielded 'Period' Style Fixtures

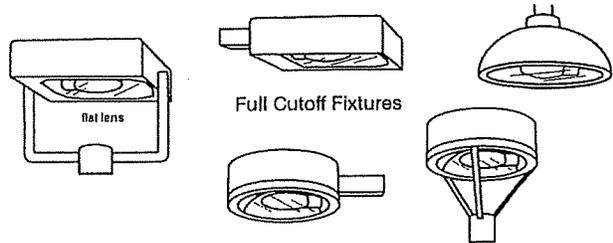


Unshielded PAR Floodlights

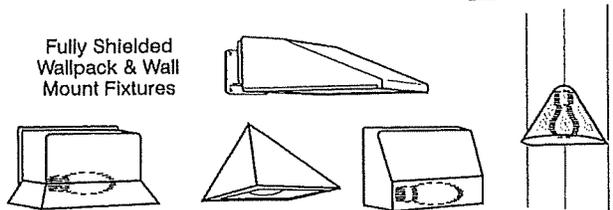
Drop-Lens Canopy Fixtures

Acceptable

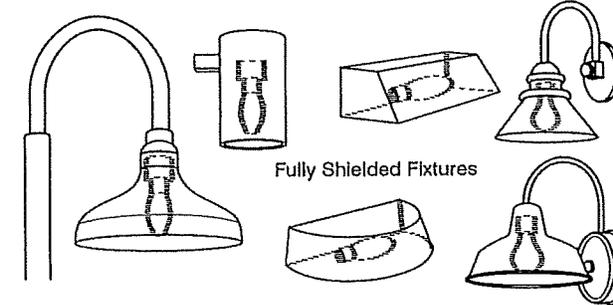
Fixtures that shield the light source to minimize glare and light trespass and to facilitate better vision at night



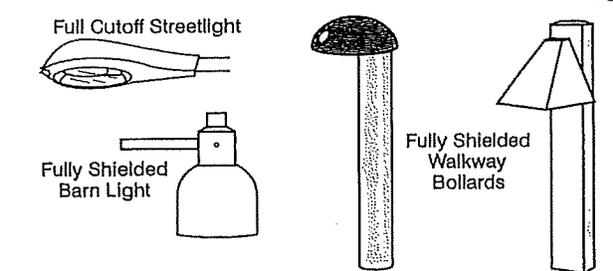
Full Cutoff Fixtures



Fully Shielded Wallpack & Wall Mount Fixtures



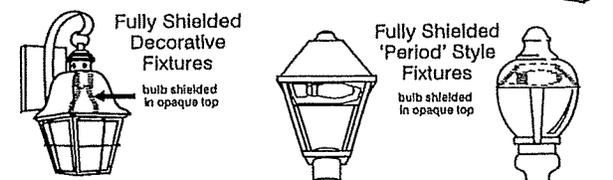
Fully Shielded Fixtures



Full Cutoff Streetlight

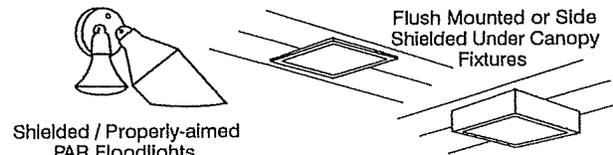
Fully Shielded Barn Light

Fully Shielded Walkway Bollards



Fully Shielded Decorative Fixtures

Fully Shielded 'Period' Style Fixtures



Shielded / Properly-aimed PAR Floodlights

Flush Mounted or Side Shielded Under Canopy Fixtures

Illustrations by Bob Crellin © 2005. Rendered for the Town of Southampton, NY. Used with permission.

Dear City Council Members,

I'm writing in response to the efforts of Manos Properties to impose an unwelcome hotel on our neighborhood. I'm deeply concerned by a notice I recently received for a "parking variance" on William Street.

We, the local residents, went to meeting after meeting over a period of months explaining that we do not want this hotel in our neighborhood. Yet over our wishes, it's going forward anyway.

I just got something in the mail saying yet again the developer wants a "parking variance." I will not accept ANY change to my property or the road in front of my house.

Consider this written notice that you do not have my consent. Wherever it's required, the answer is "no."

We already (allegedly?) settled the matter of dangerously widening our road. I thanked the City Council for rejecting that part of the plan but in truth, it should have never been on the table to begin with!

No one who takes even a glance at how close our homes are to the road would think it's remotely prudent or even sane to widen the road even more!

Why are you allowing this man to do this to our neighborhood? This is a residential area that is already bisected by a very busy street.

He bought a house, not a hotel. Now he wants a no-brand hotel where they won't even serve food? Why would anyone want to stay there?

No one actually believes that's the purpose. Manos lied on several matters right in front of everyone so we don't trust anything that man says. Nor should we.

Who would invest so much money in a hotel in this location? In a community that doesn't want it?

The City Council members say they can't do anything about this nor about the lovely old funeral home being demolished to put in a bank. Who would build a bank when the branches are going the way of the buggy?

Why would we sacrifice a gorgeous old building for some tacky, modern bank building we don't need?

The City already allowed the destruction of lovely historical neighborhoods on the south end of town. Now that area is full of tacky pharmacies, fast food joints, and other ramshackle, trashy businesses. It's very sad and you'd think no one would like to see something like that happen again.

Worse still, there are plenty of places for development on the South and East sides of town which are being ignored in favor of destroying our neighborhood instead.

How does that make any sense at all? Why not put businesses in the sections already destroyed?

What is it you think Delaware has that's so special? Because if you get rid of all the historical buildings and neighborhoods, the answer is **nothing**. It will be just another tacky suburb that's further out of Columbus and not worth the drive.

Are you paying attention to what's happening in our country? Young people want to live in historical, walkable neighborhoods. We already have what they want.

Housing prices in these neighborhoods keep going up and up. Because people want to live in town!

Once you destroy these neighborhoods, they are gone forever. They literally don't build things like this anymore.

Why can't the old neighborhoods simply be left alone? That should be your job. To protect our irreplaceable assets!

In fact, if anything, tax abatements should go to residents so we can fix up our homes. Instead of letting developers horn their way in over our objections to ruin the neighborhood we clearly love!

I have always paid my property taxes on time. This time I paid them on the very last day and was nearly charged a late fee. I never minded paying taxes before even though they're pretty high here but now?

Now I resent paying because I know I'm not represented. What "we the people" want doesn't make any difference at all. It's all about appeasing greedy developers!

If it's really true that City Council can't do anything to stop this outrageous destruction of our city's history, then we have bigger issues than this hotel. Maybe the first step is to empower yourselves?

I'm tired of feeling threatened by this project and ignored by my so-called "representatives." You have let us down and proven to me once and for all that democracy does not work. It's all about the money!

I do appreciate the council representatives who showed some genuine concern for us. I said "thank you" to them and I meant it. It was probably hard for them to even do the right thing when it came to nixing the road widening portion of this project.

But in the end, it seems no one cares that we don't want this and no one is going to stop it. My home is under threat, and for, this city will never be the same.

Please stop this project and start protecting our city from predatory development. Banks and hotels are not more important than people, or at least they shouldn't be.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Hutchinson
256 W William Street
Delaware, OH 43015
(614)260-0408



FACT SHEET

AGENDA ITEM NO: 15

DATE: 04/22/2019

ORDINANCE NO:

RESOLUTION NO: 19-21

READING: FIRST

PUBLIC HEARING: NO

TO: Mayor and Members of City Council

FROM: R. Thomas Homan, City Manager

VIA: John L. Donahue, Fire Chief & Sean Miller, EMA Director

TITLE OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION:

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE DELAWARE COUNTY ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN AS SUBMITTED BY DELAWARE COUNTY.

BACKGROUND:

The City of Delaware has participated in the creation of the 2019 Delaware County All Hazard Mitigation Plan that is required by FEMA. This plan is required to be updated every 5-years. This plan identifies means to reduce the impact of natural and man-made disasters. The 2019 plan has been reviewed and received approval by Ohio EMA and FEMA. The plan is now required to be adopted by the local jurisdictions.

REASON WHY LEGISLATION IS NEEDED:

FEMA requires the development and adoption by the local jurisdictions of a 5-year Mitigation Plan. The plan replaces the 2014 plan that will expire in late May.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

N/A

FISCAL IMPACT(S):

No fiscal impact.

POLICY CHANGES:

No policy change

PRESENTER(S):

John L. Donahue, Fire Chief

Sean Miller, Delaware County Emergency Management Director

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Resolution be adopted.

ATTACHMENT(S)

Resolution No.

Ohio EMA (Letter of Approval)

2019 Delaware County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

RESOLUTION NO. 19-21

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE 2019 DELAWARE COUNTY ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN AS SUBMITTED BY DELAWARE COUNTY.

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5165), the Delaware County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DCOHSEM) has developed the *Delaware County 2019 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan* that includes hazards to which Delaware County and its municipalities are susceptible and outlines processes for identifying and addressing the natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities of Delaware County; and

WHEREAS, Delaware County has a history of experiencing damage from flooding, tornados, severe summer weather, severe winter weather, and other hazards resulting in loss of life, property loss, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, the *Delaware County 2019 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan* has been developed after more than a year of research and work done by DCOHSEM and representatives of various local governmental agencies and stakeholder organizations; and

WHEREAS, Delaware County and its municipalities (excluding those areas of the Cities of Columbus, Dublin and Westerville partially located within Delaware County) have been assessed for susceptibility to hazards; and

WHEREAS, adoption of a natural hazards mitigation plan is a condition of eligibility to receive federal mitigation funds available through the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and

WHEREAS, the *Delaware County 2019 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan* recommends numerous mitigation actions, developed in conjunction with local stakeholders and designed to protect the people and property affected by the natural hazards that face the aforementioned planning area; and

WHEREAS, the estimated potential losses that the aforementioned planning area could incur during a hazard event have been calculated.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF DELAWARE, STATE OF OHIO:

Section 1. The City of Delaware City Council hereby adopts and plans to implement the *Delaware County 2019 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*.

Section 2. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

PASSED: _____, 2019

YEAS ____ NAYS ____

ABSTAIN ____

ATTEST : _____
CITY CLERK

MAYOR



- Bureau of Motor Vehicles
- **Emergency Management Agency**
- Emergency Medical Services
- Office of Criminal Justice Services
- Ohio Homeland Security
- Ohio State Highway Patrol



March 8, 2019
EMC-2018-PC-0006

Mr. Sean Miller, Director
Delaware County Office of Homeland Security
10 Court Street.
Delaware, Oh 43015

RE: Updated Delaware County 2019 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Dear Mr. Miller,
Sean

Thank you for submitting the Delaware County 2019 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan for our review. As authorized by the FEMA-State Agreement for FEMA-4360-DR, the Ohio Emergency Management Agency has reviewed the Delaware County plan and found that it has met the required criteria contained in 44 CFR Part 201.6.

The plan is now approved pending adoption. The next step is for the county and its participating jurisdictions to formally adopt this plan by passing and signing a resolution or ordinance as appropriate. Once the plan has been adopted, please forward copies of the adoption documents to our office. The Mitigation Branch will forward these documents to FEMA Region V. Communities that do not adopt the plan will not be eligible for Federal mitigation funding. After review of the adoption documents, FEMA will issue a letter granting final approval of the plan.

Should you have any questions please contact Luan Nguyen at 614/799-3531, or by email at lknguyen@dps.ohio.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven A. Ferryman, CFM
State Hazard Mitigation Officer
Mitigation Branch Chief

Attachments: State-Evaluated Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool dated March 8, 2019

Cc: Rick Warren, Regional Supervisor, Ohio EMA
Dan Endrizzi, Emergency Management Specialist, Ohio EMA
Karen Kadar, Planning Supervisor, Ohio EMA
File

SAF/ln

2019 Delaware County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan



Delaware County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (EMA)

10 Court St. Delaware, Ohio 43015

Phone: (740) 833-2180

www.delcoema.org



2019 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan for Delaware County/Executive Summary

This plan serves as the official Delaware County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP) for Delaware County and all included jurisdictions. Mitigation planning efforts for Delaware County began in 2006 with the creation of the All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan the first Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approved plan for Delaware County. The 2014 version was the first official update to that plan. The 2019 Plan represents the most recent version of the mitigation plan for Delaware County.

Delaware County is at risk of damage due to flooding, winter weather, tornadoes, HAZMAT incidents, and other natural and man-made hazards. This plan provides a long-term approach to reducing the likelihood that a natural hazard will result in severe damage.

The Delaware County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DCOHSEM) in coordination with the Delaware Hazard Mitigation Planning Group (DMPG) and involved Delaware County Stakeholders and citizens were responsible for the research and development of the 2019 Delaware County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. Endorsed by FEMA as being in compliance with regulations based on the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the plan will help the County to implement mitigation projects in order to keep Delaware County's residents and property safe from disaster.

The hazard mitigation planning process consisted of gathering and analyzing data available from various sources. The data shows the hazards most likely to result in costly damages are flooding, tornadoes, severe winter weather, and severe summer weather.

The plan recommends a number of public education efforts, continued support for flood mitigation buy-outs, and the examination and the potential modification of planning guidance and other best practices to ensure the risk of damage to new structures is minimized. Many of these recommendations are highlighted in the Mitigation Strategy section of the plan.

By adopting this plan, Delaware County government, as well as the cities, villages, and townships within commit to working with citizens and business owners to make Delaware County safer.

This project was made possible through a Federal Emergency Management Agency grant provided by DHS: FEMA.



The 2019 MHMP includes the following key updates:

- Historical hazards: Each natural and man-made hazard section within this plan documents current NCDC, WebEOC, and other citable sources reported hazards.
- County profile: Demographics, social, and economic data, as well as existing and future land use descriptions, are updated to reflect the current status of the county and its jurisdictions.
- Planning description: The new planning team and updated planning process are described and documented.
- Risk assessment: The Risk Assessment for Delaware County was updated again for the 2019 plan during the mitigation plan update process. Earthquakes and Cyber Attacks were added during the 2019 update process. Slight changes to the methodology for ranking systems and added descriptions.
- Mitigation: The mitigation section addresses the status of the previous plan's strategies in addition to new mitigation actions.



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Glossary

Ashley	Village of Ashley
Delaware	City of Delaware
DGHD	Delaware General Health District
DMPG	Delaware Mitigation Planning Group
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
Galena	Village of Galena
HIRA	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
NCDC	National Climactic Data Center
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
MHMP	Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
ODNR	Ohio Department of Natural Resources
ODPS	Ohio Department of Public Safety
OEMA	Ohio Emergency Management Agency
Ostrander	Village of Ostrander
Plan	Delaware County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
Powell	City of Powell
PUCO	Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
SHELDUS	Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States
STACC	Statewide Terrorism Analysis & Crime Center
Sunbury	Village of Sunbury
TWP	Township
WS	Water Supply



SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

The consequences of both man-made and naturally caused hazards and disasters touch all places and people across the United States disrupting commerce, damaging property, and even costing lives. Delaware County, Ohio recognizes the effectiveness of proper mitigation planning to prepare for and ultimately minimize the social, environmental, and economic costs of such events. Delaware County officials, local jurisdiction representatives, and numerous other interested stakeholders dedicated their time and efforts to develop this Delaware County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (the Plan) with invaluable help from the Ohio Department of Public Safety's (ODPS) Emergency Management Agency (OEMA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Four sections compose this plan detailing the methods, analysis, and discussion surrounding the various hazards that threaten Delaware County and its encompassing jurisdictions. This section includes a discussion about the general purpose and goals which the DMPG wishes to achieve throughout the development and implementation of the Plan along with a basic description of the Plan's authority within the policy-making process. This section also includes a short description of Delaware County and of each of the participating jurisdictions including their population size, important sites, and other general information. Section 2 of this Plan details the process involved in the conception of this Plan including a description of who actively participated in the process, how community involvement was incorporated, and how the Plan was composed through deliberations, reviews, and evaluations. A summary of the proposed Plan adoption and maintenance is also included in this section.

Sections 3 and 4 contain the actual analysis of the potential natural and man-made hazards and the resulting mitigation strategy derived by the DMPG Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) process. Section 3 contains comprehensive list of the natural and man-made hazards that are considered in the Plan and a list of excluded hazards including the reason for their exclusion. Each hazard is subsequently profiled by discussing each hazards nature, historical impact on Delaware County and its vulnerability to the hazard. A risk assessment is then included at the conclusion of each profile with the number of vulnerable structures and their asset values including critical facilities and publicly owned structures. Section 4 then outlines the goals, objectives, and actions for each jurisdiction as part of the complete Delaware County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Strategy.

1.1 PLAN PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

A Countywide agreement for Delaware County creating a countywide Emergency Management Agency was approved by the Board of County Commissioners and a majority of the Chief Executives of the political subdivisions within the county on July 18, 1977. It was amended in July of 1986, March of 2002, early 2010, early 2012, and 2017.



The initial All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan was presented upon its completion to Delaware County and its political subdivisions on July 5, 2006, and was subsequently adopted by them in September and October of 2006. The 2014 Plan was officially implemented/adopted on May 22nd, 2014. This updated Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan will again be submitted to the Delaware County EMA Executive Board as it provides representation for Delaware County and its political subdivisions (Cities of Dublin, Columbus, and Westerville excluded) for adoption after final approval from Ohio EMA or FEMA. The jurisdictions will then adopt the Plan following agency review and final approval.

This plan serves many purposes as a helpful tool for citizens, policymakers, local businesses, and many other interested stakeholders who all share a public interest in keeping Delaware County as safe as possible. These purposes include but are not limited to the following listed below:

Minimize injuries and loss of human life– to achieve the plan’s main goal of reducing the impact of natural and man-made hazards on the wellbeing of Delaware County’s citizens.

Enhance public awareness and education- to widen the public’s understanding of natural and manmade hazards and how they might affect public health and safety, the environment, the local economy, and basic day-to-day operations.

Coordinate inter-jurisdictional preparedness measures- to encourage and ensure multi-jurisdictional cooperation in countywide mitigation actions and programs so that they may be implemented efficiently and effectively.

Provide decision-making tool for interested stakeholders- to formulate a comprehensive, updated analysis of Delaware County’s vulnerability to hazards so that decision-makers can better prepare for natural and manmade disasters.

Achieve regulatory compliance- to ensure that the county and its political subdivisions meet state and federal mitigation planning requirements so that they may eligible to participate in grant programs, policies and regulations.

1.2 PARTICIPATING JURISDICTION PROFILES

This Plan covers Delaware County including the following jurisdictions: The City of Delaware, City of Powell, Village of Sunbury, Village of Ostrander, Village of Ashley, Village of Galena, Village of Shawnee Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Delaware County. This Plan does not include the City of Columbus, City of Westerville or the City of Dublin. These cities, including the portions within Delaware County’s boundary, participate in an agreement with Franklin County Emergency Management and Homeland Security. Following Federal approval, the participating jurisdictions intend to formally adopt this Plan, by way of passing a resolution, unless already bound by Delaware County’s regulations, which were already approved and adopted.



1.2.1 Delaware County

With a total population of over 200,400 residents within an area of approximately 459 square miles, Delaware has consistently been the fastest growing of Ohio's 88 counties in the past decade. It has also been named as one of the top 20 fastest growing, wealthiest and most educated areas in the nation. Delaware County is also the 14th largest county in Ohio. Situated directly north of Franklin County, which contains the city of Columbus, Ohio's capital city, Delaware County is diverse in community personalities and economic profiles.

Delaware County contains the cities of Delaware and Powell and portions of Columbus, Westerville and Dublin and the villages of Ashley, Galena, Ostrander, Shawnee Hills, and Sunbury. It is expected with the 2020 Census that the Village of Sunbury will attain City designation. There are 19 townships in Delaware County; however, Washington Township is not included in this Plan as they are included in Franklin County's Mitigation Plan. Of the participating 18 townships, 15 of the townships have enacted township zoning and 11 of those have completed comprehensive plans with 1 township having submitted a proposed comprehensive plan and 3 townships are under County Zoning.

All of the unincorporated areas in Delaware County are subject to the Delaware County Subdivision Regulations, which were first adopted in 1967 and revised in 1997 Section 711 of the Ohio Revised Code which enables the Delaware County Commissioners and the Delaware County Planning Commission to adopt regulations governing plans and subdivisions of land within their jurisdiction. These regulations were most recently revised in 2018 with minor modifications.

1.2.2 Local Jurisdictions

City of Delaware

With a population of 39,267, the City of Delaware is the largest city within Delaware County and contains the majority of the County's public offices, infrastructure, and operations. Some important sites include the Delaware County Fairgrounds and Ohio Wesleyan University. Historically occupied by the Delaware Indians, Delaware was platted on the west side of the bank in 1808 and has flourished with industrial and commercial development especially because of its proximity to Columbus.

Topographically the city is mostly flat, with a few hills throughout the residential areas of the city. The most important body of water in the city is the Olentangy River which runs along the Eastern Edge of U.S. Highway 23 until it gets to State Route 315, where it follows South all the way into Franklin County. It resides in the intersection of several crucial transportation networks including U.S. Highway 42, U.S. Highway 36, State Route 37, and U.S. Highway 23, also



known as Columbus Pike in the southern portion of the City. Two important railroads also dissect the City; one on the east and one west side of the city.

City of Powell

Recognized as a municipality in 1947 and registered as a city in 2000, Powell is the only other city, aside from Delaware included in this plan. Located in the southwest corner of Delaware County, Powell has celebrated phenomenal population growth with its current population reaching 13,204. Although a rural area lies to the north of the city, it is within very close proximity to Dublin, Ohio which is a densely populated area of Franklin County just south of Powell.

Like much of Delaware County, Powell resides on flat lands just to the west of the Del-Co Water reservoirs, and between the Olentangy and Scioto Rivers. Liberty Road/Route 9 and route 750 serve are the two most heavily traveled roads within the city and intersect in downtown Powell. The same CSX railroad that dissects the center of the City of Delaware also runs through the center of Powell.

Village of Sunbury

The Village of Sunbury lies just north of the Village of Galena, in the heavily rural eastern portion of Delaware County with a population of 5,389 residents. It is the home of the Ohio Fallen Heroes Memorial which memorializes all of the servicemen from Ohio who have lost their lives since September 11, 2001 in the Global War on Terrorism.

Its rapid development can be attributed to the intersection of routes 36/37 and State Route 3, which split off around the Village Square.

Village of Ashley

At the northeastern corner of Delaware County on the border of Morrow County resides the small Village of Ashley with a population of 1,537. Its historical development can be attributed to its notoriously fertile lands and its proximity to the railroad that connected Cleveland and Cincinnati, which also borders a small eastern portion of the City of Delaware. The aforementioned railroad cuts through the center of the village along with State Route 229 and U.S. Highway 42.

Village of Shawnee Hills

The Village of Shawnee Hills was originally founded as a resort fishing community near O'Shaughnessy Reservoir in southwestern Delaware County. Like other cities, villages, and areas in the southern part of Delaware County, Shawnee Hills has seen rapid growth and development, particularly within the last decade, with its current population estimated to be 787.



It is mostly residential, but not as densely populated as the city of Dublin, just south of Shawnee Hills. The only major roadway that passes through the village is State Route 745 which dissects the village in half. The village itself lies on the western bank of the O'Shaughnessy Reservoir.

Village of Ostrander

The Village of Ostrander and its modest population of 713 reside in the southwest corner of the county, within Scioto Township. Originally founded in 1852 due to its growth surrounding the CCC&I railroad that connected Springfield and Delaware.

The village is housed on U.S. Highway 36, also called Marysville Road, almost directly centered between the city of Delaware and the city of Marysville which is the largest city in Union County and lies on the western border of Delaware County. The closest body of water is Mill Creek which is a small branch of the Scioto River.

Village of Galena

The Village of Galena is the smallest village of Delaware County that lies on the southern border of the Village of Sunbury. It enjoyed historical development due to the presence of the Galena Shale Tile and Brick Company which operated from the 1890s to 1983. Its small population of 674 enjoys several of the amenities of Sunbury.

Galena is positioned at the confluence of Little Walnut Creek and Big Walnut Creek which are the headwaters of the Hoover Reservoir, just north of Columbus, Ohio. No major railroads exist within the community, but State Route 3 does form part of the border and dissects a small portion of the village.

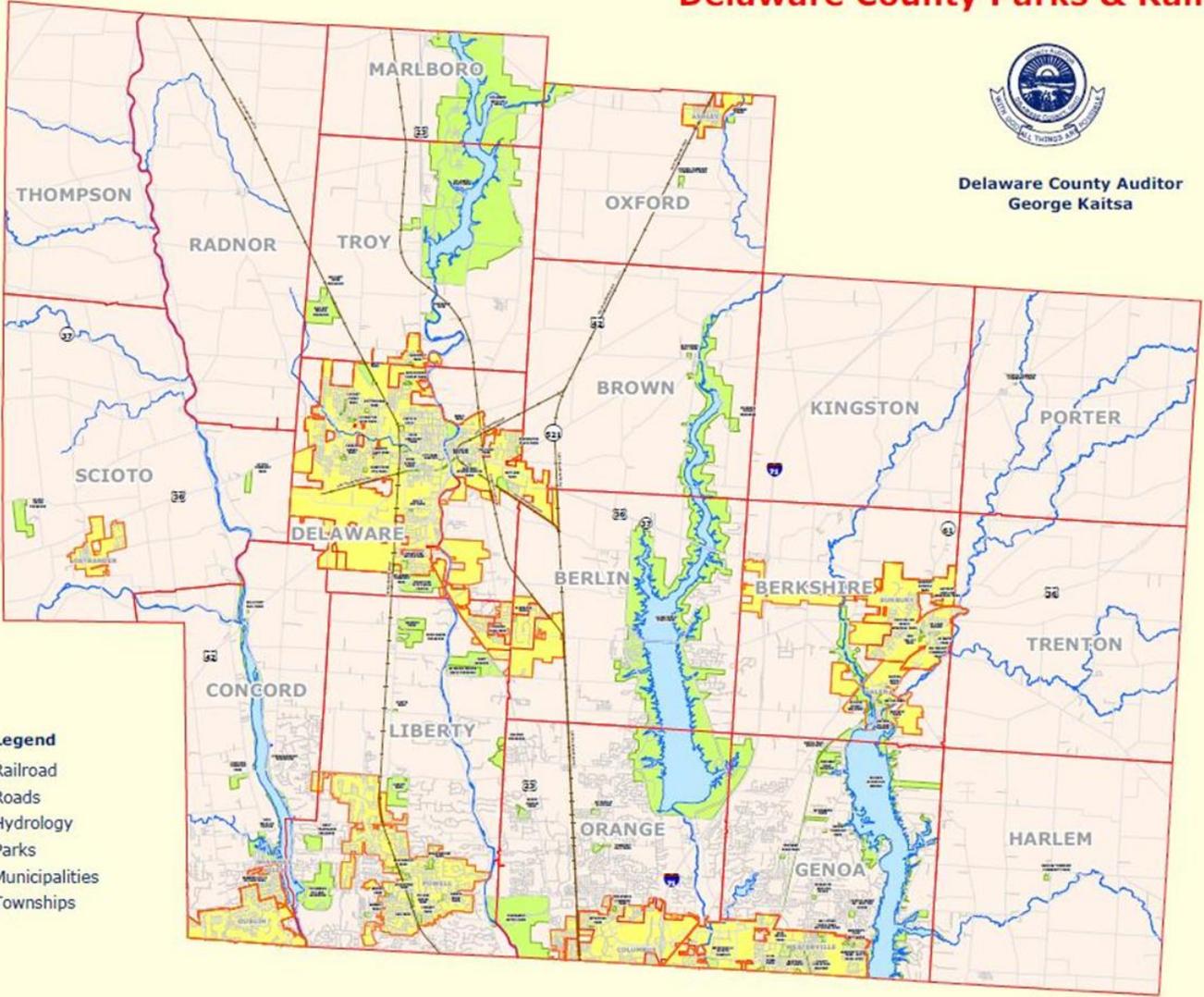
Other Areas

There are several other smaller bergs that do not have governing bodies and are under County Authority. These are; Radnor, Olive Green, East Liberty, Center Village, Harlem, Condit, Condit Station, North Condit, Cheshire, Lewis Center, Hyatts, Bellpoint, Rathbone, Norton, Kilbourne, Leonardsburg, and Warrensburg.

Delaware County Parks & Railroads



Delaware County Auditor
George Kaitza



- Legend**
- Railroad
 - Roads
 - Hydrology
 - Parks
 - Municipalities
 - Townships



Information contained within this map may be used to generally locate, identify and inventory land parcels within Delaware County. Delaware County cannot warrant or guarantee the information contained herein, including, but not limited to its accuracy or completeness. The map parcel lines shown are approximate and this information cannot be constructed or used as a "legal description" of a parcel.

Please report any errors or omissions to the Delaware County Auditor's office.
Prepared by: Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office.

Map current as of March 2016



Figure 1: Delaware County Map. This map shows the hydrology locations, roads and railroads, parks, municipalities and townships in the county. Prepared by: Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office.

SECTION 2. PLANNING PROCESS

Prior to initiating the planning process, the Director of the Delaware County Office of Homeland Security of Emergency Management (DCOHSEM) consulted with the agency’s governing body to determine the best and most resourceful way dedicate resources to update the current Delaware County Mitigation Plan. The Board and its Director hired a mitigation planning intern to assist with the composition and development of the plan. On behalf of the EMA Board, the intern contacted participants from the previous planning process, representatives from each jurisdiction covered by this Plan and other critical players to serve as the Delaware County Mitigation Planning Group (DMPG), the core group responsible for the planning process.

The DMPG then invited input from representatives of the jurisdictions covered within this Plan, critical leaders involved in the emergency management operations, interested stakeholders including local nonprofit organizations, universities, and employers in addition to the general public. The next section will identify and specify all participants within the planning process including the members of the DMPG and other participating stakeholders. Details on the general public’s participation are outlined in a later section.

The Delaware County Auditor, by way of the Delaware County GIS Office, contributed a great deal to this plan through mapping and table creation.

2.1 PARTICIPANTS INVOLVED

The DMPG served as the base group in the planning process who converged at meetings and maintained frequent contact throughout the development of the updated plan. As mentioned above, the planning group included representatives from each of the jurisdictions covered by the Plan, participants from the previous mitigation process, and other critical stakeholders including environmental and GIS experts. The members of the DMPG are listed below with their jurisdiction/agency, name, and title.

Table 1: Delaware County Mitigation Planning Group Members. Shows contact name, their title, and the jurisdiction they are representing.

The Delaware County Mitigation Planning Group (DMPG) Members		
Jurisdiction	Contact Name	Title
City of Delaware	John Donahue	Fire Chief
City of Powell	Stephen Hrytzik	Police Deputy Chief
Village of Ashley	Jim Nelson	Mayor
Village of Galena	Thomas Hopper	Mayor
Village of Ostrander	Larry Crile	Mayor
Village of Sunbury	Alan Rothermel	Administrator
Village of Shawnee Hills	Russell Baron	Police Chief



Delaware County	Robert Parson	Auditor's Office, GIS Director
Delaware County	Barb Lewis - Unincorporated	Commissioner
Delaware County	Scott Stephens	Soil and Water Conservation District, District Administrator
Delaware County	Fred Fowler, Duane Matlack	Code Compliance, Department Supervisor
Delaware County	Scott Sanders	Regional Planning
Delaware County	Sean Miller	Director, Emergency Management
Delaware County	Jodi Elam	Mitigation Planning Intern, Emergency Management

The DMPG invited several interested stakeholders to participate and provide input on the planning process including top employers within Delaware County who served as business industry representatives, public safety officials, and critical nonprofit organizations relevant to emergency mitigation and management.

- Other Participating Stakeholders
- Kroger
- Townships
- Public Safety Entities
- American Red Cross
- PPG
- OWU: Public Safety
- United Way
- Army Corps of Engineers (Delaware and Alum Creek)
- EMA Directors of Surrounding Counties
- Delaware General Health District
- Other businesses & public



2.2 MITIGATION PLANNING TIMELINE

The mitigation planner worked closely with the Delaware County EMA Director, the EMA Board, and the remainder of the DMPG throughout the fall and winter of 2018 to reassess the former mitigation plan, reevaluate Delaware County's vulnerabilities to natural and manmade disasters, and determine the most appropriate actions to formulate a comprehensive plan that would best help to mitigate the effects of any identified hazards on the well-being of the County and its citizens. Below is the general timeline of the completion of the plan including details on when and how the public, the individual jurisdictions and the DMPG were involved in the planning process.

June 2018: Initial Formulation of the DMPG (Meeting 1)

The Delaware County EMA Executive Board and the Delaware County EMA Director determined the need to update the County's Mitigation Plan to meet the renewal deadline in May 2019. The board members determined the need to hire a mitigation planner to lead the efforts in the composition of the Plan. The planning group also participated in an initial questionnaire that was used to determine the perceived groups rating of hazards included and any need for new hazards to be included in the update.

September 2018: Initial Planning Stages, Assessment of Needs and Timeline Development

Following the hire of a mitigation planner, the planner convened with the EMA Director to determine the contacts within each jurisdiction included in this Plan and other relevant stakeholders who would be involved in the mitigation planning process. In addition, they outlined the general strategy and goals of the mitigation plan and reassessed the format and content of the previous Plan to determine the needs of the updated Plan that would satisfy and surpass Ohio EMA and FEMA requirements.

They also met to determine the general timeline of the completion of the Plan. In October of 2018, an advertisement was listed in the local newspaper, the Delaware Gazette, inviting the public to visit the Delaware County EMA website or selected libraries to access and review the previous mitigation plan and offer any suggestions and questions about what was going to be included in the updated plan. Advertisements were placed on the public library's bulletin boards, Delaware, Sunbury, Ostrander Branches, inviting the public to view copies of the plan at those libraries or online and provide any comments. Posts were also placed on the Delaware County EMA Facebook and Twitter advertising the availability of the plan for review. The review and comment period was a duration of 2 weeks from October 16, 2018 to October 30, 2018.

One public inquiry was received regarding the plan, but no other formal comments were received.

The mitigation plan will be reviewed every year by DCOHSEM personnel and placed on the Delaware County EMA website for Public review and feedback.



June – November: Hazard Identification and Prioritization and Action Deliberation

An electronic letter was extended to the determined DMPG members and other interested stakeholders (listed in the previous section) to invite them to participate in the planning process and offer their general concerns about which particular hazards most affected them, what they would like to see included in the updated plan and what actions would be the most appropriate for their jurisdiction. They were also invited to attend a mitigation planning meeting. All jurisdictions included within this Plan attended and actively participated in at least one of the planning meetings listed below or communicated individual, via email correspondence to report their feedback on the Plan (Appendix C & D).

June 28, 2018: Planning Process and Hazard Discussion (Meeting 1)

The first two planning meetings involved discussing the hazards within the previous plan and determining a need to update the list of hazards identified as a threat to Delaware County. It was determined by consensus during the first of the three meetings that it was within the best interest of the county to include earthquakes and cyber-attacks to the existing list of hazards. The participants then ranked the threat of each hazard to life, property, the economy/businesses and the environment on a scale of one to ten (one being unthreatening and ten being highly threatening) during the first meeting. The agenda, questionnaire, and sign-in sheet from the first meeting can be viewed in Appendix C.

November 8, 2018: Hazard Identification and Action Discussion (Meeting 2)

The second planning meeting involved discussing the results of the questionnaire filled out during the first planning meeting. The planning group then talk over the rankings of all 13 hazards. The rankings were determined using questionnaire results and historic risk assessments for each hazard. It was decided to change certain aspects of the methodology to create a more concise understandable Plan. The agenda and sign-in sheet from the second meeting can be viewed in Appendix C.

January 9, 2019: Mitigation Plan Draft Review and Discussion (Meeting 3)

The planning group reviewed the draft mitigation plan for more than two weeks prior to the third meeting. During the meeting, the draft plan was reviewed with any updates made to the Plan since the second meeting and discussed the mitigation actions and priority ratings for the hazards. All comments about the draft plan were discussed and it was decided that after the final changes to the plan, it would be submitted to the state for review. The agenda, sign-in sheet, and any comments made from the third meeting can be viewed in Appendix C and D.

Advertisements were placed at public library's bulletin boards, Delaware, Sunbury, Ostrander Branches, inviting the public to view copies of the draft plan at those libraries or online and provide any comments (Appendix A). Posts were also placed on the Delaware County EMA Facebook and Twitter advertising the availability of the draft plan for review (Appendix A). The



review and comment period was a duration of 2 weeks from December 26, 2018 to January 9, 2019. During this time there were no public comments submitted.

August – October 2018: Compilation of Mitigation Actions and Plan Maintenance Schedule

Following the series of planning meetings, the actions in the previous mitigation plan were identified and assessed to determine their current status. These are all listed in Section 4.1 of this document. The actions were then prioritized to determine the most acceptable and beneficial mitigation actions for Delaware County and all jurisdictions included within this plan. A scale of the relative priority of facilities, assets, conditions, maintenance and other matters, which is determined by relative criticality. Purpose of prioritization was to rank action items in order from highest to lowest importance and to help facilitate decision-making.

Plan Approval and Adoption

Upon completing the necessary requirements of the plan, the DMPG submitted this Delaware County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan to the Ohio Emergency Management Agency and the Federal Emergency Management Agency for approval. Once approved, this plan will be adopted by each jurisdiction included within the plan. The Plan will be reviewed yearly by DCOHSEM personnel and placed on the Delaware County EMA website for Public review and feedback. The next Plan update will be due in May of 2024.

2.3 EXISTING PLANS AND RESOURCES REVIEWED

Several plans, studies, reports and other pieces of critical information were reviewed and utilized throughout the mitigation planning process to formulate the best and most up to date plan.

Plans Used

2014 Delaware County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan: This is otherwise referred to as the former mitigation plan throughout this document. The actions included within this plan were reviewed and included in the current plan as a method to determine their status and potential incorporation in the current plan. It was otherwise used as a general reference in the composition of the current plan.

State of Ohio Hazard Enhanced Mitigation Plan 2014: This plan included informative data on hazard occurrences within Delaware County and what hazards should be considered in the hazard ranking profiles. It was otherwise used as a general reference in the composition of the current plan.

Delaware County Hazard Specific Plans: Several such plans were consulted to obtain more detailed information about the analysis already composed regarding the hazards affecting Delaware County and all jurisdictions within this plan. They also provided data regarding the history of hazard occurrences. They were otherwise used as a general reference in the composition of the current plan.



County of San Diego Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2010: This plan served as an example of an exemplary county mitigation plan and provided inspiration on the design and content of the plan.

Franklin County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2018: This plan was used as an example of a well-organized and detailed mitigation plan.

Union County All Hazard Mitigation Plan 2018: This plan aided as an example of a nearby Ohio county and demonstrated relative information on the area and good inspiration on the outline.

Hamilton County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan 2018: This plan aided as an example of a well done and detailed Ohio county multi-hazard mitigation plan. Especially when developing the new hazard category of Earthquakes.

Data Sources and Other Resources

DALIS Census 2017: This Delaware County web-based source provided the population data for each of the jurisdictions within the county.

DALIS Parcel Data: Current Delaware County parcel data was used in GIS software to determine the potential property losses of each hazard in number and value.

NOAA National Climatic Data Center Storm Events Database: This web-based source provided data on the occurrences of various natural hazards events in Delaware County and was widely used in the hazard profiles within this plan.

Tornadohistoryproject.com: This web-based source provided specific information detailing tornado occurrences in Delaware County and the U.S. It was widely used in the tornado hazard profile in this plan.

Delaware County Regional Planning/Code Compliance Regulations: Provided statistics and a map available to determine development trends and how they relate to the hazards that threaten the jurisdictions covered within this plan.

WebEOC LEPC: This county database was used when reviewing HAZMAT hazard incidents in Delaware County. It was widely used in the HAZMAT hazard profile in this plan.

ODNR Geological Survey Earthquake Epicenters: Provided an interactive map of earthquakes epicenters and magnitudes for past earthquakes in Delaware Ohio. It was used for the earthquake hazard profile in this plan.

USGS Earthquake Hazards Program: Provided a second informative map of earthquakes that occurred in Ohio with detailed information. Used for the earthquake hazard profile in this plan.

County/City/Village Official Websites: The websites of each of the jurisdictions included within the plan were used to compose their profiles within the plan.



Delaware Gazette: Certain new articles were used for past man-made events that have occurred. Used for the Civil Disturbance and Terroristic hazard events.

Other data was obtained by public records requests.

When appropriate, local governments will integrate elements of this plan into other planning mechanisms (reference: Section 2.3) through planning group representatives, agencies and organizations responsible for those documents.

2.4 MITIGATION PLAN MAINTENANCE

To assure the current mitigation plan will uphold its relevance to Delaware County and the encompassing jurisdictions, it will be monitored, evaluated and updated as outlined below:

- 1.) To monitor the Plan, the Delaware County Emergency Management Agency will review the plan in its entirety at least once a year in accordance with the DCEMA annual operations maintenance schedule. It will be further consulted and physically marked as the status of mitigation actions included within the plan change. The Plan will be posted on our website and open for public viewing and welcome public feedback and suggestions for improvements to the current plan as described in section 2.2.
- 2.) To evaluate the Plan, the Delaware County Emergency Management Agency will assess continuously and mark notes and comments within the Plan that detail the status of the mitigation actions, their effectiveness, and any other details that will be helpful in achieving the overall mitigation goals. During its annual monitoring review of the plan, the DCEMA will also mark comments about the general effectiveness of the plan, any necessary changes, and anything that ought to be included in future revisions of the plan.
- 3.) To update the Plan, the Delaware County Emergency Management Agency Executive Committee will be kept apprised of any changes to the plan and will be sent the plan to stimulate comments and suggestions throughout the duration of the plan's existence. A copy of the revised plan will be posted on the DCEMA website for the public to review and make any recommendations for changes on a yearly basis.
- 4.) To update the Plan, Delaware County Emergency Management Agency Executive Committee will start the official update of the Plan within a 5-year cycle. The update and creation of the 2024 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan will be a year prior to the due date of May 2024, in order for appropriately review and update as necessary .



SECTION 3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 OVERVIEW

Prior to creating a comprehensive and effective mitigation strategy, it is necessary to conduct a thorough analysis of the various hazards that might potentially affect Delaware County and its participating plan jurisdictions. In order to do so, each hazard is ultimately considered, evaluated and prioritized according to its level of concern for this Plan's jurisdictions. The hazards were then visually and statistically modeled using the locally updated GIS program, DALIS. These models were then used in concurrence with the County Auditor's data of property values to determine the potential asset loss and overall vulnerability of each individual jurisdiction and the County as a whole. These results are then discussed with the concern of current and future land use and development plans. This process involved in each section of the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) process is detailed below.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

The first step in the HIRA process is hazard identification which involves evaluating all possible natural and man-made disasters that could potentially affect Delaware County and its inclusive jurisdictions. Various How-To guides and former plans were used to create a preliminary hazard list which was utilized to foster the discussion surrounding what hazards threatened Delaware County and its participating jurisdictions. A finalized list was then used for the Plan's HIRA analysis and mitigation strategy development. Any hazards not listed were omitted due to obvious reasons or to the fact that they will not occur in our jurisdiction, or the possibility of them occurring is highly unlikely. (Re: Volcano, Tsunami, Hurricane, Coastal Storm, see section 3.2.3 for complete list)

PROFILING HAZARDS

To best analyze and evaluate the potential damages and consequences incurred by the various natural and man-made hazards, it is first necessary to discuss the nature of the hazard and how it is most likely to behave in the participating jurisdictions. Each hazard profile contains a general description of the nature and behavior of the hazard followed by a summary of the most critical occurrences of the event in the County and jurisdictions' history. Finally, with the help of locally updated GIS data, the potential extent, magnitude and general probability of occurrence are discussed. The extent refers to the geographic areas which are most vulnerable within the county to the hazard. In comparison, magnitude quantifies the possible intensity as to which the hazard is most likely to hit the area and probability quantifies the likelihood that the hazard will hit the County.

RISK ASSESSMENT

The fourth step in the HIRA process involves assessing the vulnerability of people and assets within Delaware County as a whole and its individual jurisdictions which ultimately provides



insight to the potential losses, injuries, and damages that might result in the case of each hazard. Other direct and indirect consequences are also discussed in regards to various social, economic, and environmental consequences. This step in the HIRA analysis helps to better identify the most vulnerable areas when developing the mitigation strategy.

Each hazard’s risk assessment begins with an identification of the most vulnerable populations and structures to that particular hazard. It then provides a table of the number of structures at risk for this hazard and the summation of their values or “damages in dollars”. These numbers were found by overlaying at-risk areas over parcel data from the Delaware County auditor’s office using GIS programs to determine vulnerable structures. The parcels were then categorized as either residential, non-residential critical or publicly owned using the parcel’s land use code. (See table below for information about each category.)

Table 2: Codes for Vulnerable Structures for At-Risk Parcels

Codes Used to Classify Vulnerable Structures on At-Risk Parcels for Hazard Risk Assessment		
Category	Class Codes Used	Description
Residential	510-599	Family dwellings, residential, condominiums
Non-Residential	100-505	Agricultural, Industrial, manufacturing, retail, commercial, hotels, recreational, vacant, other
Critical	601-881 (excluding publicly owned codes)	schools, owned by parks, universities, churches, charities, utilities
Publicly Owned	600, 610, 620, 630, 640	Owned by USA, state, county, township, or municipality

Each Parcel Land Use Code can be found at : <http://delaware-auditor-ohio.manatron.com/UseCodes.aspx>

Structures that were located in Delaware County, but within the municipality of Dublin, Columbus or Westerville were not included in the figures. Market improvement values were used in order to calculate the potential asset losses, and any structures with no improvement value were not included within the figures. If a hazard did not pose a structural threat, then a table was not included in the profile.

DMPG felt that it would be beneficial for mitigation and operational purposes to conduct a “threat analysis” for the applicable hazards. The analysis consists of a thorough analysis of a plausible hypothetical occurrence of catastrophic magnitude for each hazard. This would allow for better estimation and quantification of the social, structural, economic and environmental consequences of each hazard and provide general insight into the nature of the hazard within the County, despite the situation specific figures.



These **estimates are based on any of the potential hazards listed for total loss** on any at risk structure. Depending on path of hazard and how much of a given area is affected estimates could be lower.

Table 3: Total Structures in Delaware County and Local Jurisdictions.

TOTAL STRUCTURES IN DELAWARE COUNTY AND LOCAL JURISDICTIONS										
	Structures					Damage in Dollars				
JURISDICTION	Residential	Non-Residential	Critical	Publicly Owned	Total	Residential	Non-Residential	Critical	Publicly Owned	Total
Delaware	12,918	2,001	233	110	15,262	\$1,457,173,400	\$626,659,200	\$160,618,500	\$72,410,600	\$2,316,861,700
Powell	4,085	384	12	19	4,500	\$1,183,562,700	\$158,706,300	\$16,098,900	\$2,581,900	\$1,360,949,800
Galena	406	188	1	9	604	\$45,788,900	\$3,212,100	\$171,900	\$207,700	\$49,380,600
Shawnee Hills	377	147	2	1	527	\$58,708,000	\$10,285,000	\$180,100	\$7,300	\$69,180,400
Ashley	686	162	8	7	863	\$25,544,500	\$6,177,400	\$789,300	\$756,600	\$33,267,800
Ostrander	477	57	10	8	552	\$47,736,100	\$3,562,400	\$414,800	\$2,485,800	\$54,199,100
Sunbury	2,103	339	43	25	2,510	\$243,932,000	\$72,240,700	\$48,671,000	\$3,965,000	\$368,808,700
Other	52,870	8,869	443	319	62,501	\$9,587,655,270	\$1,365,529,800	\$361,745,700	\$135,590,100	\$11,450,520,870
TOTAL	73,922	12,147	752	498	87,319	\$12,650,100,870	\$2,246,372,900	\$588,690,200	\$218,005,000	\$15,703,168,970

Structures in Dublin, Westerville or Columbus that were also located within Delaware County were not included in these figures. Market improvement values of Delaware County parcels provided by the Delaware County Auditor's office were utilized in the determination of damage in dollars. Structures determined from 2018 Building Outlines provided by the Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office. Note: Building Outlines include outbuildings and accessory structures.

DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE ANALYSIS

The final step in the HIRA process utilizes the assessment and analysis conducting in regards to potential injuries and losses that might occur in the Delaware County's current state of development. Following the adoption of the plan, it is necessary to also consider the trend of land use and development within the County and its participating jurisdictions, particularly within highly vulnerable areas so that the mitigation strategy is truly comprehensive and time-sensitive.

3.2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

3.2.1 Identification Process and Sources

As mentioned above, hazard identification is the process in which the DMPG can best identify what hazards are most likely to affect the Delaware County area and its participating jurisdictions. FEMA's all-inclusive hazard list on Worksheet #1 of the How-To guide provided a structure in which to identify the hazards. First, the natural disasters included on FEMA's worksheet were discussed and graded as seen in table followed by the disasters listed in the State of Ohio's Mitigation plan not included in the previous list, concluding with any other hazards presented by the DMPG. The previous Plan, various public officials, and data from geological and climatic sources were used to determine if there were a significant number of previous occurrences and/or a credible concern that there will be future occurrences of the hazard. If so, they were included in this plan's final hazard list. If not, then the reasons are accounted for in section 3.2.3 of this Plan.

3.2.2 Hazard List

It was decided by the DMPG that there were several potential natural and man-made disasters that could affect Delaware County and its participating jurisdictions. Those that were excluded are listed in section 3.2.3. Although hailstorms were deemed a potential hazard, they were included within the Severe Summer weather category as most instances of hailstorms within the county have been in correlation with such storms and can be included in the considerations and analysis of the severe summer weather hazard analysis and risk assessment. Several man-made hazards were identified as serious potential threats that required mitigation planning by the DMPG in addition to the natural hazards. The finalized list of hazards is divided between natural and man-made hazards and listed alphabetically as seen below (Table 4).



Table 4: Natural and Man-made Hazards that are included in the plan. Lists each hazards sources uses to collect data and the specific remarks for what's included in that hazard.

NATURAL HAZARDS		
Hazard	Sources	Remarks
Dam Failure	ODNR Division of Water Resources: Dam Safety Program and other Experts	Database Report for “dam failure”, “incident”, or “breach”. Data from ODNR Division of Water jurisdiction and expert view from Army Corps. Dams. Data started in 1980 (39 years).
Drought	NOAA	“Drought”. Data started in 1950 (68 years).
Earthquake	ODNR	“Earthquakes”. Data started in 1870 (148 years).
Flooding	NOAA	“Flash Flood”, “Flood”. Data started in 1995 (23 years).
Severe Summer Weather / Extreme Heat	NOAA	Includes events between April-October. “Excessive Heat”, “Hail”, “Heat”, “High Wind”, “Lightning”, “Strong Wind”, “Thunderstorm Wind”. Data started in 1962 (68 years).
Severe Winter Weather	NOAA	Includes events between Nov-March. “Blizzard”, “Cold Wind/Chill”, “Extreme Cold/Wind Chill”, “Frost Freeze”, “Heavy Snow”, “Ice Storm”, “Winter Storm”, “Winter Weather”. Data started in 1990 (28 years).
Tornado	NOAA and Tornadohistoryproject.com	“Tornado”. Data started in 1960 (58 years), with one outlier that is included in the map and history list but not into the Hazard Ranking Assessment.
MAN-MADE HAZARDS		
Hazard	Sources	Remarks
Civil Disturbance	FEMA, Center for Homeland Defense and Security NPS (School shooting database) and News articles, Experts (Law enforcement), Sheriff’s Office Intelligence Center, OH SAIC: Fusion Center	Includes shootings, small bombs, and riots. Data started in 1990 (28 years).
Cyber-Attack	OH SAIC: Fusion Center, IT department, Law	Includes events of “Ransomware”, “Phishing”, and “Spear-Phishing”. Data started in 2010 (9 years).



	enforcement, and News articles	
HAZMAT	Web EOC, LEPC Report Dataset	<p>Events included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500+ gallons spilled • Full HAZMAT Response Team activation • Extremely hazardous materials • Caused direct injury <p>Data started in 1990 (29 years).</p>
Pandemic	DGHD: Emergency Preparedness Specialist and News articles	<p>Events included in Risk Assessment were those that affected 7% of Delaware County's population (14,000+ people). Events described were those that affected 100+ people or close calls.</p>
Large Utility Failure	PUCO database of Delaware County,	<p>Events included (Code 4401):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,500+ customers for 4 hrs. affected • 100+ customers for 24 hrs. affected • Any police, fire, hospital or count wide 911 systems out for 4+ hrs. <p>Data started in 2000 (19 years).</p>
Terrorism	News articles, Experts (Law enforcement), and OH SAIC: Fusion Center, Delaware County Sheriff's Intelligence Center	<p>Events with a deliberate act of violence used for political gain in a public place. Data started in 2000, (19 years).</p>

3.2.3 Omitted Hazards

The DMPG felt it necessary to omit a number of hazard's from FEMA's list of potentially threatening hazards as they were deemed either a minor or non-existent threat to Delaware County as a whole and to all of its jurisdictions profiled within this Plan. Those excluded hazards are listed below with the grounds for their omission from this Plan.

Avalanche- No history of occurrence and unlikelihood of future occurrence as Delaware County's terrain is mostly flat.

Coastal Erosion- No oceanic or large coastal area within Delaware County.

Coastal Storm- No oceanic or large coastal area within Delaware County.

Expansive Soils- No history of this being an issue within the County

Hurricane- County not located within an area in which hurricanes are a threat



Land Subsidence- No history of this being an issue within the County

Landslide- No history of this being an issue within the County

Tsunami- County not located in an area in which tsunamis are a threat

Volcano- There are no volcanoes located in Delaware County.

Wildfire- ODNR ranks the entirety of Delaware County as having the lowest risk possible of wildfires

Windstorm- Considered as a part of Severe Summer Storm.

3.2.4 Hazard Prioritization

In order to determine what the most threatening natural and man-made hazards for Delaware County the DMPG underwent a thorough two-part ranking system. The group determined that there were eight factors to consider in ranking the hazards. They included the following shown and described in Table 6 on the following pages.

The first method in determining the ranking of Delaware County's most threatening hazards involved the use of historical records and sources to determine the probability of an event, the probability of a severe event, the most likely onset time and the population size at risk. Numbers from the NOAA database were used to estimate the life safety impact and the impact on property by using historical occurrence. For hazards that did not have a previous occurrence within the county, figures from that hazard's individual threat analysis were used for categorization purposes.

In order to determine the probability of a severe natural hazard, the number of historical severe events were divided by the length of the data collection period (since 1950 or 68 years) in order to determine the probability percentage. An event was deemed significant if it was within the Ohio EMA's State of Ohio Disaster History document of presidential disaster declarations or if it was listed in the NOAA disaster database as causing any injuries, death or property damages of over \$5,000.

Table 5: Past Presidential Declarations Disasters located in Delaware County.

Past Presidential Declarations of Major Disaster in Delaware County			
Disaster Number	Disaster Type	Declared Date	Public Assistance
DR-90-OH	Floods	January 23, 1959	\$1,434,684



DR-167-OH	Flooding, Severe Summer Storm	March, 24, 1964	\$571,482
DR-191-OH	Tornadoes, High Wind, Severe Storms	April 14, 1965	\$275,248
DR-421-OH	Tornadoes, High Wind	April 4, 1974	\$12,196,287
DR-3055-OH	Winter Storms, Severe Blizzard	January 26, 1978	\$3,546,669
DR-1453-OH	Severe Winter Storm, Ice/Snow Storm	March 14, 2003	\$61,143,244
DR-1519-OH	Severe Summer Storm, Flooding	June 3, 2004	\$47,353,657
DR-3198-OH	Winter Storm, Snow Removal and Response	January 11, 2005	\$11,116,398
DR-1580-OH	Severe Winter Storms, Ice and Mudslides, Flooding	February 15, 2005	\$146,794,339
DR-3250-OH	Hurricane Katrina Emergency Shelter Operation	September 13, 2005	\$2,499,103
DR-3286-OH	Winter Storm	April 24, 2008	\$6,800,000
DR-1805-OH	Severe Wind Storms associated with Tropical Depression IKE	October 24, 2008	\$54,624,981
EM-3346-OH	Severe Storms	June 30, 2012	Unknown, not available



Due to the varying nature of the hazards and the conditions in which they occur, ad hoc estimation based on personal experience and review of the threat analyses in this plan was used to score the onset time and potential population sizes affected under each hazard.

Participants in the Delaware County Mitigation Planning Meeting engaged in the ranking process utilizing their own intuition to quantify their perception of Delaware County's vulnerability to each individual hazard. They were instructed to provide a number between 1 and 10 (1 being no threat and 10 being a detrimental threat) for the categories of life safety impact, impact on property, impact on business/economy, and impact on the environment.

All scores were combined and weighted according to the table on the next page. The following tables includes the definitions for the categories used to determine the ranking and how they were used (Table 6 & 7). Table 8 includes the results of the scores and lists the hazards from its highest weighted score, or those which threaten Delaware County the most to the lowest weighted score or hazards which threaten Delaware County the least. The percentages listed in the table under the "probability of occurrence and "probability of severe occurrence" are the estimated likelihood of an event each year based on historical occurrences.

Table 6: Hazard Prioritization Categories used for Ranking Hazards. Each ranking category included the definition, the weighted percent that is used to calculate the score and a detailed explanation for how the score for each category is determined.

HAZARD PRIORITIZATION CATEGORIES			
Ranking Category	Definition	% of Score	How it was determined
Probability	The probability that the county would experience the event to a degree that would be recorded in the NOAA storm events database.	15	Varies according to each hazard. Most natural hazards found using the NOAA storm events database or citable publications and personal accounts. Looks at the probability of an event per year that it has been recorded since to determine a percentage. The percentage was then valued on a 1-5 scale to regulate the score.
Probability of Severe Occurrence	That probability that the county would experience the event to a degree that it would warrant a presidential disaster declaration or \$5000+ dollars of property or crop damage, or any injuries and/or loss of life.	15	Varies according to each hazard, Most natural hazards found using the NOAA storm events database, and FEMA's presidential declaration database. Counts all events of the hazard that is included on the presidential declaration list for the county and any events that directly caused \$5000.00 or more dollars of damage or any injuries recorded. The total was then valued on a 1-5 scale to regulate the score.
Onset Time	The amount of time the event takes to materialize	5	Categorized according to Delaware County EMA stakeholders' experience and past history of hazard characteristics. Assumed onset time was used to determine the 1-5 scale to regulate the score.
Population Size	The geographic extent to which a populated area could be potentially affected by this hazard	20	Categorized according to Delaware County EMA stakeholders' experience and past history of hazard characteristics. The county was broken down by its 18 townships and used to determine how many could be



			on average affected by an individual hazard event. That total was then valued on a 1-5 scale to regulate the score.
Life Safety Impact	The likelihood that there will be injuries and/or loss of life	20	Determined using DMPG's questionnaire rankings of all hazards. Ranking answers were averaged.
Impact on Property	The likelihood that there will be damage and/or destruction of structures within the community including residential, non-residential, public, and critical structures.	10	Determined using DMPG's questionnaire rankings of all hazards. Ranking answers were averaged.
Impact on Business/Economy	The likelihood that there would be short-term and/or long term consequences on the local economy and businesses.	10	Determined using DMPG's questionnaire rankings of all hazards. Ranking answers were averaged.
Impact on Environment	The likelihood that there would be short-term and/or long term damage to the environment and local ecosystems.	5	Determined using DMPG's questionnaire rankings of all hazards. Ranking answers were averaged.



Table 7: Hazard Ranking Category Scale. Shows the scale break down for the four categories that use past hazard occurrences to determine a score.

Hazard Ranking Category Scale							
Probability		Probability of Severe Occurrence		Onset Time		Population Size (TWP)	
1	<1-2%	1	None	1	More than a week	1	Localized: 1
2	2-10%	2	1-2	2	More than 24 hours	2	Limited: 2-5
3	10-50%	3	3-5	3	12-24 hours	3	Critical: 5-10
4	50-100%	4	6-8	4	6-12 hours	4	Excessive: 10-15
5	>100+%	5	9+	5	<6 hours, Minimal or no warning	5	Catastrophic: 15+

Probability: The probability that the county would experience the event to a degree that would be recorded in the NOAA storm events database. The average occurrence of each hazard per year was found and was turned into a percentage to determine what rating would be assigned on a 1-5 scale.

Severe Occurrence: That probability that the county would experience the event to a degree that it would warrant a presidential disaster declaration or any amount of property or crop damage, or injuries and/or loss of life. Events of an individual hazard were counted if they were listed on the presidential disaster declaration, caused \$5000 or more dollars in damage, or directly caused any injury or death. The events were totaled for each hazard and then classified to determine its 1-5 scale rating.

Onset Time: The amount of time the event takes to materialize. Categorized according to Delaware County EMA stakeholders' experience and past history of hazard characteristics. Assumed onset time was used to determine the 1-5 scale to regulate the score.

Population Size: The geographic extent to which a populated area could be potentially affected by this hazard. Categorized according to Delaware County EMA stakeholders' experience and past history of hazard characteristics. The county was broken down by its 18 townships and used to determine how to what extent an individual hazard event would affect. That total was then valued on a 1-5 scale to regulate the score.



Table 8: Hazard Ranking Total Score based of Ranking Category Results.

Delaware County Hazard Identification List and Ratings

Hazard	Probability of Occurrence	Probability of Severe Occurrence	Onset Time	Population Size	Life Safety Impact	Impact on Property	Impact on Business / Economy	Impact on Environment	Rating / Weighted Score
Tornado	3 (15%)	4 (6-8)	5 (<6 hrs.)	2 (Limited: 2-5)	6.78	7.78	6.56	4.44	1: 4.71
Severe Winter	5 (380%)	5 (9+)	4 (6-12 hrs.)	5 (Catastrophic: 15+)	5.00	3.33	4.33	3.22	2: 4.63
Flood	5 (230%)	5 (9+)	4 (6-12 hrs.)	2 (Limited: 2-5)	4.11	5.89	6.22	6.56	3: 4.46
Pandemic	1 (0%)	3 (3-5)	2 (> 24 hrs.)	3 (Critical: 5-10)	8.22	3.00	7.11	4.33	4: 4.17
Severe Summer	5 (460%)	5 (9+)	4 (6-12 hrs.)	3 (Critical: 5-10)	4.22	3.33	3.22	3.56	5: 3.98
Dam Failure	1 (1.5%)	1 (None)	5 (<6 hrs.)	1 (Localized:1)	6.89	7.00	6.33	6.56	6: 3.79
HAZMAT	3 (34%)	1 (None)	5 (<6 hrs.)	1 (Localized:1)	6.00	6.11	5.78	6.56	7: 3.77



Hazard	Probability of Occurrence	Probability of Severe Occurrence	Onset Time	Population Size	Life Safety Impact	Impact on Property	Impact on Business / Economy	Impact on Environment	Rating / Weighted Score
Terrorism	1 (0%)	1 (None)	5 (<6 hrs.)	1 (Localized:1)	7.56	5.78	5.89	4.22	8: 3.64
Utility	3 (47%)	2 (1-2)	5 (<6 hrs.)	3 (12-24 hrs.)	4.56	4.44	4.67	3.00	9: 3.57
Earthquake	1 (1%)	1 (None)	5 (<6 hrs.)	1 (Localized:1)	5.22	6.67	6.00	4.44	10: 3.28
Civil Disturbance	3 (14%)	2 (1-2)	5 (<6 hrs.)	1 (Localized:1)	3.89	5.00	5.67	3.44	11: 3.22
Drought	2 (3%)	1 (None)	2 (>24 hrs.)	5 (Catastrophic: 15+)	3.22	2.89	4.44	4.67	12: 3.16
Cyber	3 (11%)	1 (None)	5 (<6 hrs.)	1 (Localized:1)	3.22	4.44	6.89	2.67	13: 2.96

All eight category scores are shown below as well as the total weighted score. Hazards were put in order from 1-13, most impactful to least for Delaware County. Half of the categories are taken from the planning groups questionnaire results and the other half is based off of datasets and research that was categorized into a 1-5 ranking system, each with different explanations.

3.3 HAZARD PROFILES

3.3.1 Dam Failure

Dam failure is a significant concern for Delaware County as there are thirty-nine dams and reservoirs located within the county that could result in significant losses if they were to fail or become inundated. Some of the significant dams located in the county are Delaware, Alum Creek, O'Shaughnessy, Westerville, Whispering Pines, seven dams owned by Del-Co Water, Lexington Glen, Columbus Upground Reservoir in NW Delaware County (Thompson Township), and two Sunbury Reservoirs. The Hoover Dam structure is located within Blendon Township in Franklin County, but a significant portion of its reservoir exists within Delaware County and should be considered a potential hazard to Delaware County residents (see flood section). The Dams located within Delaware County are regulated by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE), Ohio Department of Natural Resources (Division of Water) (ODNR) and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). This hazard was ranked 6th highest in regards to its potential impact on Delaware County.

HAZARD PROFILE

Dam failure or excessive release of its contained water could occur in Delaware County as a result of numerous reasons including, but not limited to neglect, storm damage, flash flooding upstream, or a catastrophic event (man-made or natural). This would most likely cause personal injury, death or significant high water damage to property downstream in Delaware County and Franklin County. It could also close several roads, destroy bridges, and even extend to other ponds and reservoirs in its path. This hazard is unique because failure or excessive release of water could be the result of either natural occurrences such heavy rainfall or a man-made disaster such as an act of terrorism that would compromise the dam and cause inundation.

There are three main types of dam failures that behave differently, but can often be interrelated depending on the causes and conditions of the dam failure (See the Figure 2 below for an illustration of a typical dam):

- 1.) Overtopping: this sort of failure results from water eroding the embankment due to uncontrolled water flow over, around, and adjacent to the dam. Earth embankments are not designed to be overtopped and there are particularly susceptible to erosion which is almost impossible to stop once it has begun in the overtopping process.
- 2.) Seepage: internal movement of water that may take place through the dam, the foundation or the abutments. Although all earthen dams have seepage slowly permeating through the dam and its foundation, if uncontrolled, it can progressively erode soil from the embankment or its foundation. Erosion of the soil begins at the downstream side of the dam, progressively works towards the reservoir, eventually developing a direct connection otherwise known as "piping". Once fully developed piping exists, complete dam failure is practically inevitable.

3.) Structural: such a failure can occur in either the embankment or the appurtenances, typically indicated by cracking, settlement and slides. Such failure can sometimes be prevented if the dam is properly monitored and lowered at the first signs of structural compromise.

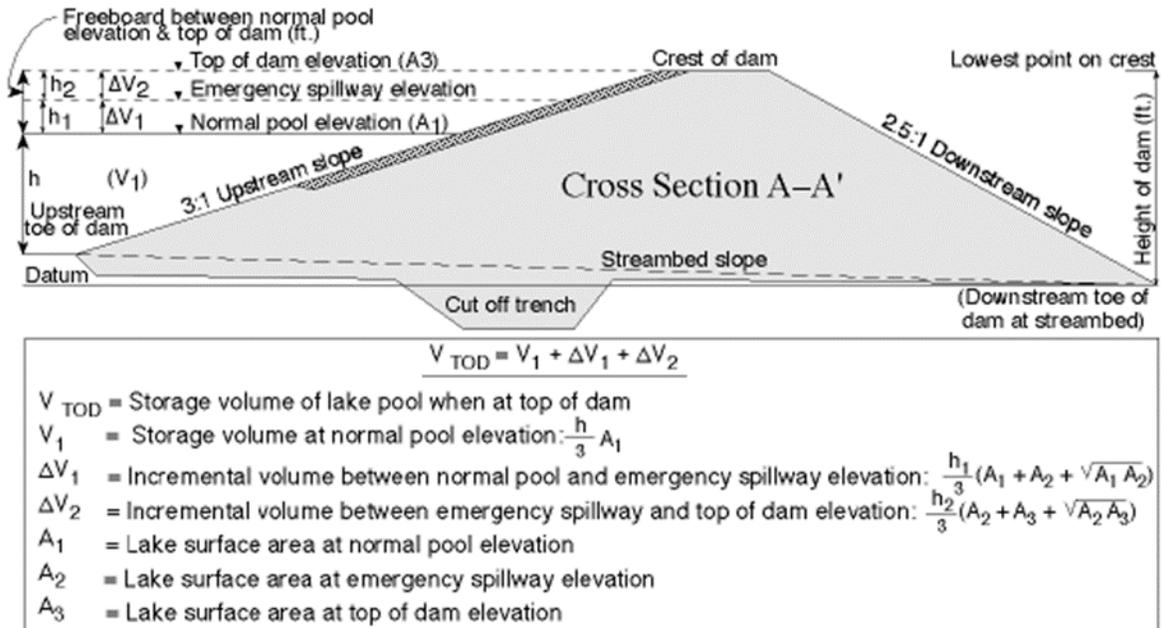


Figure 2: Dam System Diagram. Shows a typical dam structure. Diagram better shows how storage volume of dams is calculated which is used for determining potential downstream hazards. ODNR

Dam Classification for dams under ODNR Division of Water jurisdiction can be found in the OAC Section 1501:21-13-01. The three criteria for dam classification are the height of the dam, the volume of storage, and potential downstream hazard. The table below illustrates how each criterion is divided into different classes (Table 9). Figure 3 and Table 10 shows the number of dams and their classes located in Delaware County. Dams are classified based on the highest criterion that is met. For example, if a dam is taller than 60 feet, but has a storage volume of 550 acre-feet and rated health and property hazard for potential downstream hazard, it would still be classified as a class I dam.



Table 9: Dam Classes. Shows dam classes and their qualifications.

DAM CLASSES			
Class	Height of Dam	Storage Volume	Potential Hazard
Class I	Greater than 60 ft.	Greater than 5000 acre-feet	Probable loss of life
Class II	Greater than 40 ft.	Greater than 500 acre-feet	Health hazard, flood water damage to homes, businesses, industrial structures (no loss of life envisioned), damage to state and interstate highways, railroads, downstream dams, only access to residential areas.
Class III	Greater than 25 ft.	Greater than 50 acre-feet	Low value non-residential structures, local roads, agricultural crops and livestock
Class IV	Less than or equal to 25 ft.	Less than or equal to 50 acre-feet	Losses restricted mainly to the dam

HAZARD HISTORY

There has never been a complete dam failure or inundation of any of the dams within Delaware County, but there have been a few historic occurrences where there was a concern for failure.

1987- According to the Ohio Mitigation Plan, Lexington Glen Dam near State Route 37, in Delaware, Ohio failed in 1987 due to erosion on the emergency spillway and four erosion rills in the downstream slope.

1960's- According to the Ohio Mitigation Plan, the Above Ground Reservoir No. 1 located in Sunbury, Ohio overtopped in the 1960s; however, no downstream damage was recorded.

2005- In January of 2005, a set of severe winter storms with average 5-8 inches of rainfall throughout Central Indiana and Ohio caused Delaware Lake, in northern Delaware County, to



flood. The water line rose from its typical height of about 905 feet above sea level to approximately 945 feet above sea level reaching between 1 and 5 feet of the top of the Delaware Dam. Thankfully the dam was not overtopped and the floodgates were not opened, but it was the closest to inundation the Delaware Dam had ever experienced since its construction in 1948. Alum Creek Dam, in South Central Delaware County, also saw record levels reaching 17 feet above its average height. Currently, the Village of Sunbury is in the process of creating a dam Emergency Action Plan (EAP).

LOCATION, EXTENT, AND PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

All of Delaware County’s 39 resident dams are relatively dispersed throughout the county as can be seen in Figure 3.

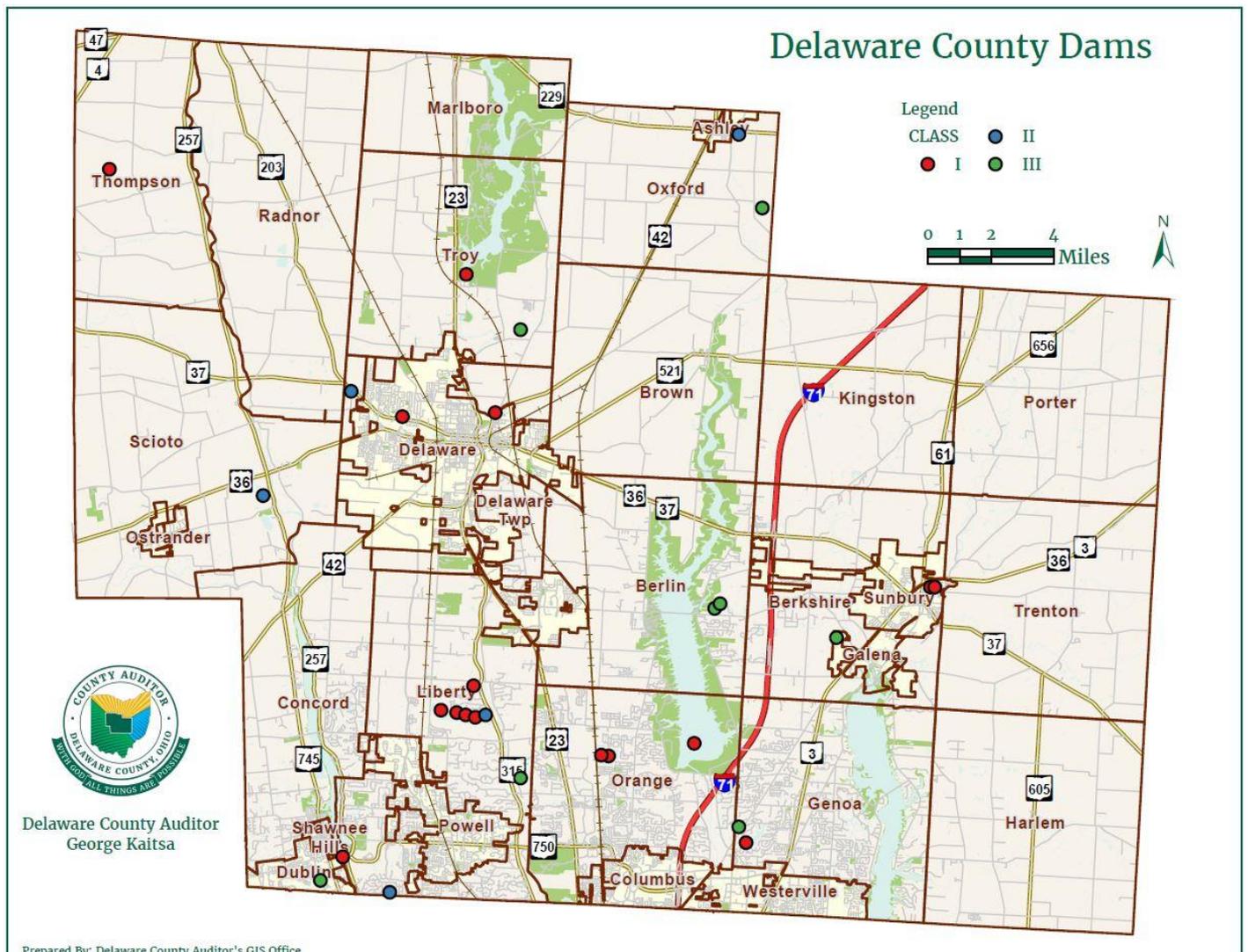


Figure 3: Dams County Dams. This map shows the location and class of all dams located in Delaware County. Prepared by: Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office. 2018.



Fifteen Class I dams threaten Delaware County due to their larger capacities and capabilities to incur losses. If the Delaware Reservoir should breach or experience an excessive release, it could inundate a wide variety of infrastructure. A failure or excessive release at the Alum Creek Reservoir would inundate a wide variety of infrastructure, could cause issues with the Westerville Reservoir and proceed down Alum Creek through Westerville and into Franklin County. The failure of either of these dams would have the most serious impacts on Delaware and Franklin Counties. O'Shaughnessy Dam, located on the Scioto River, is owned and operated by the City of Columbus and regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). A breach would affect extreme southern Delaware County and Franklin County, especially because it produces electrical power for the City of Columbus.

Table 10: Number of Dams in Delaware County by Class

Dams in Delaware County by Class				
Dam Class	Dam Name	Jurisdiction (TSP)	GIS Lat.	GIS Long.
Class I	Alum Creek Lake Dam	Orange	40.193	-82.964
	Alum Creek Upground Reservoir	Orange	40.189	-83.003
	Alum Creek Upground Reservoir No. 2	Orange	40.189	-83.007
	Camp Greenwood Lake Dam	Delaware	40.310	-83.056
	Delaware Reservoir Dam	Troy	40.358	-83.069
	Del-Co Upland Storage Reservoir No. 2	Liberty	40.204	-83.073
	Del-Co Upland Storage Reservoir No. 3	Liberty	40.203	-83.069
	Del-Co Upland Storage Reservoir No. 4	Liberty	40.203	-83.065
	Del-Co Upland Storage Reservoir No. 5	Liberty	40.205	-83.081
	John R. Doutt Upground Reservoir	Thompson	40.395	-83.233
	Lexington Glen Dam	Delaware	40.308	-83.098
	O'Shaughnessy Reservoir Dam	Concord	40.153	-83.126
	Sunbury Upground Reservoir No. 1	Berkshire	40.248	-82.855
	Sunbury Upground Reservoir No. 2	Berkshire	40.248	-82.853
	Timber Lake Liberty Dam	Liberty	40.214	-83.066
Westerville Reservoir Dam	Genoa	40.158	-82.940	
Class I Total				16
Class II	Ashley Waterworks Reservoir	Oxford	40.408	-82.943
	Campden Lakes North Dam	Liberty	40.141	-83.104
	Homestead Neighbors Lake Dam	Delaware	40.317	-83.122
	Lake Hill Lodge Dam	Scioto	40.281	-83.163
	Libertyvale Lake Dam	Liberty	40.203	-83.060
Class II Total				5



Class III	Berkshire Lake Dam	Berkshire	40.231	-82.898
	Gleasonkamp Pond Dam	Troy	40.339	-83.044
	Golden Bear Reservoir Dam	Concord	40.145	-83.136
	Havens Lake Dam	Liberty	40.181	-83.044
	Lake Crum Dam	Oxford	40.382	-82.933
	Pomeroy Pond No. 1 Dam	Berlin	40.243	-82.952
	Pomeroy Pond No. 2 Dam	Berlin	40.241	-82.954
	The Lake Club Dam	Delaware	40.164	-82.943
Class III Total				8
Total Number of Dams				29

The reservoirs owned by Del-Co Water are small in comparison to the Delaware and Alum Creek Reservoirs and would cause a relatively small amount of damage. These Del-Co reservoirs are partitioned and are close to each other. Five are located north of Home Rd. and west of Old 315. The other two are located on the southwestern edge of Alum Creek Reservoir, referred to as the McNamara Reservoir. The Lexington Glen Dam is located just north of State Route 37 and just north of East and West Chatham Drive. In the event of dam failure, these homes would be affected as they are downhill of Lexington Glen Dam. There are currently no inundation maps for Whispering Pines, Westerville, Sunbury Dams, Columbus Upground, and Ashley Reservoirs. See the maps below the potential areas affected by inundation throughout the County (Figure 4, 5, & 6).

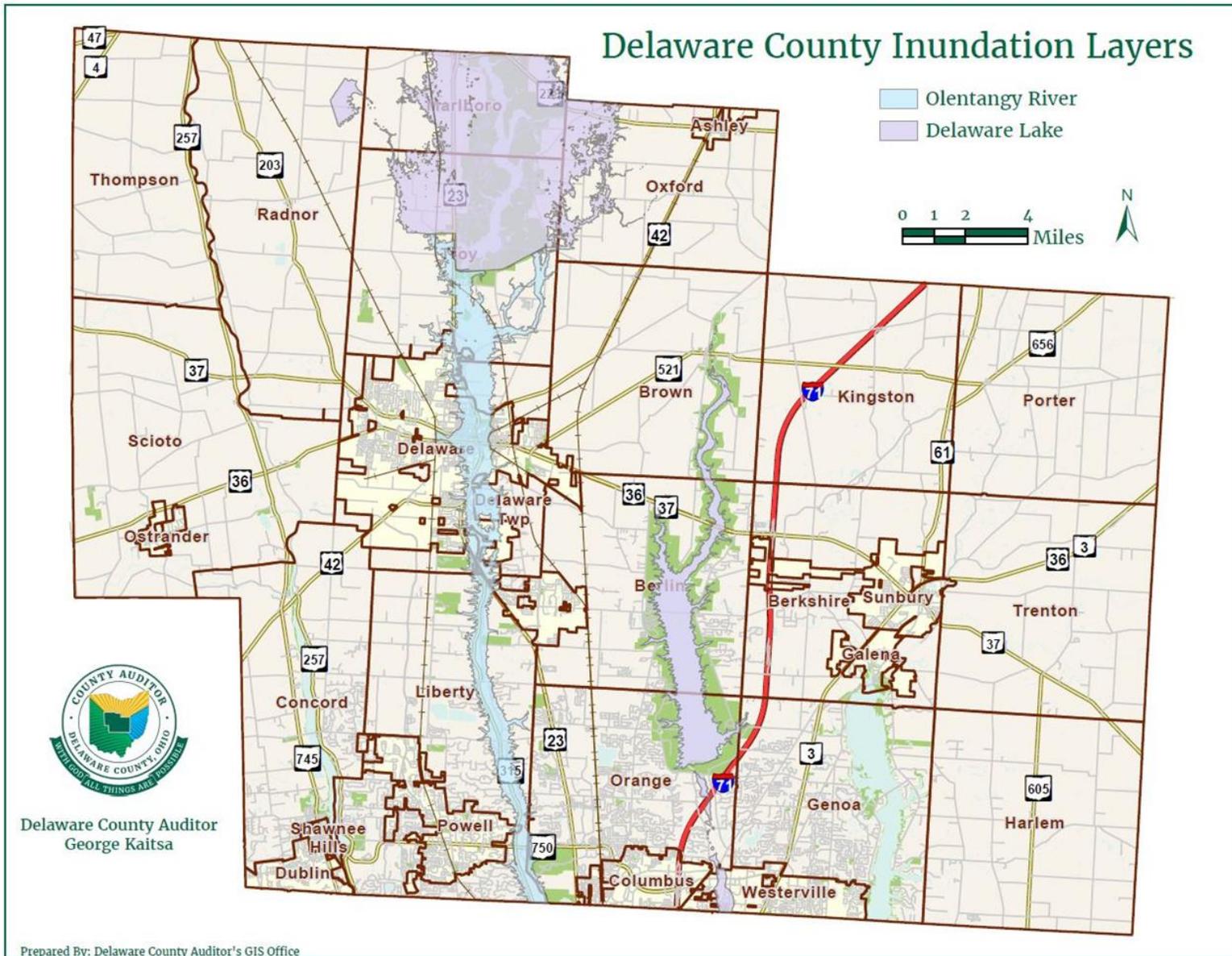


Figure 4: Delaware County Inundation. This map shows the inundation layers for both Olentangy River and Delaware Lake located in Delaware County. Prepared by: Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office. 2018.

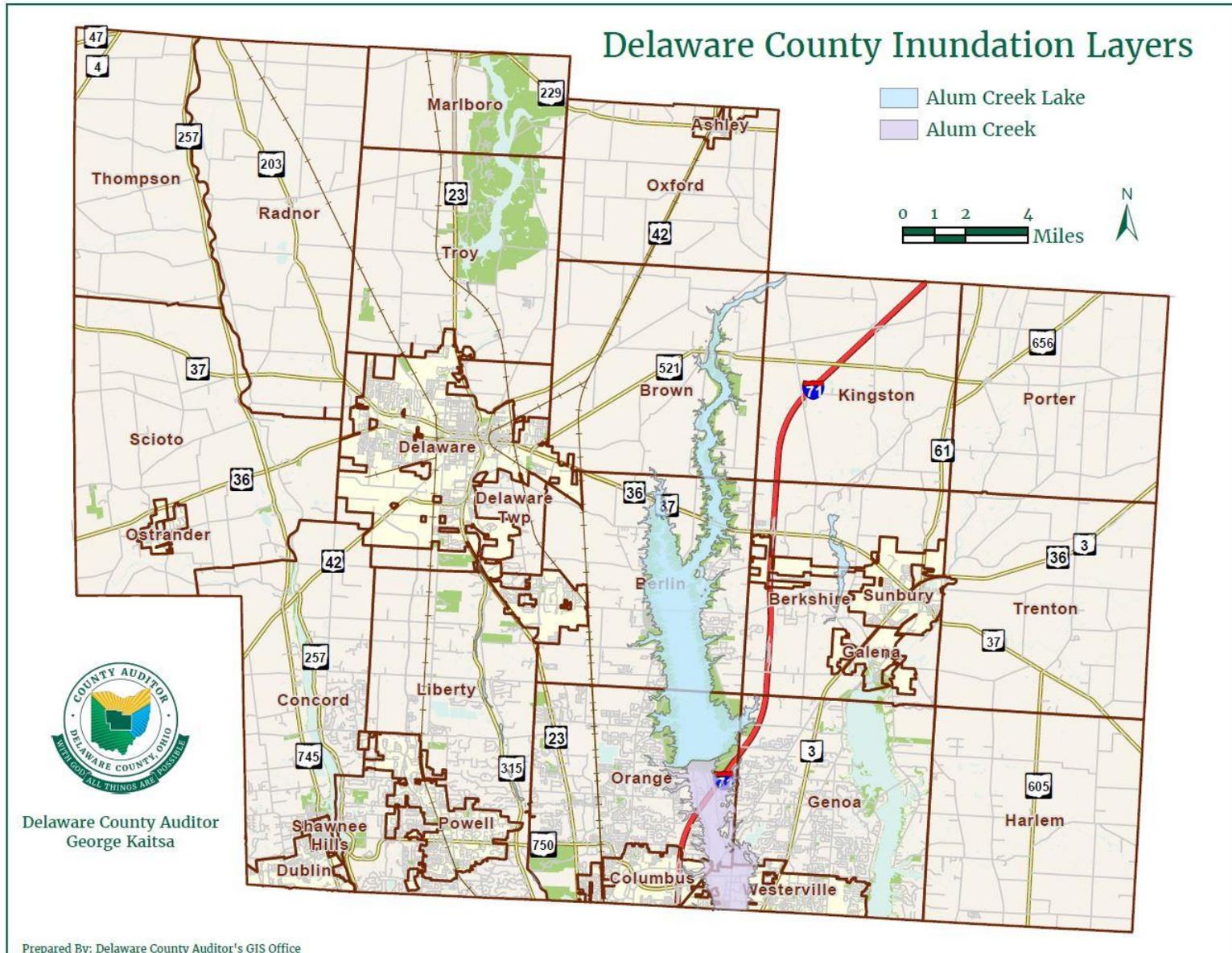


Figure 5: Delaware County Inundation. This map shows the inundation layers for both Alum Creek Lake and Alum Creek located in Delaware County. Prepared by: Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office. 2018.

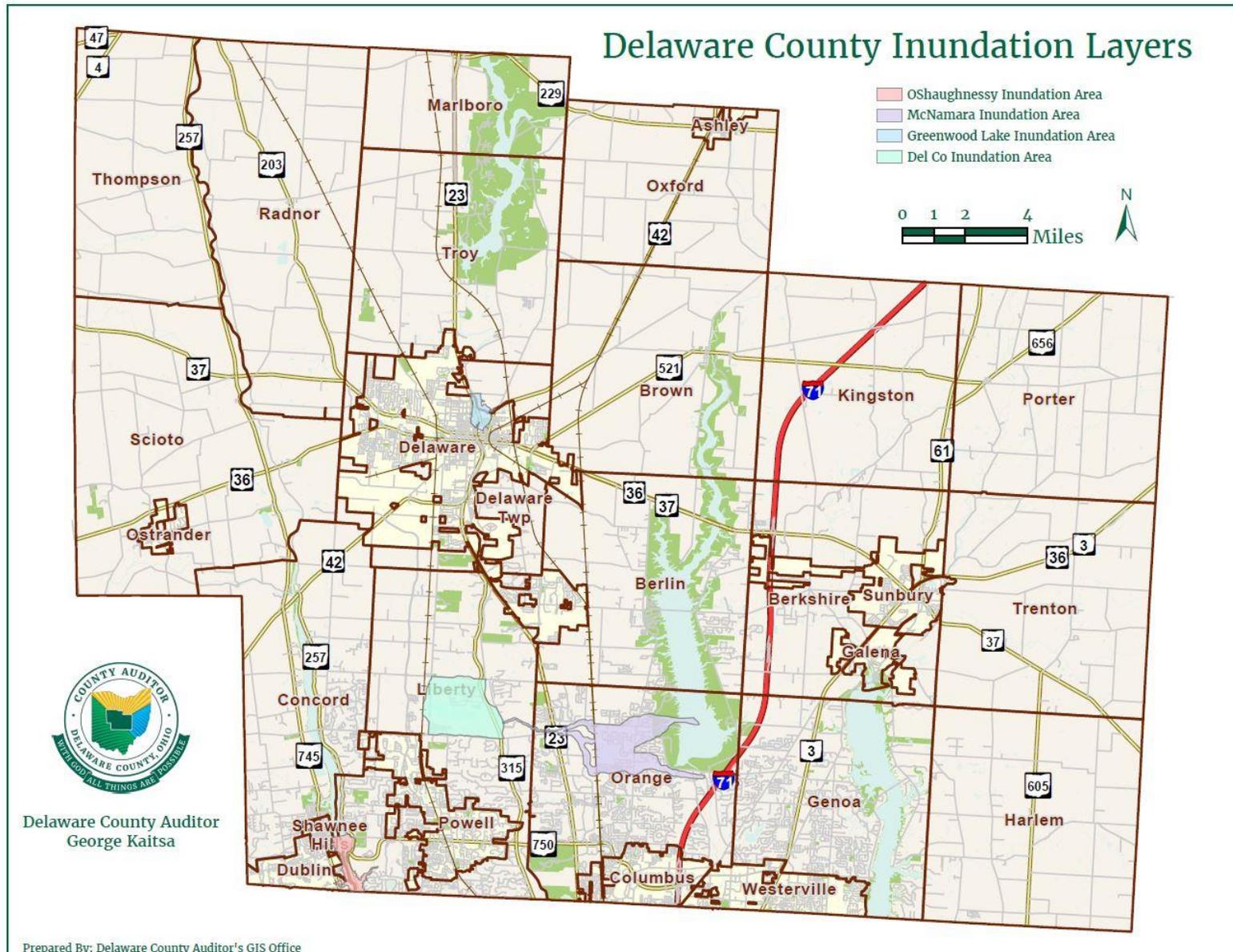


Figure 6: Delaware County Inundation. This map shows the inundation layers for OShaughnessy, McNamara, Greenwood Lake and Del Co. located in Delaware County. Prepared by: Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office. 2018.

As there has never been an incident of complete dam failure in the history of Delaware County's dams and an excellent dam safety program is in place to monitor and prevent such an event, it is difficult to assess the probability of a future occurrence of this hazard. The ODNR and US Army Corps also implement excellent Dam Safety Programs that reduces the risk of dam failure through education and monitoring activities, lessening the probability of failure. Thus, the historical occurrences of potential failure and the age of the dams were used to estimate a probability of future occurrence. The average age of the three largest dams (Delaware, Alum Creek, and O'Shaughnessy Reservoir) was about 69 years old at the composition of this plan and there has only been natural or man-made event (the 2005 flood) in which there was extremely high possibility of dam inundation; therefore, the DMPG estimates a 1.5% (or 1/65) annual chance of dam failure each year. Additionally, the previous actual occurrences at the much smaller dams we feel justifies the 1.5%.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Like flooding, it is easy to identify the populations and structures most vulnerable to dam failure as the flow of the water is determined by the topography of the land. Structures within a close vicinity of each dam are at the greatest risk of injury, loss of life, and structural damage as they will experience the greatest amount of water at its greatest velocity should any of the dams fail. This is particularly true for the Del-Co, McNamara and Sunbury reservoirs as their failure would most likely result in water surrounding the dam rather than feeding into a river. In contrast, populations and structures within the 100-yr and 500-yr floodplains of Alum Creek and the Scioto and Olentangy rivers are highly vulnerable if the Alum Creek Dam, the O'Shaughnessy Reservoir or the Delaware Dam were to fail as they flow into each river respectively and would most likely cause severe flooding.

Local GIS inundation maps for all of the dams except for the Whispering Pine, Westerville, Sunbury Dams, Columbus Upground, and Ashley Reservoirs were used to overlay onto the auditor's parcel data and determine the number of structures at-risk within each jurisdiction. Delaware, Powell, Shawnee Hills are the only cities or villages that contain at-risk populations or structures due to their proximity to crucial rivers and reservoirs. Delaware City contains a staggering 2,429 vulnerable structures valued at over \$400 million because the densely populated city lies directly south of the dam in the direct pathway of the water's direction. In addition, there are over 5,000 vulnerable structures that lie outside of the county's municipalities, particularly since the majority of the dams and reservoirs are a sizeable distance from them.

Table 11: Dam Inundation Figures by Jurisdiction. Shows the structures and economic damages of at risk structures by dam inundation in specific jurisdictions in Delaware County.

DAM INUNDATION FIGURES BY JURISDICTION										
	Structures at Risk					Damage in Dollars				
JURISDICTION	Residential	Non-Residential	Critical	Publicly Owned	Total	Residential	Non-Residential	Critical	Publicly Owned	Total
Delaware	1,673	622	94	40	2,429	\$135,085,300	\$12,273,200	\$119,307,900	\$55,195,500	\$429,861,900
Powell	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	\$2,625,800	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,625,800
Galena	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0
Shawnee Hills	19	6	N/A	N/A	25	\$3,447,700	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$3,447,700
Ashley	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0
Ostrander	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0
Sunbury	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0
Other	4,394	1,071	29	111	5,605	\$911,262,950	\$114,334,100	\$26,387,700	\$37,235,500	\$1,089,220,250
TOTAL	6,093	1,699	123	151	8,066	\$1,052,421,750	\$234,607,300	\$145,695,600	\$92,431,000	\$1,515,155,650

Structures in Dublin, Westerville or Columbus that were also located within Delaware County were not included in these figures. Market improvement values of Delaware County parcels provided by the Delaware County Auditor’s office were utilized in the determination of damage in dollars. Structures determined from 2018 Building Outlines provided by the Delaware County Auditor’s GIS Office. Note: Building Outlines include outbuildings and accessory structures.

THREAT ANALYSIS

Each dam exists under different conditions and would affect its surrounding residents and environment differently should they fail. Alum Creek, Delaware Lake, and O'Shaughnessy Reservoir are by far the largest dams within Delaware County and are capable of inducing the greatest amount of harm and damages should any of them fail. Alum Creek Reservoir, located in the central and southern portion of the county is connected to an outlet that flows through the densely populated area in the county and eventually flows directly through the City of Westerville located in Franklin County. Similarly, O'Shaughnessy Reservoir is one of a number of reservoirs that control the flow of the Scioto and is located in a densely populated area of the county near the Village of Shawnee Hills. Both GIS analysis and DMPG consensus determined that the most dangerous dam in Delaware County is the Delaware Dam which feeds into the Olentangy River, the waterway that dissects the City of Delaware and runs into the neighboring Franklin County. There will be more information that will be included in the next Plan update regarding the City of Columbus Upground Reservoir in Thompson Township.

Thus, it was determined that the most probable worst case scenario would be the complete inundation and overtopping or failure of the Delaware Dam, overflowing into the Olentangy River as it might have in 2005. The most disconcerting consequence would be the highly probable loss of human life due to the rapid onset time of dam failure, the large magnitude of the hazard from massive amounts of water moving at high velocities, and the proximity of the river to densely populated areas.

The Delaware Lake serves as a reservoir and a means of flood control for the Olentangy River which dissects Delaware City in a heavily populated area. Although it is difficult to estimate the number of lives that would be lost, it is likely that there will be limited casualties, especially if proper evacuation measures are taken. According to the Association of Dam Safety Officials, most dam failures that have occurred since 1980 resulted in zero or 12 casualties with only Hurricane Katrina's levee failures resulting in hundreds of casualties. Assuming all non-residential structures are evacuated, there are 3,956 residential structures within the inundation areas of the Olentangy River/Delaware Dam containing people at risk (see the Figure 7 below for the extent of the inundation and Table 12 for dam inundation figures). Since the average household within Delaware County is 2.8 people, an estimated 11,076 people (or $2.8 \times 3,956$) are at risk of dam failure, meaning that if even 95% of the at-risk population is evacuated properly there are still nearly 533 people that face severe injury or death.

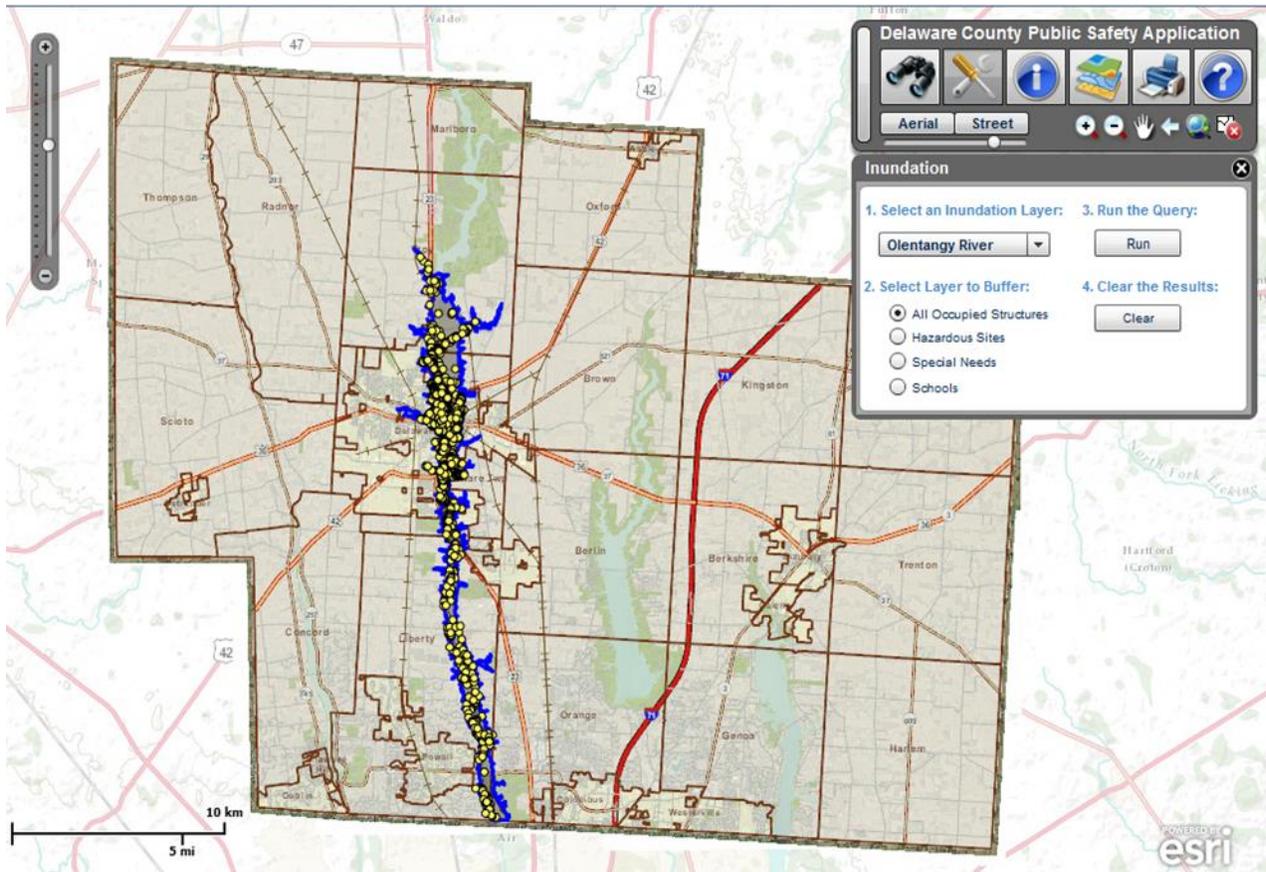


Figure 7: Olentangy River Inundation Example. This map shows the occupied structures located in the Olentangy River Inundation that would be impacted. Source: Delaware County Public Safety Application. 2014.

In addition to the number of lives that may be lost from an inundation of the Delaware Dam, the county would experience severe structural losses. Should the Delaware dam fail a number of parks, businesses and homes would be immediately threatened in Delaware County and in Franklin County as well. See the table below for a breakdown of the at-risk structures according to each inundation map including the Delaware Dam's failure into the Olentangy River (Table 12).

Should the Delaware Dam fail, the county could see damage of over 3,900 structures destroyed and restoration costs of over \$709 million. Since the inundation area contains much of downtown Delaware, these figures include several publicly owned buildings. Such an occurrence would have absolutely detrimental direct and indirect consequences. Aside from the structural losses mentioned above, the surrounding environment would greatly suffer. Dam failures would disperse sediment from the erosion in an unnatural way, altering the landscape and the surrounding ecosystem in Delaware State Park and along the Olentangy River. Flooding from the inundation into residences could also release hazardous materials into the environment.



Table 12: Dam Inundation Figures by Dams in Delaware County.

DAM INUNDATION FIGURES BY DAM		
Dams	Structures at Risk	Damage in Dollars
Alum Creek Lake	205	\$107,962,400
Alum Creek Dam	1,462	\$262,520,400
Delaware Lake	824	\$59,570,500
Delaware Dam / Olentangy River	3,956	\$709,558,050
Del Co	350	\$105,312,900
Greenwood	298	\$23,420,100
McNamara	1,494	\$373,400,000
O'Shaughnessy	199	\$81,480,100
Structures in Dublin, Westerville or Columbus that were also located within Delaware County were not included in these figures. Market improvement values of Delaware County parcels provided by the Delaware County Auditor's office were utilized in the determination of damage in dollars. Structures determined from 2018 Building Outlines provided by the Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office. Note: Building Outlines include outbuildings and accessory structures.		

3.3.2 Drought

Drought is a regional natural meteorological hazard that exists in many different climates. It is caused by a deficiency of precipitation and can be aggravated by other factors such as high temperatures, high winds, and relatively low humidity. Its onset and conclusion are particularly difficult to identify and predict since its effects accumulate slowly over time. Drought is equally likely to occur throughout the County and its encompassing jurisdictions. Although it is not considered a highly dangerous hazard for the County, the DMPG felt it necessary to establish a mitigation strategy as there are large agricultural areas of the county that would feel the effects of a drought should it hit the region. This hazard was ranked 12th highest in regards to its potential impact to Delaware County.

HAZARD PROFILE

A drought is a period of abnormally dry weather, which persists long enough to produce a serious hydrologic imbalance (for example crop damage, water supply shortage, etc.). The severity of the drought depends upon the degree of moisture deficiency, the duration and the size of the affected area.

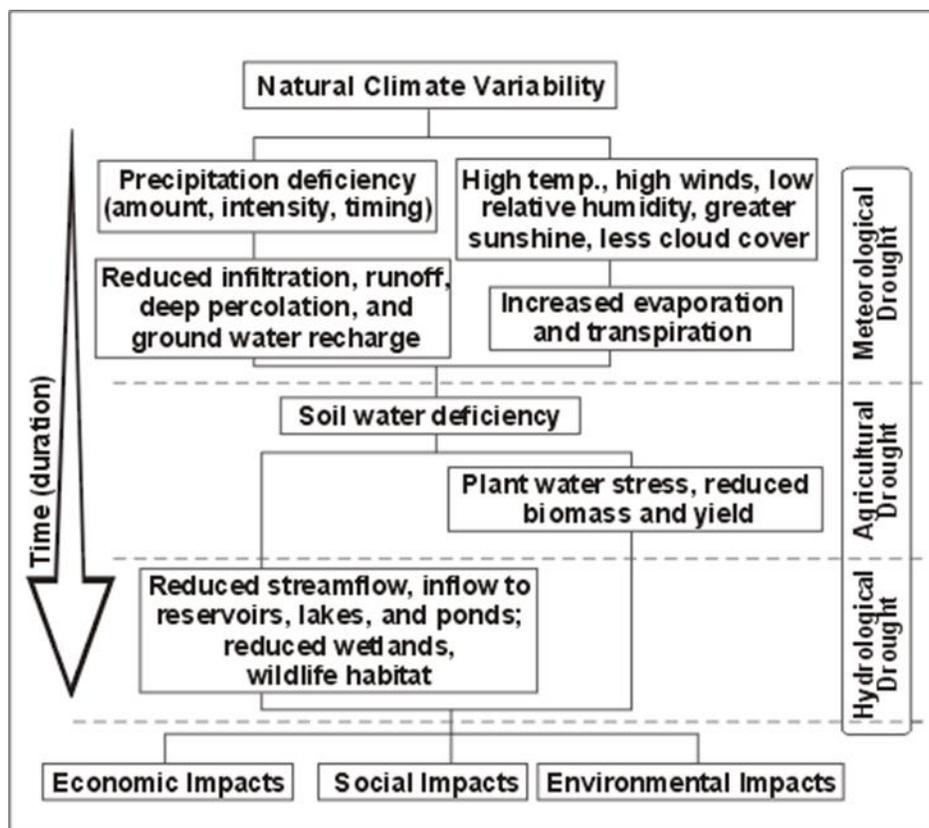


Figure 8: Natural Climate Variability Diagram. Diagram describes the different impacts that droughts can cause and the time duration that they can take to occur. Source: National Weather Service, Public Factsheet. 2006



There are four different types of drought as defined below:

Meteorological – a measure of departure of precipitation from normal. Due to climatic differences, what is considered a drought in one location may not be a drought in another.

Agricultural – refers to a situation when the amount of moisture in the soil no longer meets the needs of a particular crop.

Hydrological – occurs when surface and subsurface water supplies are below normal.

Socioeconomic – refers to the situation that occurs when physical water shortage begins to affect people.

According to the State of Ohio's mitigation plan, Ohio is most often affected by agricultural and hydrological droughts and is typically affected by both simultaneously. Although droughts are hard to predict, meteorologists can best do so by monitoring meteorological and hydrological variables such as precipitation patterns, soil moisture, and stream flow.

HAZARD HISTORY

According to the Geological Society of America's "Managing Drought" Factsheet, there have been multiple severe droughts since 1996 that have had a substantial economic, social and environmental impact on several regions within the country. The Dust Bowl days of the 1930s affected 50,000,000 acres of land, rendering the farmers helpless. In the 1950s, the Great Plains suffered a severe water shortage when several years went by with rainfall well below normal. Crop yields failed and the water supply fell.

The worst drought in 50 years affected at least 35 states during a long hot summer of 1988, when some areas had been suffering a lack of rainfall since 1984. In 1988, rainfall totals over the mid-west, Northern Plains and the Rockies were 50% to 85% below normal. Crops and livestock died, and some areas became a desert. Forest fires began over the Northwest and by the fall had resulted in 4,100,000 acres of destroyed forest.

There have only been two recorded droughts listed for Delaware County listed on NOAA.

1999 – In July of 1999 dry conditions that began in the spring and early summer continued into July. Excessive heat contributed to substantial crop loss across much of the Buckeye state. Rainfall was widely scattered and did little to help farmers. Crop damage amounts were not available at the time of this writing.

1999 – In August of 1999 drought conditions continued across the Ohio Valley through August with most areas receiving well below normal rainfall for the month. In some areas around 50% of crops were considered total losses. Most counties in southwest Ohio were declared Federal Disaster Areas by the US Department of Agriculture. At the time of this writing, no monetary estimates were available concerning the crop loss.



LOCATION, EXTENT, AND PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

The magnitude of a drought not only depends on its duration and intensity, but also on the regional water supply demands made by human activity and vegetation. Since droughts are regional events, they can be considered a county-wide hazard with equal vulnerability across Delaware County. As mentioned above, Delaware County and the State of Ohio, as a whole, are most likely to be affected by agricultural and hydrological droughts.

According to several historical maps in the NCDC archive, the State of Ohio is not within a region that is frequently or intensely affected by droughts and dry weather; however, the most recent NCDC seasonal map assessing the magnitude of drought across the United States includes Delaware County in a region where drought is expected to persist or intensify.

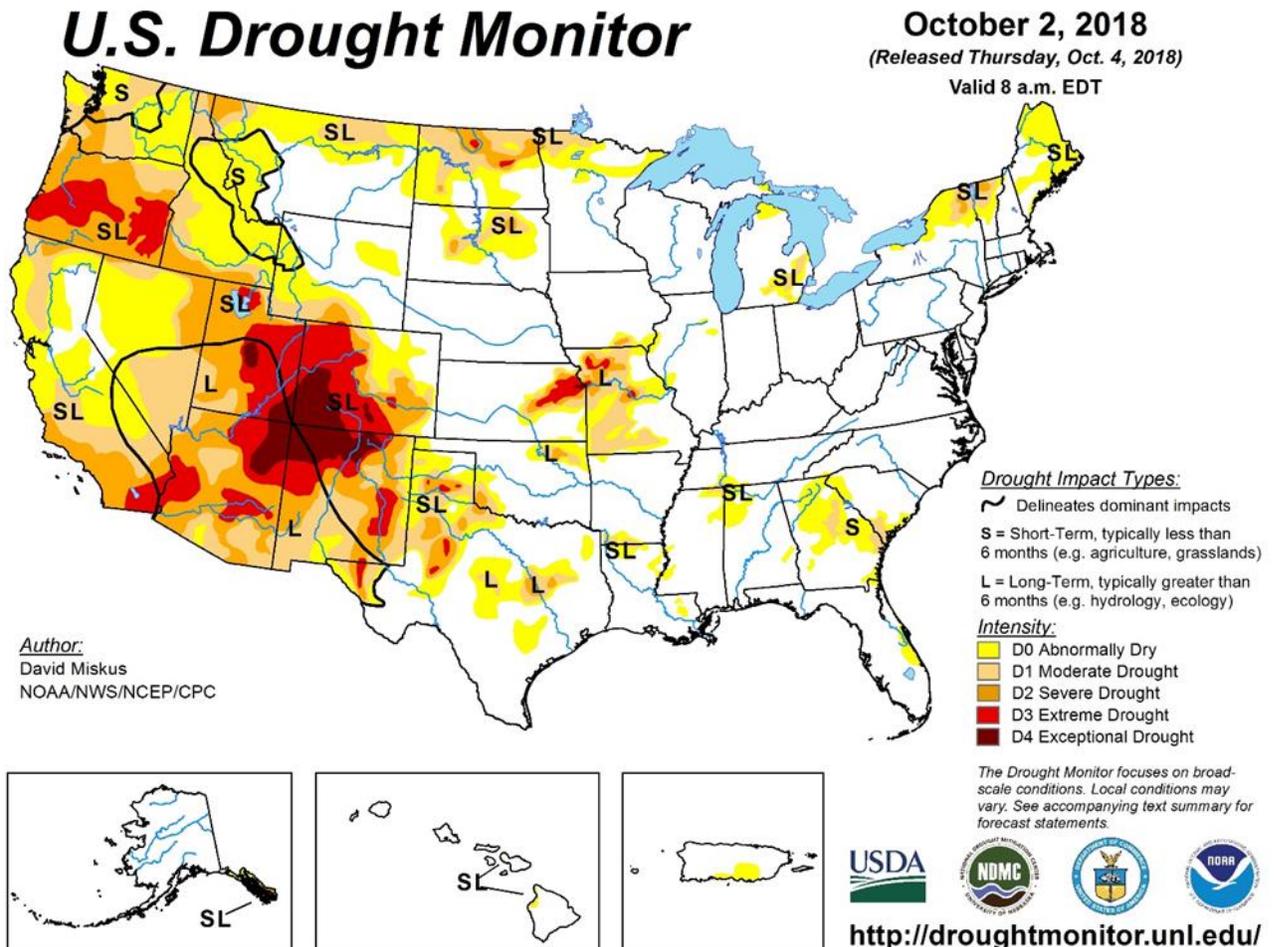


Figure 9: U.S. Drought Monitor Map. Map shows the drought intensity, impacts and time span occurring across the United States. Source: NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC. 2018.



**U.S. Drought Monitor
Ohio**

October 2, 2018
(Released Thursday, Oct. 4, 2018)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 09-25-2018	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 07-03-2018	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-02-2018	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-25-2018	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 10-03-2017	45.23	54.77	14.22	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author:

David Miskus
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC



<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Figure 10: U.S. Drought Monitor Map for Ohio. Map shows the drought intensity occurring across Ohio and over the last year. Source: NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC. 2018.

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Valid for September 20 - December 31, 2018
Released September 20, 2018

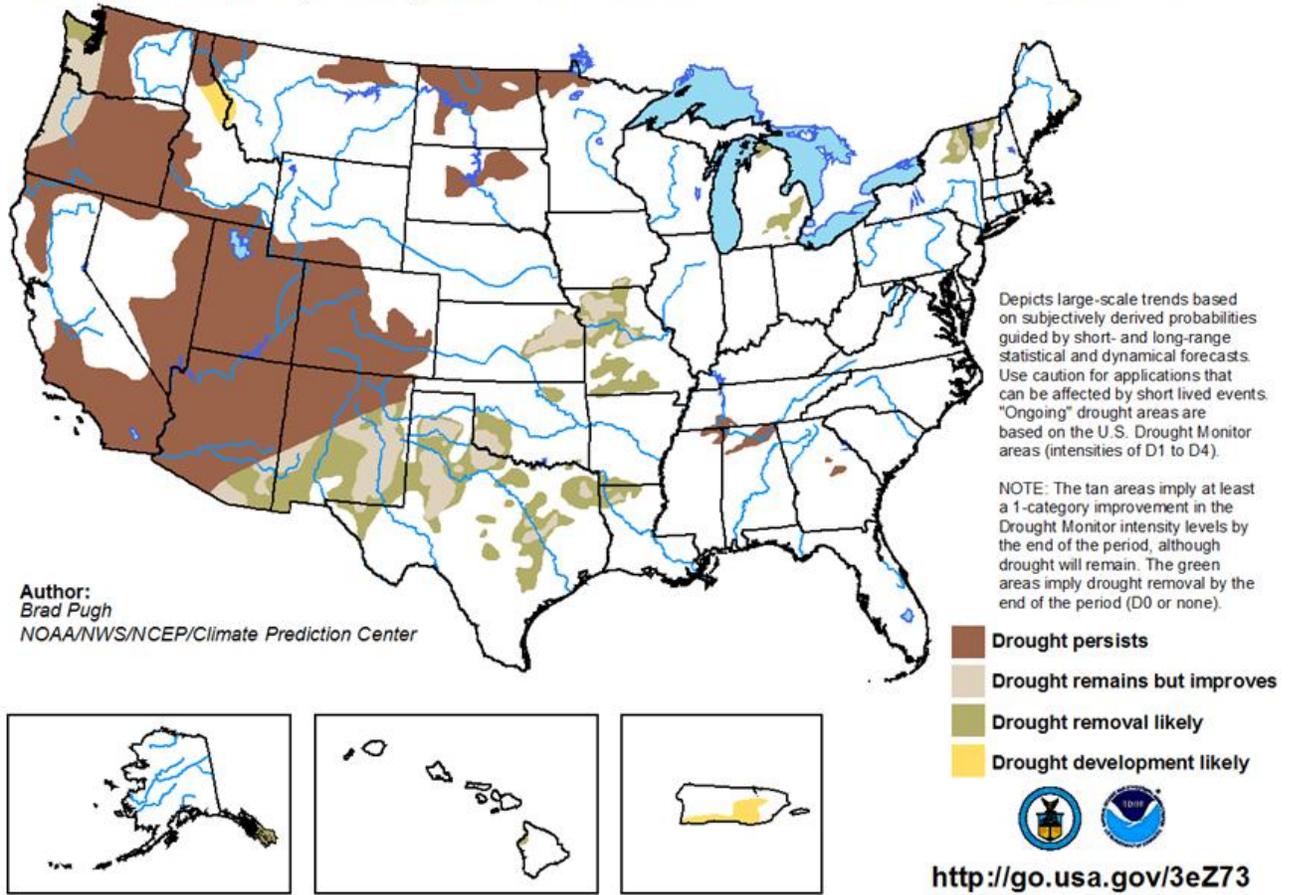


Figure 11: U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook. This map shows large-scale drought trends across the United States during the valid period. Source: NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center. 2018.

As there have been two droughts recorded within Delaware County in the past 68 years, there is a 3% (or 2/68) chance each year that Delaware County will be affected by drought; however, the Geological Society of America suggests that global climate change is expected to increase the probability, frequency, intensity, and duration of droughts throughout the United States especially because lower reservoir levels, higher temperatures and greater variability in precipitation have been observed. Thus, this percentage probability may increase as time passes.

RISK ASSESSMENT

If a drought were to impinge on Delaware County, it would most likely affect agricultural areas and populations whose livelihood depend on the agricultural sector because of drought's negative effect on stored soil water which can be reduced and/or depleted during a drought. Drought, however, does not pose a threat towards residential structures, public structures or critical facilities. Thus, it was not necessary to include a risk assessment jurisdiction table for



this hazard. Its effects are felt more by residents, economic sectors, and the environment depending on agricultural and drinking water demands.

THREAT ANALYSIS

During the last update of this plan in 2013, Delaware County and much of the Midwest region of the country experienced a moderate drought due to high temperatures and low levels of precipitation from a La Nina event in the tropical Pacific Ocean. According to the National Drought Monitor, it has been the most extensive drought in over a half of century, covering the widest area since 1956.

No lives within the county were threatened by the 2013 drought and it is highly unlikely they will be in the future because of Delaware County's extensive water supply. The past drought and any future drought will most likely result in greater economic consequences than any social ones from loss of life or injury. The past event required vegetable growers to irrigate their crops for much of the season, putting those without irrigation systems at risk of low crop yields. Corn and soybeans are the most vulnerable crops. It was expected that much of the region would see large losses, especially since farmers planted record numbers of crops, expecting as agriculture is a significant economic sector within the county.

The effect of a drought on citizens and the various sectors of an area depend on several factors such as meteorological and hydrological conditions, demographic characteristics, regional land use, soil type, water demand, and local preparedness measures. It has been reported by the Climate Prediction Center that drought cost the United States \$39 billion (unadjusted) in 1988 alone. Droughts are a natural occurrence within the environment suggesting that although the hydrological systems and ecosystems might be changed or negatively impacted by a drought, they would most likely be minor consequences that are difficult to prevent. In addition to all the aforementioned factors, crop prices could be expected to also be impacted due to the severity of drought.



3.3.3 Earthquake

Earthquakes are a natural geological hazard that exists in many different locations around the world, some being more of a threat than others. Although Delaware County hasn't experienced an earthquake since 1873, the magnitude from surrounding events, whether from other Ohio counties or from the surrounding states, has the ability to affect any part of Delaware County. Earthquakes are a natural consequence of the slow movement of the earth's crustal plates. They occur along faults, which are zones of weakness in the upper crust. The closest major fault line in Delaware County is the New Madrid Fault in Missouri. The risk of earthquakes could be on the rise according to ODNR, with the increased number of fracking wells located in the state. This hazard was ranked 10th highest in regards to its potential impact on Delaware County.

HAZARD PROFILE

An earthquake is a sudden, rapid shaking of the earth caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the earth's surface. For hundreds of millions of years, the forces of plate tectonics have shaped Earth, as the huge plates that form the Earth's surface move slowly over, under, and past each other. Sometimes the movement is gradual. At other times, the plates are locked together, unable to release the accumulating energy. When the accumulated energy grows strong enough, the plates break free, causing the ground to shake.

Earthquakes are the consequence of the slow movement of the earth's crustal plates. At the sites where these plates collide, earthquakes are a regular phenomenon. More than 100,000 earthquakes with magnitudes of 3 or greater occur worldwide each year. It is estimated that there are 500,000 detectable earthquakes in the world each year. 100,000 of those can be felt, and 100 of them cause damage according to the USGS.

Below you can view areas of highest to lowest concern for earthquake potential in the United States (Figure 12). While the West Coast does have greater seismic activity and higher hazard potential, there are still concerning areas of the Midwest. The New Madrid Fault line area of impact and its potential effects can be viewed.

Hot zones for potential earthquakes in the U.S.

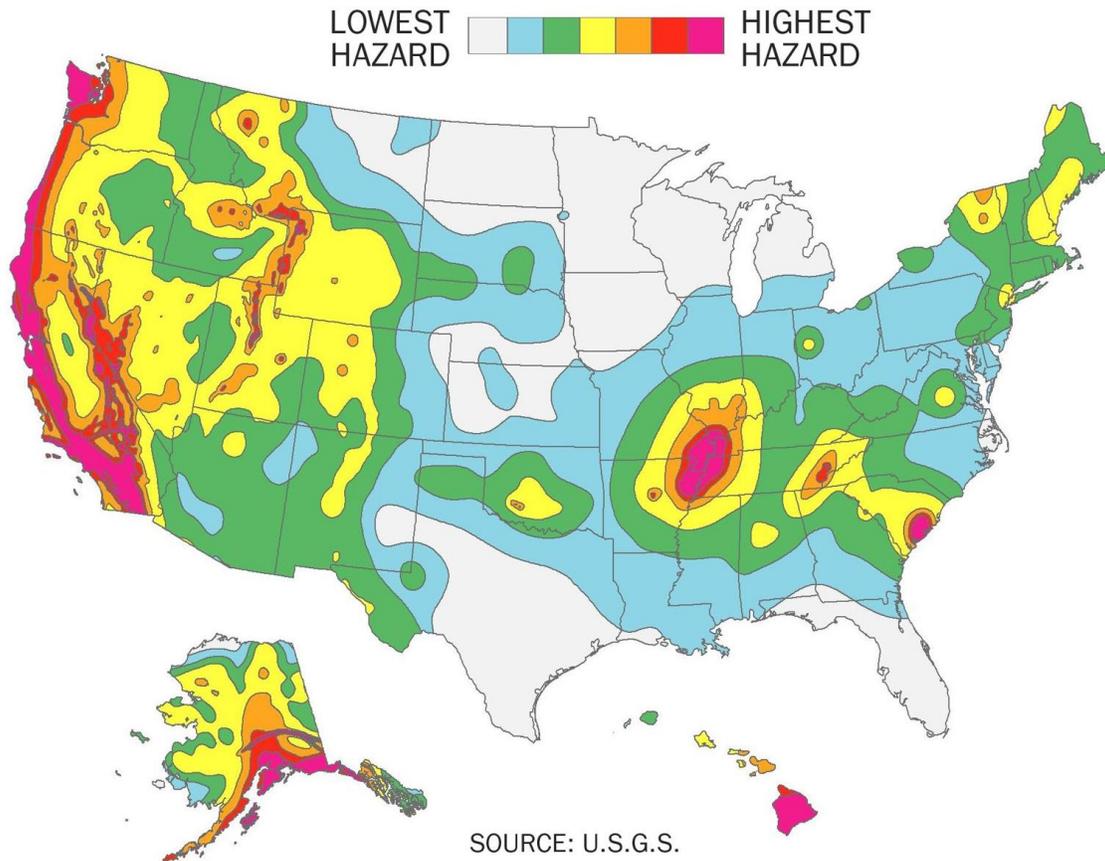


Figure 12: Potential Earthquake Zones in the U.S. The ANSS backbone is based on the core of the original US National Seismic Network. In partnership with the National Science Foundation, the USGS worked with the Earthscope program (through the U.S. Array project and IRIS) in 2004-2006 to upgrade and install new backbone stations. This effort was completed in September 2006, with 15 new stations installed and 20 existing stations upgraded. Today, the ANSS Backbone consists of nearly 100 stations in the United States, many of them contributed by partner networks and organizations. Source: USGS.

Most earthquakes occur at the boundaries where the plates meet; however, some earthquakes occur in the middle of plates, as is the case for seismic zones in the Midwestern United States. The most seismically active area in the Midwest is referred to as the New Madrid Seismic Zone. However, this zone is not of particular concern to Ohio, but many seismologists and emergency planners consider the New Madrid, Missouri seismic zone to pose the greatest threat to Ohio, particularly to southwestern Ohio.

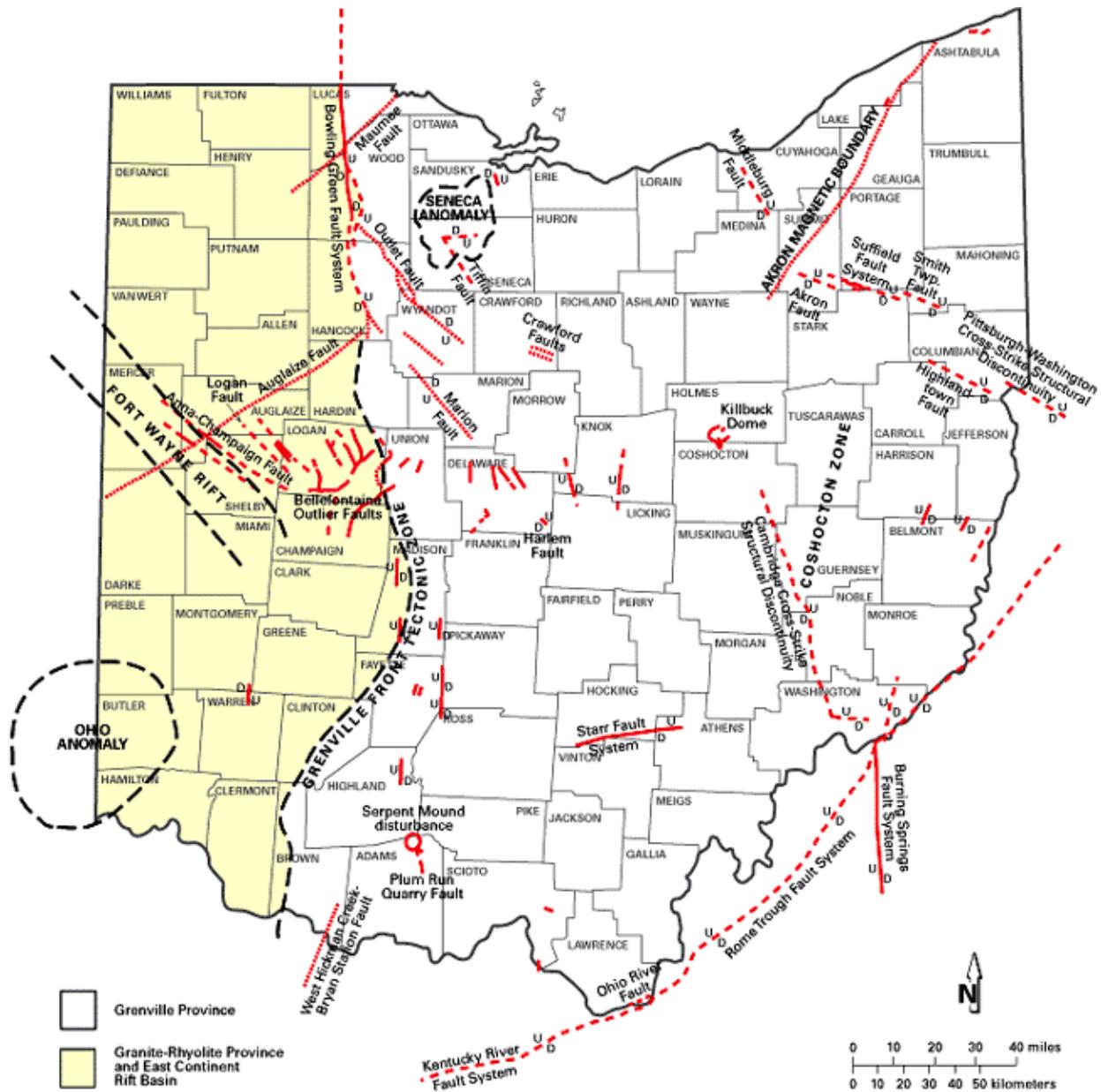


Figure 13: Ohio Fault Lines. Note: This map portrays a number of deep faults and other structures that have been identified by a variety of geological studies. Some faults are well known, whereas others are speculative. Very few of them are visible at the surface. The Fort Wayne (Anna) rift in western Ohio is the site of numerous historic earthquakes. Source: NSGS Modified from Division of Geological Survey Digital Chart and Map Series No. 7. 1991.

Earthquakes can cause strong ground shaking that can lead to the collapse of buildings and bridges; disrupt gas, electric, and phone service; and sometimes trigger landslides, avalanches, flash floods, fires, and huge destructive ocean waves (tsunamis). Buildings with foundations resting on unconsolidated landfill and other unstable soil, and trailers or homes not tied to their foundations are at risk because they can be shaken off their mountings during an earthquake. When an earthquake occurs in a populated area, it may cause deaths, injuries, and extensive property damage.



Magnitude, which is determined from measurements on seismographs, measures the energy released at the source of the earthquake. Intensity measures the strength of shaking produced by the earthquake at a certain location and is determined through effects on people, human structures, and the natural environment. Table 13 below defines earthquake magnitudes and their corresponding intensities.

Table 13: Earthquake Magnitudes and Corresponding Intensities. Uses the Richer Scale and the Modified Mercalli Intensity.

Richter Scale	Typical Maximum Modified Mercalli Intensity	
1.0 – 3.0	I – Instrumental	Not felt; detected only by sensitive instruments.
3.0 – 3.9	II – Weak	Felt by only a few people, especially on the upper floors of tall buildings.
	III – Slight	Felt quite noticeably by people indoors, especially on the upper floors of buildings. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations similar to the passing of a truck.
4.0 – 4.9	IV – Moderate	Felt indoors by many people, by few outdoors. Standing motor cars rock noticeably. Dishes and windows rattle alarmingly. Sensation like heavy truck striking building.
	V – Rather Strong	Generally felt by most. Dishes and windows may break and large bells will ring. Vibrations like large train passing close to house.
5.0 – 5.9	VI – Strong	Felt by all; many frightened and run outdoors, walk unsteadily. Windows, dishes, glassware broken; books fall off shelves; some heavy furniture moved or overturned; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight.
	VII – Very Strong	Slight to moderate damage in ordinary structures.
6.0 – 6.9	VIII – Destructive	Considerable damage in ordinary structures; chimneys and monuments fall.
	IX – Violent	Considerable damage in all structures; ground cracks; underground pipes break.
7.0+	X – Intense	Most structures destroyed; rail bend; landslides occur.
	XI – Extreme	Few structures left standing; bridges destroyed; broad fissures in the ground underground pipes break.
	XII – Catastrophic	Total destruction; objects thrown into the air; ground moves in waves or ripples; river routes may change direction.

HAZARD HISTORY

Although not thought of as an earthquake-prone state, at least 200 earthquakes above 2.0 magnitude with epicenters in Ohio have been felt since 1776. At least 15 moderately-sized earthquakes have caused minor to moderate damage in Ohio. Most of these earthquakes have been felt only locally, in the 2 to 3 magnitude range, and have caused no damage or injuries. In addition, a number of earthquakes with origins outside Ohio have been felt in the state. Ohio is on the periphery of the New Madrid Seismic Zone. The great New Madrid earthquakes of 1811 and 1812 were felt throughout Ohio, causing chimneys to topple in Cincinnati.

Ohio Earthquake Epicenters

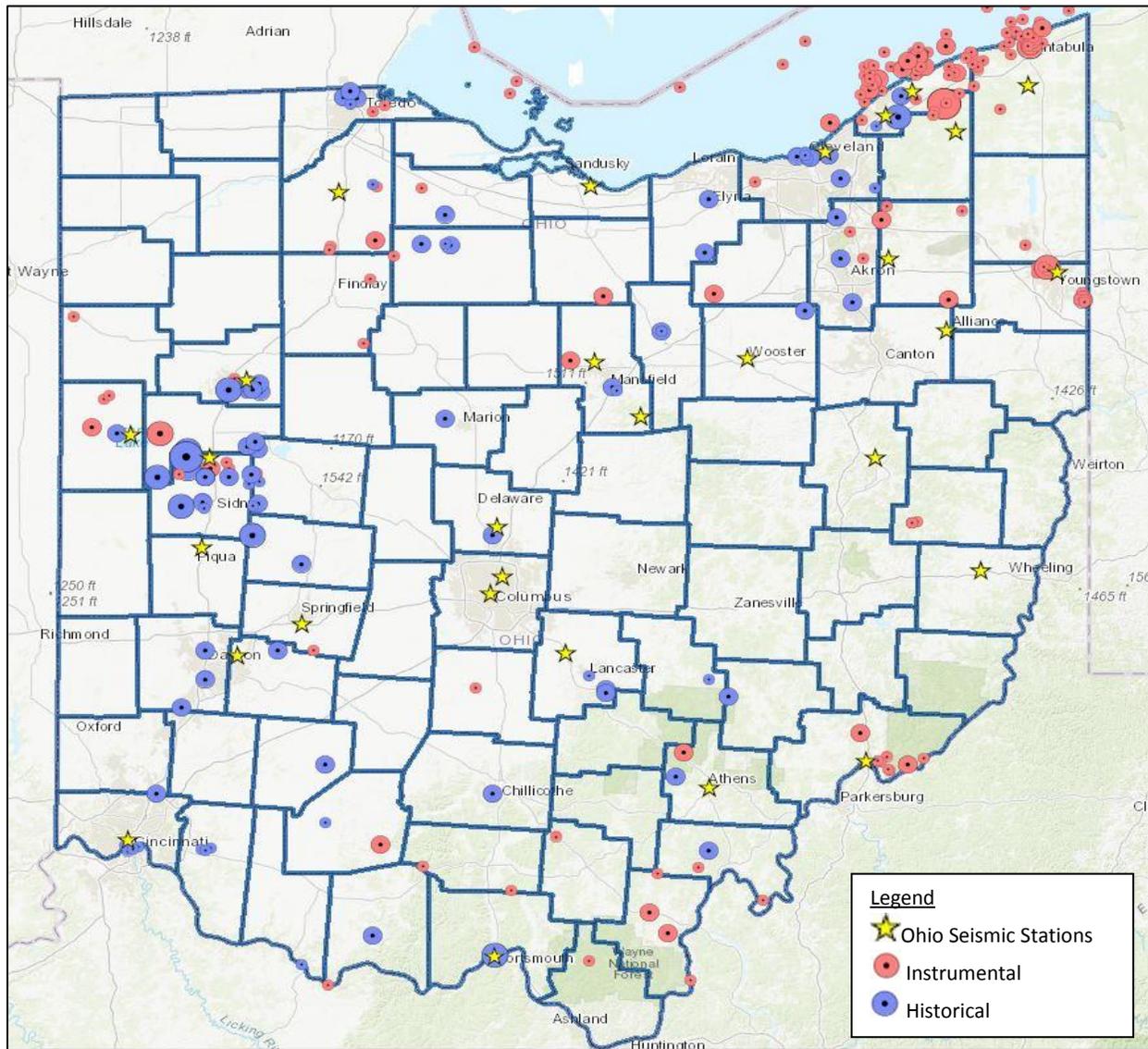


Figure 14: Ohio Earthquake Epicenters and Seismic Station Map. This map displays the locations and scale of earthquakes that have occurred in Ohio. These earthquakes are categorized by instrumental and historical based recordings. Locations of Ohio's Seismic Stations are also represented on the map, including the one located in Delaware County. Source: ODNR, Division of Geological Survey, Office of Information Technology – GIS Services Section. 2018.

Delaware County Earthquakes:

1873- On January 4th the only earthquake historically recorded in Delaware County occurred in Orange Township with a magnitude of 3.8.

Other Ohio Earthquake Events:

1811-1812- There were a series of earthquakes in New Madrid, Missouri which were the largest earthquakes in historic times in the continental United States. Half the town of New Madrid was destroyed. Large areas sank into the earth and new lakes were formed. The Mississippi River changed its course, creating numerous geographic exclaves, including Kentucky Bend. Some sections of the Mississippi River appeared to run backward for a short time. Church bells were reported to ring as far as Boston and sidewalks were reported cracked and broken in Washington, DC. The New Madrid Fault System is still a major concern according to USGS. Publications on this fault are available at usgs.gov.

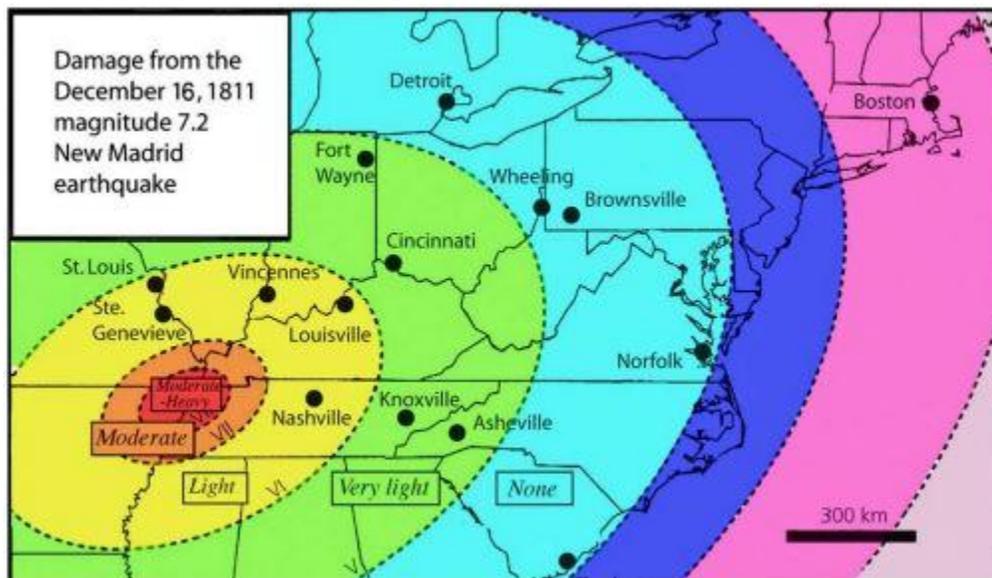


Figure 15: Largest Earthquakes during the New Madrid Series Earthquakes in 1811-1812. Shows the general area that was affected by the 1811-1812 earthquakes that occurred at the New Madrid Fault and the areas that felt and experienced damage. Source: Purdue. 2009.

1937- On March 8th, 1937 the most damaging earthquake was recorded in western Ohio near the town of Anna and measured 5.4 in magnitude. In Anna, which most of the damage occurred, 69 chimneys toppled, foundations and plaster cracked, water wells were disturbed, and cemetery monuments were rotated. The earthquake caused building damage as far away as Fort Wayne, Indiana and was reportedly felt in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Southern Canada.



1986- On January 31st, an earthquake strongly shook Ohio and was felt in 10 other states and southern Canada. This event was a 5.0 magnitude earthquake and caused moderate damage in the epicenter area of Lake and Geauga counties.

LOCATION, EXTENT, AND PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Delaware County has a very low earthquake risk, with a total of 0 earthquakes since 1931. The USGS database shows that there is a 0.61% chance of a major earthquake within 50km of Delaware County, OH within the next 50 years. However, there is still a chance Delaware County including all jurisdictions could experience the effects of an earthquake either from one originating within or outside of County.

The extent of an earthquake is countywide. One of the most critical sources of information that is required for accurate assessment of earthquake risk is soils data. Soils along rivers and other bodies of water have higher water tables and higher sand content. As a result, these areas are more susceptible to liquefaction and land shaking. Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of soil is reduced by earthquake shaking as a result of water filling the space between individual soil particles. This can cause buildings to tilt or sink into the ground, slope failures, lateral spreading, surface subsidence, ground cracking, and sand blows.

RISK ASSESSMENT

An Earthquake has the possibility to hit and affect all areas of the county equally. At any given location it would be expected to have similar effects on the land, infrastructure, and health in Delaware County. It is well documented that earthquakes can have significant effects on water wells. The shaking associated with an earthquake may cause sand to plug a well screen, therefore reducing the volume of water that can be pumped. Conversely, the shaking can dislodge sand plugging a well screen and cause an increase in the volume of water that can be pumped from the well. Both of these phenomena have been widely reported from the epicenter areas of Ohio's larger earthquakes, including the 1937 Anna earthquakes and the 1986 Chardon earthquake. In some cases, the well returns to its normal state, but in others, the well needs to be serviced to restore former production volume. Production spikes from oil and gas wells have been reported following a local earthquake. Very large earthquakes at great distances can also cause the water table to temporarily rise and fall when the long-period surface waves pass through the state. The 7.9-magnitude Denali, Alaska earthquake on November 3, 2002, caused water-level changes in some Ohio wells.

All future structures will also have the potential to experience an earthquake. However, given that new structures must meet current building codes and given the expected magnitude of earthquakes in Delaware County, structure loss is expected to be low. Older buildings or dilapidated structures might experience more damage, especially brick buildings and those with chimneys. Historical downtown buildings might be the most at risk.



THREAT ANALYSIS

The largest earthquake in Ohio occurred in 1937, in western Ohio in the Shelby and Auglaize Counties area. This earthquake followed a smaller one and is estimated to have had a magnitude of 5.4. Considerable damage occurred in Anna and surrounding communities. This damage included nearly every chimney in Anna being damaged, cracks and wall separation in the school, rotation of cemetery monuments, and changes in water wells, and other minor to moderate damage. The Anna school had to be condemned and torn down.

However unlikely, if an earthquake of this magnitude did occur in Delaware County there would be significant damage to older historical buildings especially those made of brick. Houses with chimneys could also see significant damage. Structural codes and upgrades to buildings construction allow newer structures the possibility to face less damage. It is estimated that such an earthquake could result in high economic costs in property damages. It is also likely that a major earthquake would be detrimental to the local economy and local government facilities as they would be forced to designate their time and resources to recovery efforts. Other critical facilities might be hindered depending on the level of damage that their buildings faced. In regards to the environment, a severe earthquake can have an effect on water quality. When the intense shaking of an earthquake occurs, an influx of sediments from the surrounding area can impact water quality for surface and groundwater systems.



3.3.4 Flood

Flooding has been and will continue to be a major natural meteorological hazard priority in Delaware County's mitigation planning due to its frequency in occurrence, its probability of future occurrence, and its ability to incur large costs. Although much of Delaware County's flooding problems have been mitigated through the use and maintenance of reservoirs, there are still instances of flooding that threaten Delaware County's citizens, property and environment. Flash flooding, in particular, can incite problems including disruptions in transportation networks, utility service, business activities and damages to homes, businesses and infrastructure, loss of crops and loss of life. This hazard was ranked 3rd highest in regards to its potential impact on Delaware County.

HAZARD PROFILE

A flood is an overflowing of large amounts of water beyond its normal confines. Most often floods are a result of heavy rainfall that raises the water level of existing bodies of water over their flood barrier. Flood events can be very serious and very costly, depending on how high the water crests. Floodwaters may outright destroy homes, businesses and other structures. If not destroyed, it can take a considerable amount of time, money and effort to restore a structure to its pre-flood condition. One effect of flooding is mold, which can pose a health hazard. In addition, floodwaters can be contaminated with substances like raw sewage or hazardous materials. Many of the flood-related deaths (about half) occur in automobiles, especially since just two feet of quickly moving water can cause cars to float or move off the road and only six inches of fast moving water can sweep an adult off their feet.

There are many different types of flooding that affect Delaware County including riverine and flash flooding. Riverine flooding is generally characterized by a gradual rise in waters from both large water basins and small tributaries. Such flooding is typically gradual, can last for long periods of time. In contrast, flash flooding happens when large amounts of water rise rapidly with little warning or time to evacuate. One of the greatest flood problems is the obstruction of floodways by inadequate waterway openings, abandoned dams, encroachments, fills, bends in the stream, heavy brush or trees within the channel and on its banks, highways, railroads and private crossings, to name a few.

HAZARD HISTORY

Obtaining updated information regarding significant costly occurrences of flooding in Delaware County involved compiling data from several sources including newspapers, internet websites and the NCDC database. Some of the most significant flooding events in Delaware County and its participating jurisdictions are profiled below along with recent flooding events that have occurred since the adoption of the previous Mitigation plan for the County.

1898 – The 1898 flood was one of the worst the County had experienced due to such heavy rains in a short period of time. Damage estimates range from \$50,000 to \$60,000 throughout the



county. It was reported that the County briefly lost electricity and many bridges were washed out.

1913 – The Delaware Gazette reported on March 25th, 1913 that the Olentangy River rose to 32 feet, 23 feet above flood stage and 11 feet higher than the previous record. This also caused routes between the East and West side of Delaware County to be cut off since the Winter Street, Central Avenue, And William Street Bridges and the Big Four Railroad Bridge were washed away. It is estimated that the flood resulted in \$1.5 million in damages and 18 lives lost.

1929 – The Delaware Daily Gazette reports that on February 26th, 1929 there was approximately 2 inches of rainfall that caused the waters of the Olentangy River to rise 3 ½ feet above flood stage. There were many residents that reported cellar flooding and the State Highway Department lost more than 40 pieces of equipment due to high waters.

1937 – Heavy rainfall began on January 14th and continued for nearly two weeks causing flood waters to rise and recede several times. Although no major damage was reported in Delaware County, the widespread rain affected 10 other States, displaced over 500,000 people and resulted in 120 deaths.

1959 – This flood has historically been compared to the flood of 1913 as one of the worst in Delaware County's history. The Delaware Reservoir was reported to be at 18 feet above flood stage and waters rose within 4 feet at the top of the Delaware Dam. All schools in Delaware County were closed due to flooding and/or impassable roadways.

1975 – Heavy rains accumulated over 3 inches of rain in a 2 day period in late February. Many roadways were closed and basements were flooded countywide.

1990 – Heavy rains added to the already saturated ground causing a portion of State Route 315 to be closed for several hours.

2004- As much as five inches of rain caused severe flooding in and around Delaware County on June 15th, 2004. There were 154 homes damaged, many in subdivisions along State Route 257 northwest of Powell and 34 mobile homes in the Shroyer's Mobile Home Park just north of Delaware sustained damage when the Olentangy River rose out of its banks. Numerous roads and bridges were damaged by high water and culvert washouts.

2005- A widespread area of showers and thunderstorms ahead of a warm front affected much of central and western Ohio on January 11th, 2015. One to three inches of rain fell across the region, exacerbating existing flooding from previous rains and snowmelt. The heaviest rainfall occurred from west central Ohio southeast through the Columbus area. Numerous roads and low lying areas were flooded, and a number of creeks and streams rose out of their banks. A few days later an area of showers with embedded thunderstorms ahead of a cold front produced nearly an inch of rain across central Ohio during the evening. The rain fell on already saturated



soils, and several roads were flooded and closed across the area. The Interstate 270/US Route 23 interchange on the south side of Columbus was closed because of high water.

2007- On March 1st, 2007 a cold front produced heavy rainfall which caused flooding of several roads in Scioto Township. Blues Creek rose out of its banks. There were about \$3000 in property damage from the event.

2011- A weak shortwave combined with bulk shear and instability to produce thunderstorms during the early morning of July 24th, 2011. One of these storms briefly became severe. The persistence of these storms along a convergence boundary also produced flash flooding in the area. The main threats from these storms were flash flooding due to heavy rainfall and damaging thunderstorm winds. Roads were closed due to high water caused by heavy rain. Some driveways were washed out.

2015- On June 17th, 2015 Ohio Route 257 was closed at Hoskins Road due to high water. Thunderstorms developed along a stalled frontal boundary. The storms trained across portions of the region and produced very heavy rain and flooding.

2016- A mesoscale convective system developed across Illinois and worked east then southeast across the region during the early morning hours of June 23rd, 2016. Three to four inches of fast flowing water was reported on Cypress Drive in Delaware County.

LOCATION, EXTENT, AND PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

The areas of concern within Delaware County that could lead to significant flooding are the two major rivers in Delaware County (the Olentangy River and the Scioto River) and the two major creeks in Delaware County (Alum Creek and Big Walnut Creek). All of these moving bodies of water are controlled by dams forming the O'Shaughnessy Reservoir, Delaware Reservoir, Alum Creek Reservoir, and Hoover Reservoir. All have floodgates to control water flow except for the O'Shaughnessy Reservoir which has a spillway.

FEMA FIRM data was utilized to in order to determine the 100-year flood zones which are typically referred to as vulnerable flood risk areas as it is considered that there is a probability of 1% or 1/100 chance of flooding in the area every year. The map below displays the geographic extent of these high-risk areas within Delaware County along with the outlined jurisdictions incorporated within this plan (Figure 16). Yet, the NCDC database illustrates that floods occur more than once every hundred years within Delaware County. Recent figures show 53 floods have occurred within the county between January of 1996 to June of 2018 and out of those 20 have caused significant damages. This suggests that there is an 86.9% probability (or 20 events/23 years) that a flood will occur each year within the county. None of the recently recorded floods caused any injuries or deaths with an average of \$8,500 in property damages per event, so it is likely that most future flooding events will be minor to moderate in magnitude with minor property damages; however, severe flooding is always a possibility despite its infrequency of occurrence.

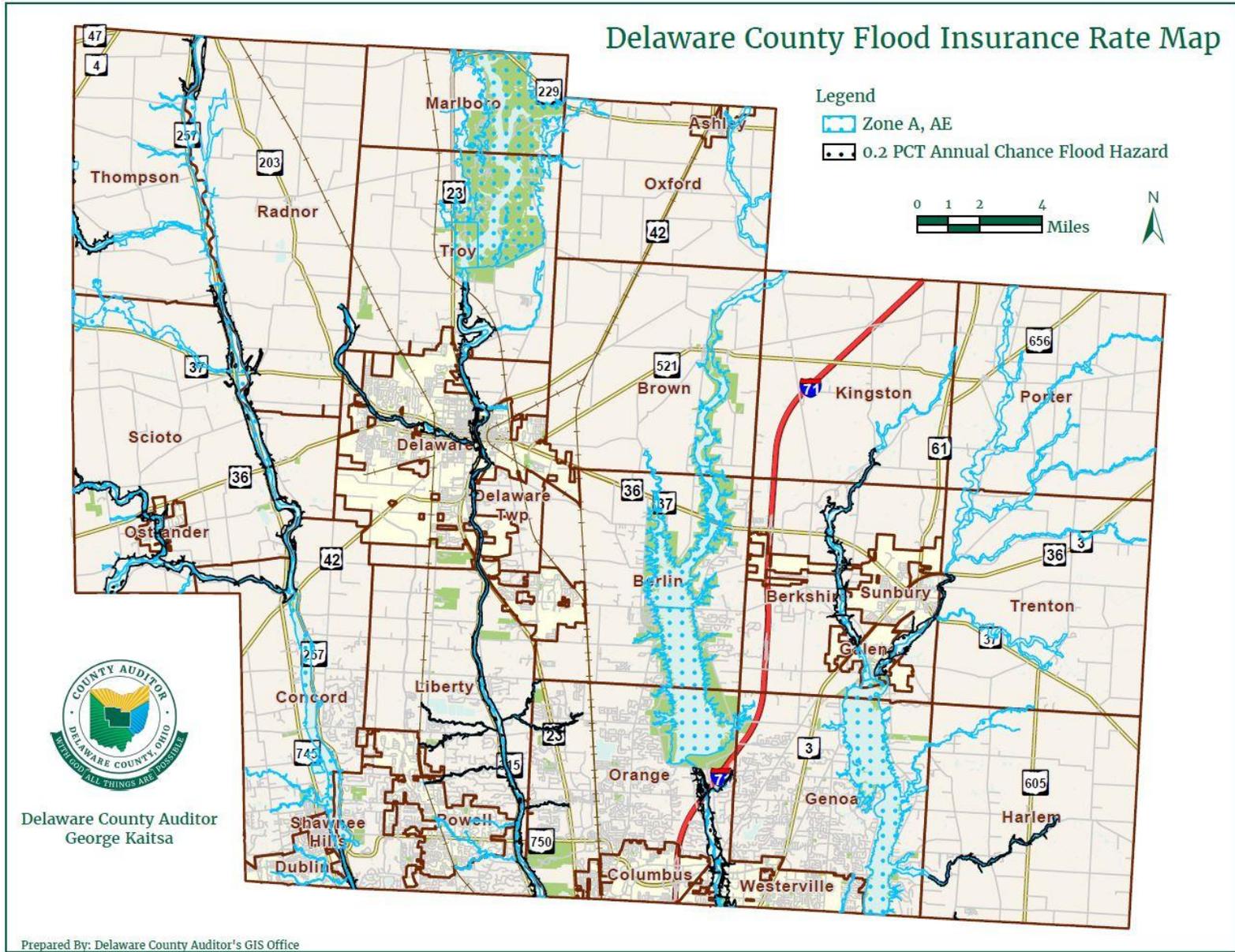


Figure 16: Delaware County Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Shows the flood insure rate zones in Delaware County. Prepared by: Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office. 2018.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Delaware County is filled with a number of rivers, creeks and other waterways making a number of people and structures vulnerable to flooding. As the nature of a flood is based mainly on the composition of the floodplain, it is significantly easier to predict what structures are most vulnerable to flooding in comparison to other natural hazards. People with riverfront properties and those who reside in floodplain areas are the most vulnerable populations.

In order to determine the number of structures that are vulnerable to floods, FEMA floodplain data for the 100-year flood zone and the 500-year flood zone were each overlaid on parcel data from the Delaware County auditor's office using GIS. Two separate tables illustrate the number of structures at risk for a 100-yr flood and a 500-yr flood (Table 14 & 15).

Table 14: Structures in a 100 Year Flood Zone. Shows the structures at risk and the economic damages associated for each jurisdiction in Delaware County.

STRUCTURES IN 100 YR – FLOOD ZONE										
	Structures at Risk					Damage in Dollars				
JURISDICTION	Residential	Non-Residential	Critical	Publicly Owned	Total	Residential	Non-Residential	Critical	Publicly Owned	Total
Delaware	58	77	4	5	144	\$7,700,000	\$16,052,400	\$12,135,600	\$22,911,400	\$58,799,400
Powell	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	\$4,609,800	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,609,800
Galena	N/A	1	N/A	4	5	N/A	\$0	N/A	\$39,900	\$39,900
Shawnee Hills	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	\$295,300	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$295,300
Ashley	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0
Ostrander	11	1	N/A	N/A	12	\$755,200	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$755,200
Sunbury	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	\$307,900	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$307,900
Other	384	333	10	30	757	\$41,770,500	\$84,101,600	\$353,400	\$36,050,500	\$120,505,500
TOTAL	471	412	14	39	936	\$55,438,700	\$100,154,000	\$12,489,000	\$59,001,800	\$185,313,000

Structures in Dublin, Westerville or Columbus that were also located within Delaware County were not included in these figures. Market improvement values of Delaware County parcels provided by the Delaware County Auditor’s office were utilized in the determination of damage in dollars. Structures determined from 2018 Building Outlines provided by the Delaware County Auditor’s GIS Office. Note: Building Outlines include outbuildings and accessory structures.

Table 15: Structures in a 500 Year Flood Zone. Shows the structures at risk and the economic damages associated for each jurisdiction in Delaware County.

STRUCTURES IN 500 YR – FLOOD ZONE										
	Structures at Risk					Damage in Dollars				
JURISDICTION	Residential	Non-Residential	Critical	Publicly Owned	Total	Residential	Non-Residential	Critical	Publicly Owned	Total
Delaware	142	108	10	12	272	\$21,367,900	\$24,954,100	\$64,596,400	\$55,203,200	\$166,121,600
Powell	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	\$4,609,800	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,609,800
Galena	N/A	1	N/A	4	5	N/A	\$0	N/A	\$39,900	\$39,900
Shawnee Hills	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	\$295,300	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$295,300
Ashley	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0
Ostrander	14	1	N/A	N/A	15	\$1,074,200	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$1,074,200
Sunbury	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	\$307,900	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$307,900
Other	549	426	17	0	992	\$72,848,600	\$104,554,700	\$10,749,400	N/A	\$188,152,700
TOTAL	723	536	27	16	1,302	\$100,503,700	\$129,508,800	\$75,345,800	\$55,243,100	\$360,601,400
Structures in Dublin, Westerville or Columbus that were also located within Delaware County were not included in these figures. Market improvement values of Delaware County parcels provided by the Delaware County Auditor’s office were utilized in the determination of damage in dollars. Structures determined from 2018 Building Outlines provided by the Delaware County Auditor’s GIS Office. Note: Building Outlines include outbuildings and accessory structures. 500 year flood analysis includes all structures/damages from the 100 year floodplain.										

THREAT ANALYSIS

Flooding is a serious concern within Delaware County due to the large number of waterways within the county, the frequency of precipitation within the region and the potential property damage that flooding can incur. Improved warning systems and local preparedness have greatly reduced the risk of injury and death to county citizens; however, flooding is still highly dangerous for pedestrians and drivers, particularly if there is a flash flood. Flooding typically causes minor damages.

NFIP Participation:

Table 16: Status of Jurisdiction Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM)

Status of Jurisdiction FIRMS				
	Initial Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) identified	Initial Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) identified	Current Effective Map date	Reg-emer. Date
Ashley	12/21/73	04/21/99	04/16/09	01/03/85
Delaware City	05/17/74	11/02/83	04/16/09 & 2/17/16	11/02/83
Delaware County	12/16/77	10/18/83	04/16/09	10/18/83
Galena	02/15/74	09/04/87	04/16/09	09/04/87
Ostrander	N/A	09/19/90	04/16/09	05/03/91
Powell	10/18/74	03/04/85	04/16/09	03/04/85
Shawnee Hills	02/08/74	04/21/99	04/16/09	09/29/78
Sunbury	05/31/74	09/01/87	04/16/09	09/01/87

Table 17: Repetitive and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties in Delaware County

Repetitive and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties in Delaware County

	Jurisdiction	City	Mitigated	Comm. Number	Occupancy	Zone	Total Building Payments	Total Contents Payments	Total Paid	Average Payment	Losses
Severe Repetitive Loss	Scioto Twp.	Delaware (Unincorp.)	Yes	390146	SINGLE FMLY	AE	\$117,170.51	\$3,358.62	\$120,529.13	\$24,105.83	5
	Scioto Twp.	Delaware (Unincorp.)	Yes	390146	SINGLE FMLY	AE	\$56,902.21	\$4,995.43	\$61,897.64	\$12,379.53	5
Repetitive Loss	Scioto Twp.	Delaware (Unincorp.)	No	390146	SINGLE FMLY	A	\$35,510.44	-	\$35,510.44	\$8,877.61	4
	Liberty Twp.	Powell (Unincorp.)	No	390146	SINGLE FMLY	A12	\$3,066.41	\$3,634.24	\$6,700.65	\$3,350.33	2
	Liberty Twp.	Powell (Unincorp.)	No	390146	SINGLE FMLY	X	\$29,247.54	\$32,602.62	\$61,850.16	\$10,308.36	6
	Liberty Twp.	Powell (Unincorp.)	No	390146	SINGLE FMLY	B	\$63,087.00	\$3,073.47	\$66,160.47	\$22,053.49	3
	Troy Twp.	Delaware (Unincorp.)	No	390146	SINGLE FMLY	X	\$26,006.50	-	\$26,006.50	\$13,003.25	2
	City of Powell	City of Powell	No	390626	SINGLE FMLY	A08	\$23,220.49	\$1,881.00	\$25,101.49	\$12,550.75	2
Total							\$354,211.10	\$49,545.38	\$403,756.48	\$106,629.15	29

Repetitive Loss Properties to floods: EMA assisted Scioto Township in a flood mitigation project. This project pertained to two properties, which Scioto Township obtained through the Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) grant. There was the potential to acquire a third house, but it was up to the homeowner to participate. The idea behind this project was to alleviate the burden of flood claims on the publicly-funded National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The two properties in the project have been demolished, graded and seeded. The third homeowner did not wish to participate. These properties are deed restricted to open space in perpetuity, so if the area floods in the future, there will be no structures present. No one will be in harm's way on these properties and the fire department will not have to perform rescues. The total grant award was for \$701,099.99 and was through the fiscal year 2011 Repetitive Flood Claim. The project was officially completed in 2013.



Figure 17 & 18: Before and After Mitigation Project. Shows a before mitigation (left photo) and after mitigation project (right photo) for a parcel of land located in Delaware County that was able to go through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Source: Delaware County EMA. 2014



SCIOTO TOWNSHIP/DELAWARE COUNTY ACQUISITION PROJECT / RFC FY 2011
NFIP Community ID #390146

ACQUISITIONS COMPLETED						
Project Number	Property Owner	Address	Parcel Number(s)	URA Y/N	Activity Status	Monitor Date/Closeout/Site Visit
ST1	*Rep Loss ██████████	1763 SR 257 S Delaware, OH 43015	50022001006000	No	AC	5-15-13
ST2	*Rep Loss ██████████	1803 SR 257 S Delaware, OH 43015	50022001007000	No	AC	5-15-13

TOTAL ACQUIRED: 2

TOTAL DECLINES: 1

*AW-501 FORMS MAILED TO NFIP REPETITIVE LOSS UPDATES ON MAY 24, 2013 FOR ST1 AND ST2

A = Acquisition

C = Offer Accepted/File Completed

D = Declined to Participate

Figure 18: Scioto Township/Delaware County Acquisition Project. Source: Delaware County EMA. 2011.

FLOODPLAIN REGULATIONS

Delaware County Code Compliance, a department of the Environmental Services Division, developed a floodplain regulations plan called “Flood Damage Prevention Regulations”. This plan was adopted on April 16, 2009, by the Board of County Commissioners of Delaware County. In these regulations, the Floodplain Administrator’s duties and responsibilities are outlined in Section 3.2 which includes enforcing the floodplain regulations. The Floodplain Administrator also conducts monitoring activities on a regular basis and provides community assistance such as educating owners on development regulations for floodplains, development permit requirements, why regulations are required for floodplains, the importance of flood insurance and requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).



3.3.5 Severe Summer Weather and Extreme Heat

Ohio is located in a region of the United States that experiences extreme cold during the winter months and extreme heat during the summer months. According to the Ohio EMA, the state has seen a reduced average of annual precipitation events over the past 50 years, but an increasing average of heavy and/or severe precipitation events. This could lead to longer dry spells and more disastrous and threatening episodes of severe summer weather. The DMPG felt compelled to prepare for the consequences of ever-increasing severe summer weather as it threatens property, crops and even human life. This hazard was ranked 5th highest in regards to its potential impact on Delaware County.

HAZARD PROFILE

Severe summer weather can vary in its inclusion of thunderstorms, high wind, lightning, hailstorms, and extreme heat. All of these are generally localized in a small geographic region (with the exception of extreme heat which spans across a larger region) although they are typically large enough to affect half or more of the county. Events included are between April-September months.

According to the National Weather Service, a thunderstorm is classified as severe if the wind gusts are greater than 50 knots or 58 mph, if there is hail with a ¾ inch or greater diameter, or if the storm produces a tornado. A typical thunderstorm is 15 miles in diameter, lasts for approximately 20-30 minutes and usually occurs at the forefront of an incoming cold front. Strong straight-line winds can cause severe damage to property, especially if winds are strong enough to topple trees and power lines.

A key component of thunderstorms is lightning which is a rapid atmospheric discharge of electricity. It tends to strike tall, conductible objects such as trees, utility lines, buildings, and even humans. Lightning strikes are among the most dangerous weather conditions as they cause more deaths each year than tornadoes or hurricanes.

Extreme or excessive heat is classified as uncharacteristically high temperatures within a region and can come in the form of a “heat wave” which is an extended period of time under these conditions. It is a particularly threatening hazard because evaporation is slowed and the human body requires more effort to maintain a normal body temperature. Dangerous levels are measured and categorized using the NOAA’s National Weather Service Heat Index which can be seen in the NOAA chart below (Figure 19). Stagnant air conditions, poor air quality and high humidity often exacerbate the effects of extreme heat on the local population and the environment.

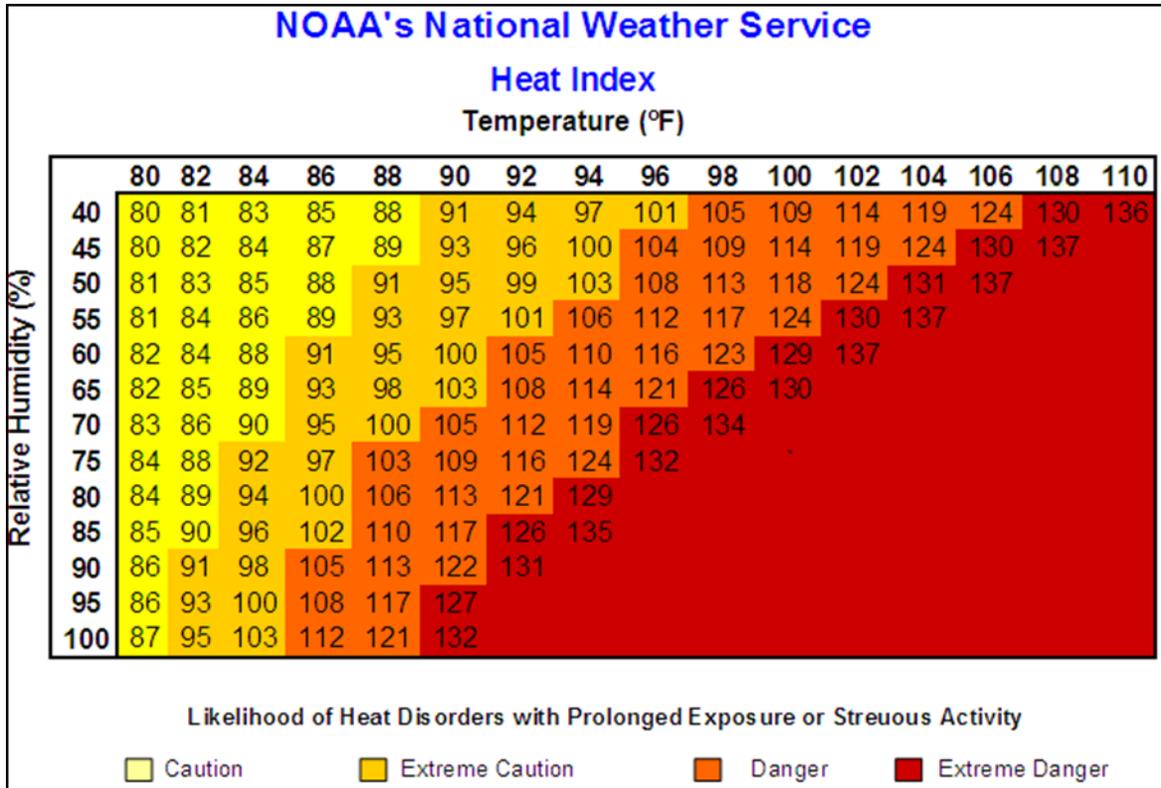


Figure 19: NOAA's National Weather Service Heat Index. Chart shows the likelihood of a heat disorder occurring with prolonged exposure. The Heat Index is a measure of how hot it really feels when relative humidity is factored in with the actual air temperature. Source: NOAA/NWS. 2014.

HAZARD HISTORY

Historical events of severe summer weather in Delaware County were found by compiling data from the NCEM Storm Events Database and various local officials. Events that included excessive heat, lightning, wind, thunderstorm, hail, and heat were found between January 1st, 1960 and August 31st, 2018. Those that occurred April 1st through September 30th in any given year were included in the final count as they could be considered summer events. 256 incidents of severe summer weather and 0 periods of excessive heat were found during the aforementioned data period. Due to the large number of occurrences, only the most severe and recent incidents are described below:

2008- In September of 2008, the remnants of Hurricane Ike reached Ohio and the deep inland of the United States as winds reached 78 mph uprooting trees, damaging homes, and bringing down several power lines and poles. About 2.6 million customers across Ohio lost power.

2010- On September 16th, 2010 a scattered line of storms developed in an area of strong deep shear, damaging trees and roofs by thunderstorm winds. One woman was injured from a tree falling on her home by Alum Creek Reservoir (Orange Township). There was an estimated \$40,000 dollars lost in property damages.



2011- On June 4th, 2011 thunderstorms developed on a lake breeze pushing ahead of a cold front, resulted in damaging winds and hail. Trees were torn down, a barn roof was blown off and wood was driven into the siding of a house. The storm resulted in approximately \$15,000 dollars in property damages.

2012- On Jun 29th, 2012 Delaware County and most of Central Ohio experienced a derecho, or a widespread, long-lived windstorm, that produced highly damaging straight-line winds. Over 300,000 people in the area lost power and some went without it for almost 10 days. Additionally, the Concord Township Fire Station sustained severe damage to its roof.

2014- On April 29th, 2014 a thunderstorm developed along and south of a warm front. Some of the storms during this time had the potential to become severe. The main threats from these storms were damaging winds and sub-severe hail. Property damages from the storm resulted in approximately \$25,000 dollars.

2017- On April 5th, 2017 showers and thunderstorms developed ahead of a strengthening surface low which moved from the Middle Mississippi Valley into Northwest Ohio. The damage included a piece of aluminum siding being pulled from a house façade, a boat on a trailer was pushed across the yard damaging a couple of cars, and numerous trees were reported knocked down. The property damages from the storm resulted in approximately \$10,000 dollars.

2017- On July 22nd, 2017 thunderstorms associated with an upper-level disturbance moved across the Delaware County area during the morning hours. The storms produced damaging winds and localized flash flooding. The storms resulted in approximately \$18,000 dollars in property damages, several trees, and power poles being downed, and 3 people injured. A camper trailer was overturned at Delaware State Park and three people were injured when a tree fell onto a tent of campers. A semi-truck trailer was also blown over on US Route 23 South of State Route 229 due to the wind severity.

LOCATION, EXTENT, AND PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

To determine the probability of future occurrences of severe summer weather within Delaware County, historical events and updated NCDC climate maps were used. Thunderstorms, heavy precipitation and winds, and extreme heat are all county-wide events that tend to span across a broad region. In comparison to other areas of the United States, Delaware County and the Central Ohio region sees an annual mean total precipitation of 30-40 inches per year with an average annual number of days of measurable precipitation ranging from 105.5-120.4 days, with both measurements located in the medium to medium-high spectrum of national figures. See the maps below illustrating these numbers respectively.

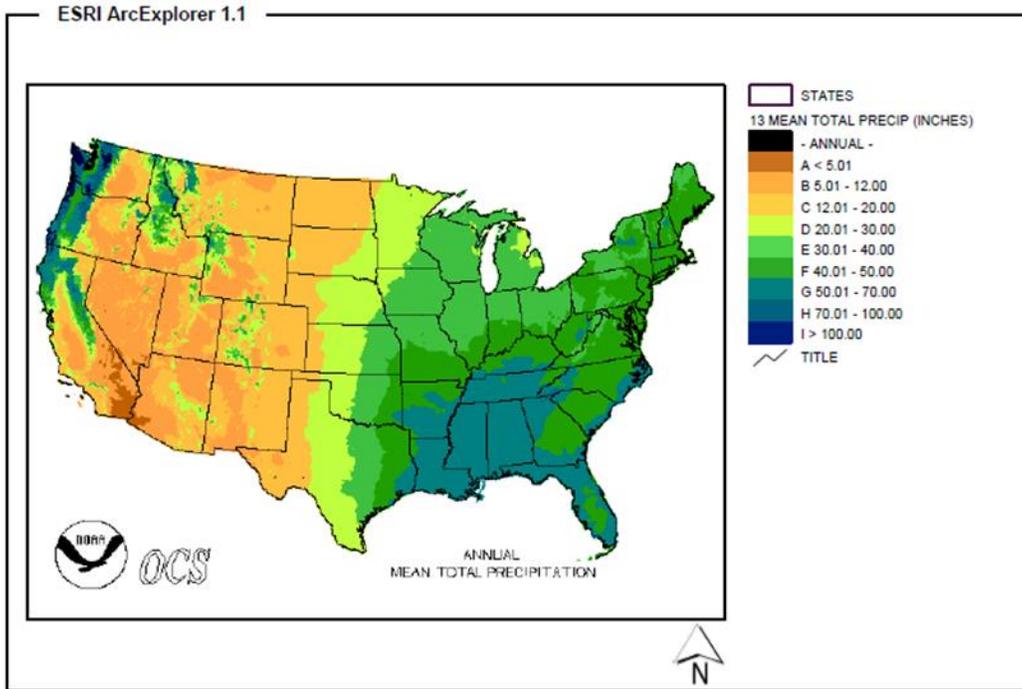


Figure 20: Annual Mean Total Precipitation. Shows annual total precipitation in inches across the contiguous United States. Source: NOAA, 2014.

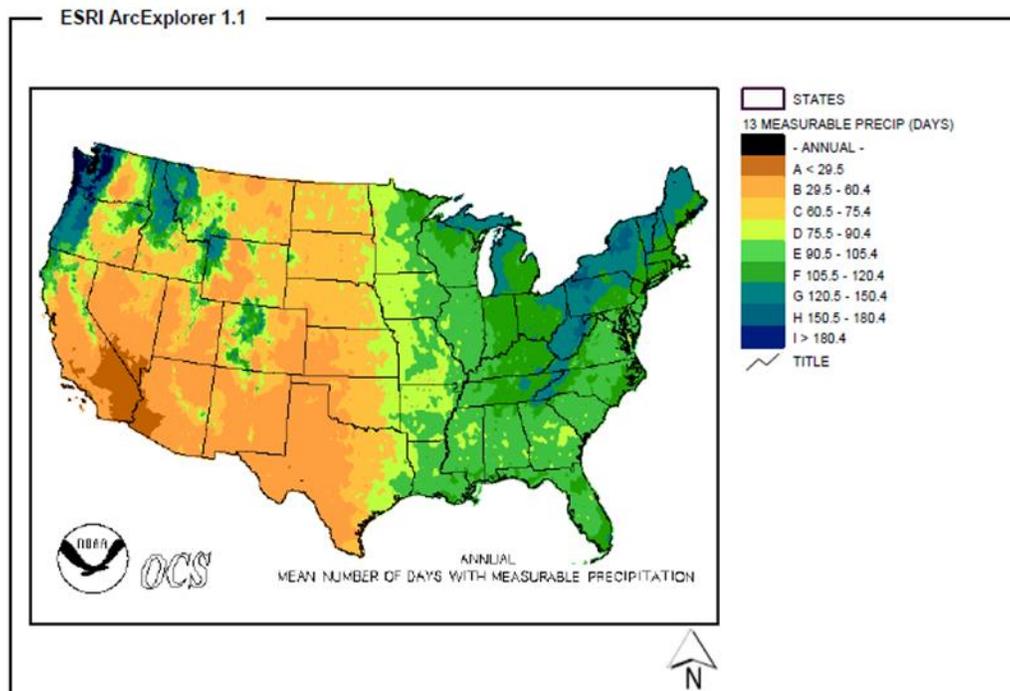


Figure 21: Annual Mean Number of Days with Measureable Precipitation. Shows the number of days that a location received measurable precipitation across the contiguous United States. Source: NOAA, 2014.

Temperature and humidity are the two most important factors in the level of danger that extreme heat threatens Delaware County. The County experiences medium to medium-high levels of annual mean extreme maximum temperature between 91.1 and 100.0 degrees as can be seen in figure below (Figure 22). Delaware also sees a medium-high level of average relative humidity between 66% and 75% as can be seen in the figure below (Figure 23).

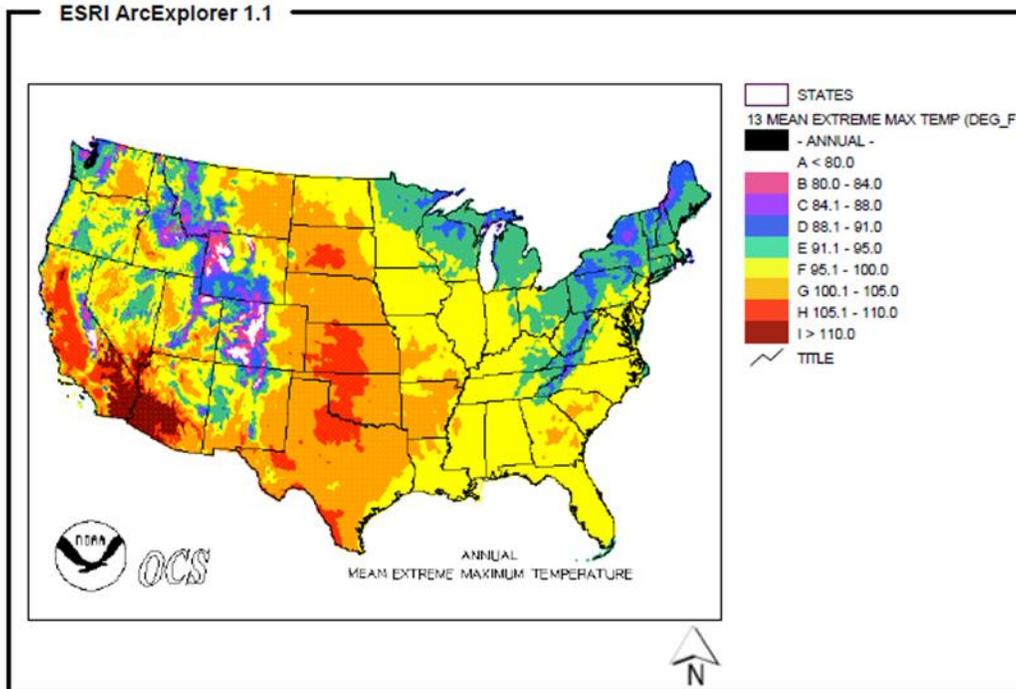


Figure 22: Annual Mean Extreme Max. Temperature. Shows annual extreme heat temperatures in degrees across the contiguous United States. Source: NOAA. 2014.

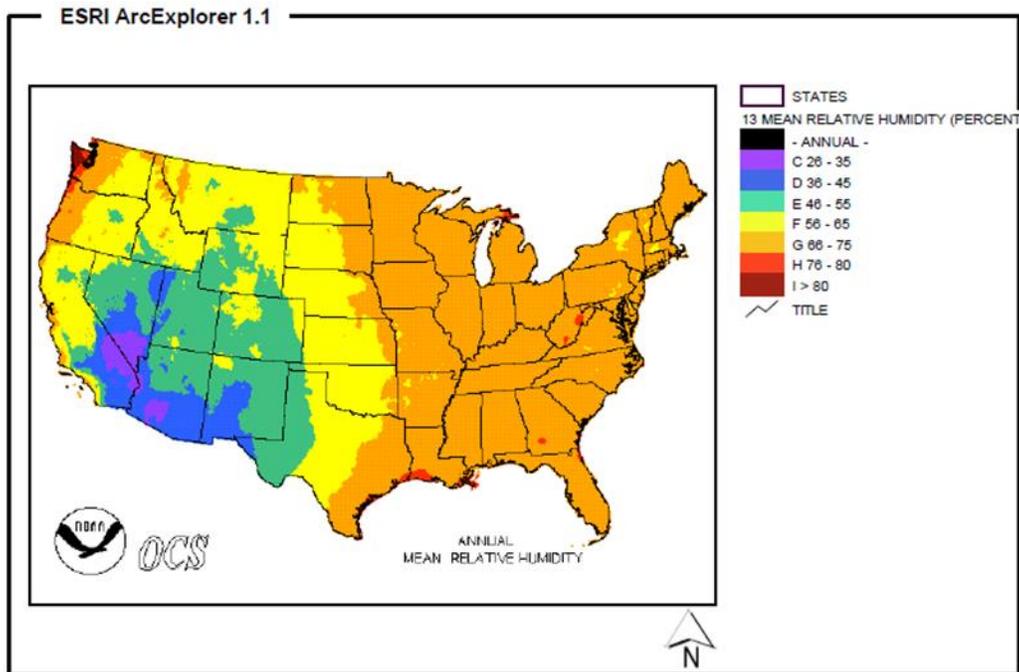


Figure 23: Annual Mean Relative Humidity. Shows the annual relative humidity in percent experienced in the contiguous United States. Source: NOAA. 2014.



According to data collected from the NCDC storm events database, since 1963, there have been 256 counts of severe summer weather that included one or more of the following: excessive heat, summer storm, thunderstorm wind, high wind, lightning, or hail. Although the annual number of severe summer weather events has fluctuated since the start of data collection in 1963, an estimated probability of annual occurrence of a severe summer weather event can be deduced by averaging the number of occurrences with the data collection period. Thus, it was determined that there is an average of 4.6 severe summer storms per year (or 256 / 56 years).

RISK ASSESSMENT

Although other state and local mitigation plans have attempted to identify determining factors that might make certain structures more vulnerable than others, the DMPG decided that because severe summer weather can be a county-wide event and the variances in structures are not significant enough to constitute different vulnerabilities. Thus, all structures within the county were deemed equally vulnerable, including critical facilities and those that are publicly owned.

THREAT ANALYSIS

Severe summer weather can consist of excessive heat, high winds, heavy rain, lightning, thunderstorms, or hail and it is likely that Delaware County will continue to experience any combination of these conditions in the future. According to the NCDC storm events database which contains storm data since January 1, 1950, thunderstorm winds are the greatest threat to life and property in Delaware County. Between September of 1963 and May of 2018, Delaware County experienced 256 severe summer weather events over a total of 178 days incurring a total of over \$85,313,000 in property damages. The average amount of damages based off all past events is around \$333,000 (85,313,000 / 256), but it is important to note that the majority of events result in \$0 dollars of property damage and the most common amount of property damage for those events that cause severe damage is \$5000. We can expect to see an average of 4.6 severe summer weather events occurring per year based on past event frequency.

As such events can be anywhere from minor to catastrophic in regards to public safety and property damage, it is difficult to predict the precise consequences and geographic extent of the next highly severe summer weather event, but the tropical storm Hurricane Ike in 2008 and the “derecho” incident that occurred during the composition of the previous plan suggests that a highly severe summer weather event could potentially produce millions of dollars of property damage. In contrast, extreme heat poses little to no substantive threat to property; however extreme heat combined with low levels of participation can contribute to drought conditions and potentially cause an indeterminate amount of crop damages.

As a naturally occurring hazard, there is little concern for significant environmental damages as a result of severe summer weather. Yet, there are potential economic consequences should a severe summer weather result in a power outage as it did during the “derecho” in which some residences and businesses were left without power for 10 days. It is likely that the impact on



businesses and the economy would only last for a short period during and immediately after the event and would probably not incur long-term consequences to individual entities or the economy as a whole.

3.3.6 Severe Winter Weather

Unlike some areas of the country, Ohio residents and local governments are quite accustomed to and prepared for instances of severe winter weather as it is common within the County and across the state during winter months. Yet, occasional blizzard and extreme winter events can make conditions dangerous and disruptive. Ice is especially dangerous to motorists and pedestrians when it accumulates on bridges, roads, and walkways. It can also affect poles, lines, electrical wires and communication towers which can affect power and telecommunications for days. This hazard was ranked 2nd highest in regards to its potential impact on Delaware County.

HAZARD PROFILE

Severe winter weather can be characterized by blizzards, cold wind/chill, extreme cold/wind, frost freeze, heavy snow, ice storms, winter storms and winter weather with freezing temperatures and heavy precipitation that can occur across a large region. A blizzard is categorized as sustained wind or frequent gusts of 35 mph or greater and considerable falling and/or blowing of snow reducing visibility to less than ¼ mile over a period of 3 hours or longer. Freezing rain or drizzle is a form of precipitation that falls as a liquid but freezes into glaze or rime upon contact with the cold ground or surface structures. Sleet is defined as pellets of ice composed of frozen or mostly frozen raindrops.

Wind chill is another dangerous aspect of winter storms as it accelerates heat loss from exposed skin contributing to frostbite. Although there are no specific rules to determine when the wind chill is dangerous, it is generally accepted that -20 degrees and below is highly likely to be dangerous. See the chart below for the NOAA's National Weather Service wind chill chart that illustrates the most dangerous times.

Winter storms are one of the most challenging forms of emergencies as they may include blizzards, communications system failures, electrical storms, hail, high winds, ice, power outages, road closures, sleet, snow, and transportation accidents that pose risks to buildings, collections, and people. On average the United States has roughly four catastrophic winter storms annually with storms occurring most commonly in the northeastern United States. Over the last century or so as many as nine major winter storms have occurred during a single bad year. Recent studies indicate that total winter storm losses during the last fifty years or so have totaled over \$35.2 billion with an average death rate of 35 annually due to winter storms.

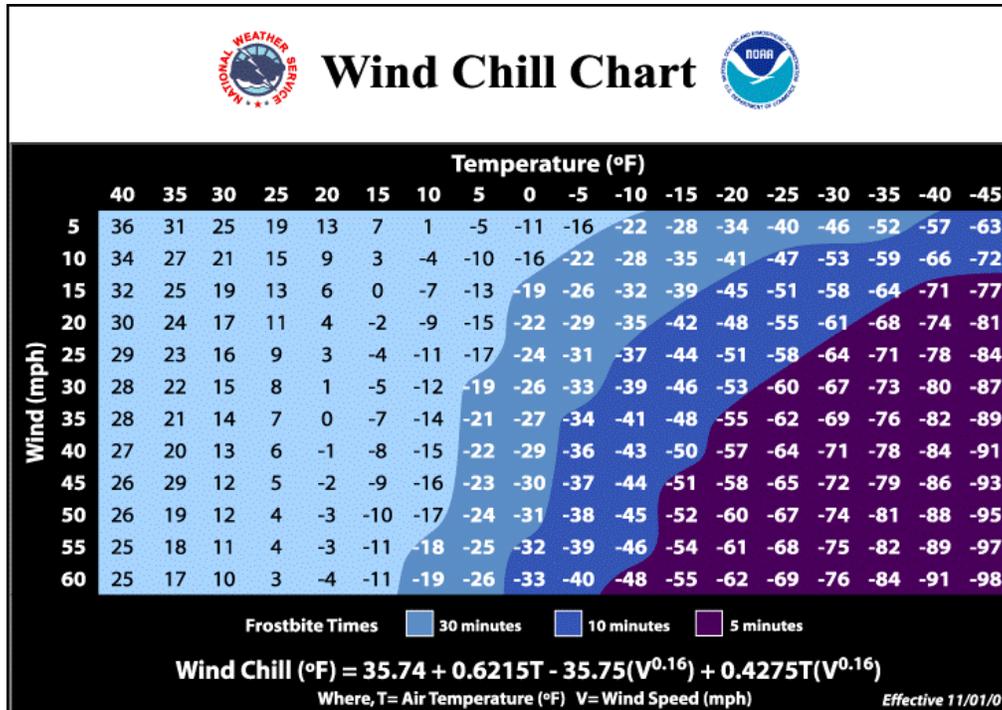


Figure 24: NOAA's National Weather Service Wind Chill Chart. The NWS Wind Chill Temperature (WCT) index uses advances in science, technology, and computer modeling to provide an accurate, understandable, and useful formula for calculating the dangers from winter winds and freezing temperatures. Source: NOAA/NWS. 2001.

HAZARD HISTORY

According to the NCDC Storm events database which contains data about climactic events occurring since 1950, Delaware County did not experience any blizzards or instances of extreme cold/wind chill, but there were winter storms, winter weather, cold/wind chill, ice storms, frost/freeze, hail, high wind and instances of heavy snow. Those events that occurred November 1st through March 30th in any given year were included in the final count as they could be considered winter events. Due to the large number of occurrences, only the most severe incidents are described below:

2007- On February 13th, 2007 the county experienced blizzard snow and ice along with a mixture of other winter weather conditions. Eight inches of snow was reported at the county garage while ice pellets cut higher snowfall totals. Power outages resulted and icing brought down several trees and power-lines.

2007- On December 5th, 2007 the county experienced heavy snow reaching 3.5 to 4 inches in southern parts of county.

2007- On December 15th-16, the county experienced heavy snow with 6 inches of snow as it spread across western Ohio at a rate of nearly an inch per hour.

2008- On March 7th-8th, the county experienced 30 to 40 mph winds and blizzard-like conditions with a total of 13.5 inches in snow measured in Delaware County.



2009- On January 10th, 2009 the county experienced an ice storm with a prolonged period of freezing rain occurring across the I-70 corridor. A quarter of an inch of ice was measured in Sunbury.

2009- On January 14th, 2009 the county experienced heavy snow of about 4.5 inches.

2009- On January 28th, 2009 the county experienced significant snowfall with rates reaching two inches per hour along the I-71 corridor. A quarter inch of ice was measured in Delaware County along with 3 inches of snow and sleet.

2010- On February 5th-6th, 2010 the county experienced a wintry mix that transitioned to all snow resulting in 8 inches measured by a county spotter.

2010- On February 15th-16th the county saw heavy snow across the region, especially along the I-71 corridor. There was 5.5 to 7 inches of snow measured throughout the county.

2011- On February 1st, 2011 the county experienced an ice storm with snow and sleet which transitioned into freezing rain. Three-quarters of an inch of ice was measured in Delaware along with several inches of sleet accumulation. This resulted in approximately a quarter million power outages and 4 indirect injuries including two people who were taken to hospital for carbon monoxide poisoning.

2012- On December 26th, 2012 the county reported 6 inches of snow on the west side of Delaware. Heavy snow and strong winds combined to create near blizzard conditions over portions of Ohio beginning Christmas night and continuing into Wednesday the 26th.

2013- On March 5th, 2013 the Powell area had around 7.5 inches of snowfall. Low pressure tracked throughout Kentucky towards southeast Ohio and brought a round of winter weather to much of the region.

2014- On February 4th, 2014 Delaware County received 4 to 5 inches of snow, with an estimated six inches along the southern border with Franklin County. A fast-moving winter storm moved across the Ohio Valley. Locations across northern Kentucky and southern Ohio started with heavy snow and transitioned to sleet and freezing rain. Significant ice accumulations caused tree damage and power outages to 5-10,000 people. Further north, snow mixed briefly with sleet, before changing to freezing rain as precipitation tapered off. The resulting 5 to 10 inches of snow and sleet accumulation in west-central and central Ohio. This storm brought widespread travel impacts with many schools and businesses being closed on Wednesday, February 5th.

2015- On February 21st, 2015 Sunbury experienced 7 inches of snowfall. A spotter east of Westerville measured 5.3 inches. Southerly flow behind a departing arctic front pulled a significant amount of moisture over the Ohio Valley Friday night, February 20th into Saturday the 21st. As the low-level jet encountered a mid-level disturbance, snowfall rates of 1 to 2 inches per hour were noted over much of the region.

2016- On January 13th, 2016 the county experienced around 2 inches in Delaware. A mesoscale band of snow brought 5 inches of snow or more which fell in a very narrow band though Ohio.

2018- On January 12th, 2018 the county experienced 5.5 inches of snow 3 miles northwest of Dublin. Another 5 miles west of Hartford 3.9 inches of snow was measured, while an observer near Galena measured 3.8 inches. The ODOT county garage in Delaware measured 3 inches of snow.

LOCATION, EXTENT, AND PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Since winter weather is typically a regional occurrence, it is most often determined that the County experiences the same level of vulnerability to severe winter weather. Within a broader scope, though, Ohio and Delaware County exist within a region of the United States that experiences an annual mean total snowfall between 12.1 and 36.0 inches each year, which are medium-high values on the national spectrum as can be seen in the map below (Figure 25).

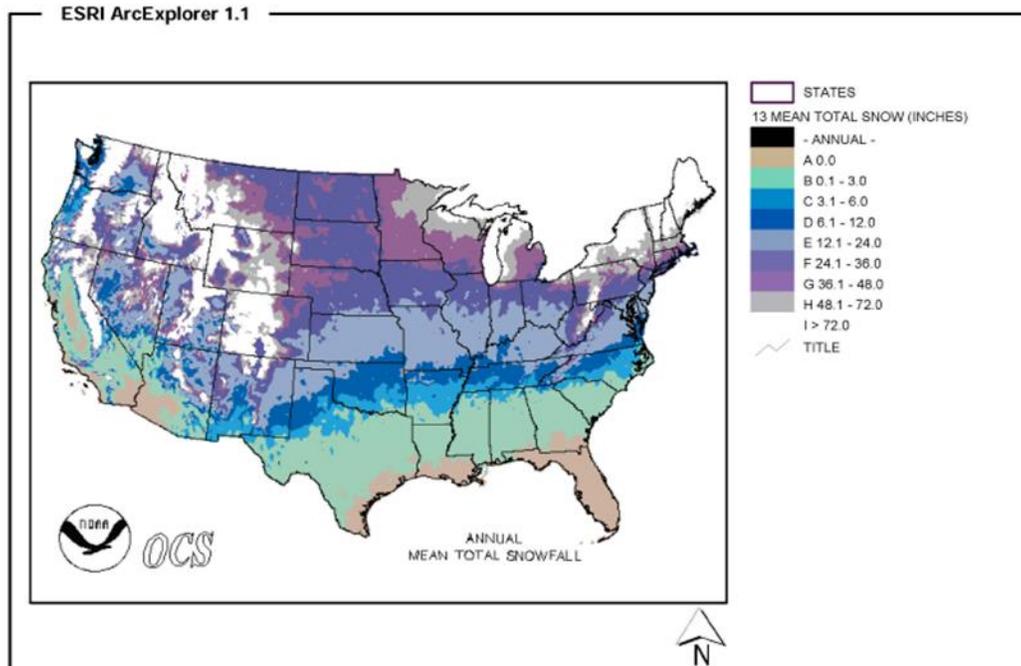


Figure 25: Annual Mean Total Snowfall. Shows annual total snowfall in inches across the contiguous United States. Source: NOAA. 2014.

The NOAA map below illustrates that Ohio as a whole as a 95%+ probability of experiencing measurable snowfall each year (Figure 26). By looking at the hazard history in the previous section, it can be estimated that there is a high likelihood that severe winter weather it will affect the Delaware County area. Every winter season has a probably average rate of approximately 1.5 severe winter events and 3.8 winter events occurring per year.

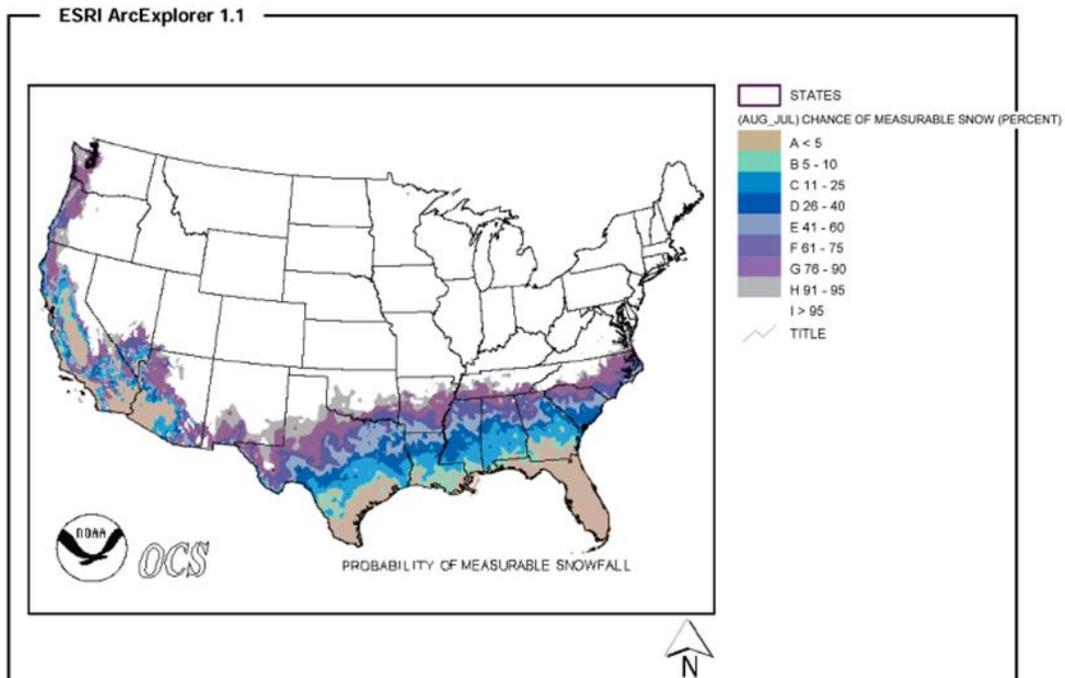


Figure 26: Probability of Measureable Snowfall. Shows chance of measurable snowfall occurring in percent across the contiguous United States. Source: NOAA. 2014.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Winter weather occasionally incurs property damage and crop damage but appears to affect humans more than the structural environment. There have been 8 recorded winter weather events that have caused property damage and 1 event that caused crop damage according to the NOAA Storm Events Database between 1991 and present-day; totaling 606,000 dollars of damage. There have not been any recent property or crop damages recorded since the last update of this plan. Although other state and local mitigation plans have attempted to identify determining factors that might make certain structures more vulnerable than others, the DMPG decided that because severe winter weather is a countywide event and the variances in structures are not significant enough to constitute different vulnerabilities, then all structures within the county are equally vulnerable, including critical facilities and those that are publicly owned.

THREAT ANALYSIS

Like severe summer weather, severe winter weather can occur as any combination of several different conditions and it can occur at a mild to catastrophic magnitude. The two most threatening situations that have occurred in the county and will most likely happen again in the future are a severe ice storm or heavy snow conditions. Both are dangerous to people, property and the economy, although Delaware County is more accustomed to and prepared for winter weather than other regions of the country.

Should the county encounter a severe ice storm as it did in 2007 and 2011, there is an elevated risk of injury or death from slippery road conditions. It is also not uncommon that property can



be damaged from heavily iced tree limbs or power lines; although it is likely that such damage would be limited to a few thousand dollars. Such storms can also cause power outages which disrupt law enforcement, public safety, and business operations and can be unfavorable to the local economy throughout the duration of the icy conditions. Blizzard conditions can also lead to such consequences as heavy snow and resulting snow alerts can keep people in their homes harming local business and potentially causing injuries and death. As severe winter weather is a naturally occurring hazard, there is little concern over the effect in the environment.

3.3.7 Tornado

Tornadoes have the ability to incur large amounts of property damage, injuries and/or deaths. They are difficult and unpredictable in their pathways and occurrences. Tornadoes can occur at any time and during any month of the year. The unpredictability of tornadoes makes them one of Ohio's most dangerous hazards. Their extreme winds are violently destructive when they touch down in the region's developed and populated areas. Current estimates place the maximum expected velocity at about 318 miles per hour. A wind velocity of 200 miles per hour will result in a wind pressure of 102.4 pounds per square foot of surface area—a load that exceeds the tolerance limits of most buildings. The U.S. topography drives collisions of dry wind from the Rockies and warm low-level, moist air from the Gulf of Mexico to create much of the tornadoes in the Midwest, often referred to as Tornado Alley. Considering these factors, it is easy to understand why tornadoes can be so devastating for the communities they hit.

Tornadoes are nature's most violent windstorms – even weak ones can cause significant damage and fatalities. A tornado is defined as a rotating column of air, in contact with the surface, pendant from a cumuliform cloud, and often visible as a funnel cloud and/or circulating debris/dust at the ground. According to the National Climatic Data Center, 11 tornadic events were reported in Delaware County from 1929 through 2017, all of which were rated F2 (or EF2) and under. This hazard was ranked No. 1 out of 13 for most plausible impactful hazards to occur in Delaware County.

HAZARD PROFILE

Tornadoes are produced from energy released during a thunderstorm, but account for only a tiny fraction of the overall energy generated by a thunderstorm. What makes them particularly dangerous is that the energy is concentrated in a small area, perhaps only a hundred yards across. Not all tornadoes are the same, of course, and science does not yet completely understand how a portion of a thunderstorm's energy becomes focused into something as small as a tornado.

Tornadoes occur whenever and wherever conditions are right, but they are most common in the central plains of North America, east of the Rocky Mountains and west of the Appalachian Mountains. They occur primarily during the spring and summer – the tornado season comes early in the south and later in the north according to seasonal changes in relation to latitude – usually during the late afternoon and early evening. They have been known to occur in every state in the United States and every continent on the earth, any day of the year, and at any hour.

The damaging strong winds generated from tornadoes can reach above 300 miles per hour in the most violent tornadoes, causing automobiles to become airborne, rip ordinary homes to shreds, and turn broken glass and other debris into lethal missiles. The biggest threat to living creatures (including humans) during tornadoes is flying debris and the risk of being tossed about in the wind.



Tornadoes are classified according to the Enhanced Fujita tornado intensity scale. The Enhanced Fujita Scale ranges from low-intensity EF0 with effective wind speeds of 65 to 85 miles per hour, to EF5 tornadoes with effective wind speeds of over 200 miles per hour. The Enhanced Fujita intensity scale is included in table below.

Table 18: Enhanced Fujita Scale. Shows the ratings of tornadoes and the details associated with their damages. Source: NOAA

Enhanced Fujita Scale			
Rating	Description	Wind Speed	Damages to Expect
EF0	Gale tornado	65-85 mph	Light Damage: Some damage to chimneys; break branches off trees; push over shallow rooted trees; damage to signboards
EF1	Moderate tornado	86-110 mph	Moderate Damage: Surface peeled off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos pushed off roads
EF2	Significant tornado	111-135 mph	Considerable Damage: Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars pushed over; large trees snapped or uprooted; light object missiles generated.
EF3	Severe tornado	136-165 mph	Severe Damage: Roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted; cars lifted off ground and thrown
EF4	Devastating tornado	166-200 mph	Devastating Damage: Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown off some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated
EF5	Incredible tornado	> 200 mph	Incredible Damage: Strong frame houses lifted off foundations and carried considerable distance



HAZARD HISTORY

Although Delaware County and its encompassing jurisdictions do not experience tornadoes as frequently as other regions of the Midwest, the potential devastation suggests the need for consideration within this Plan. All recorded tornado incidents in Delaware County are listed below and shown in Figure 27.

1929- On May 14th, 1929 the county experienced an F2 tornado at 3:00 pm. The tornadoes path length was 1 mile long and 100 yards wide. It reportedly moved northeast and hit a home 1 mile north of Radnor causing the roof and walls of a brick home to be destroyed. There were no injuries or fatalities. The exact location of this tornado was not documented. The representation of this tornado on the Tornado Paths Maps is only a speculation of the location based on the written description recorded.

1965- On April 11th, 1965 the county experienced an F2 tornado at 10:30 pm reaching across the northern part of county across the top of the Delaware Lake (12.3 miles) resulting in 4 fatalities and 62 injuries. It has been nicknamed the “Palm Sunday tornado”.

1973- On May 8th, 1973 the county experienced an F2 at 1:10 pm touching down in the Dublin Ohio area and then traveled Northeast through the Powell area and what is now the Lewis Center area. It also hit the Alum Creek State Park in its path with a length of 17.3 miles.

1974- On April 4th, 1974 the county experienced an F2 tornado which appeared to be a part of the Super Outbreak of 1973. The tornado caused damage to a mobile home park in the extreme southeastern corner of Delaware County and also affected Madison and Franklin counties.

1978- On April 19th, 1978 the county experienced an F1 tornado at 6:00 pm touching outside the southwestern portion of the county then stretching across Shawnee Hills and into Powell with a length of 6.8 miles.

1997- On August 17th, 1997 the county experienced an F0 at 12:15 pm in the southeastern portion of the county in a mostly rural area. The tornado made a brief touchdown damaging numerous trees, destroying a barn, damaged 2 homes, and carried away a swing set.

2000- On Sep 20th, 2000 the county experienced an F2 tornado in Harlem Township at 6:31 pm with 0 fatalities and 2 injuries. Two high tension power line towers were bent over and 14 houses were either damaged or destroyed.

2010- On Sep 16th, 2010 the county experienced an F0 tornado reaching in close proximity to the Hoover Reservoir at 2:38 pm. Trees were damaged along the path due to the tornado. In addition, a few shingles were torn off of a house. Based on the damage, wind speeds were estimated around 75 miles per hour.



2013- On June 12th, 2013 the county experienced an F0 tornado briefly touching down on the west side of Highway 257 southwest of Radnor at 12:15 am. This event lasted from the late evening hours of June 12 into the early morning hours of June 13. The tornado initially hit two barns, destroying one and heavily damaging another.

2014- On Feb. 21st, 2014 the county experienced an F0 tornado on the edge of a field along North Old State Road in Kilbourne at 12:54 am. Trees and a barn sustained significant damage as well as nearby utility pole and transformer causing lines to be down. The maximum estimated wind speed of this tornado as 85 miles per hour.

2016- On August 20th, 2016 the county experienced an F0 tornado in Delaware at 5:37 pm. The tornado initially touched down just south of the Buckeye Valley Middle School through Delaware Dam and ended at the Delaware State Park, with a length of 3.3 miles.

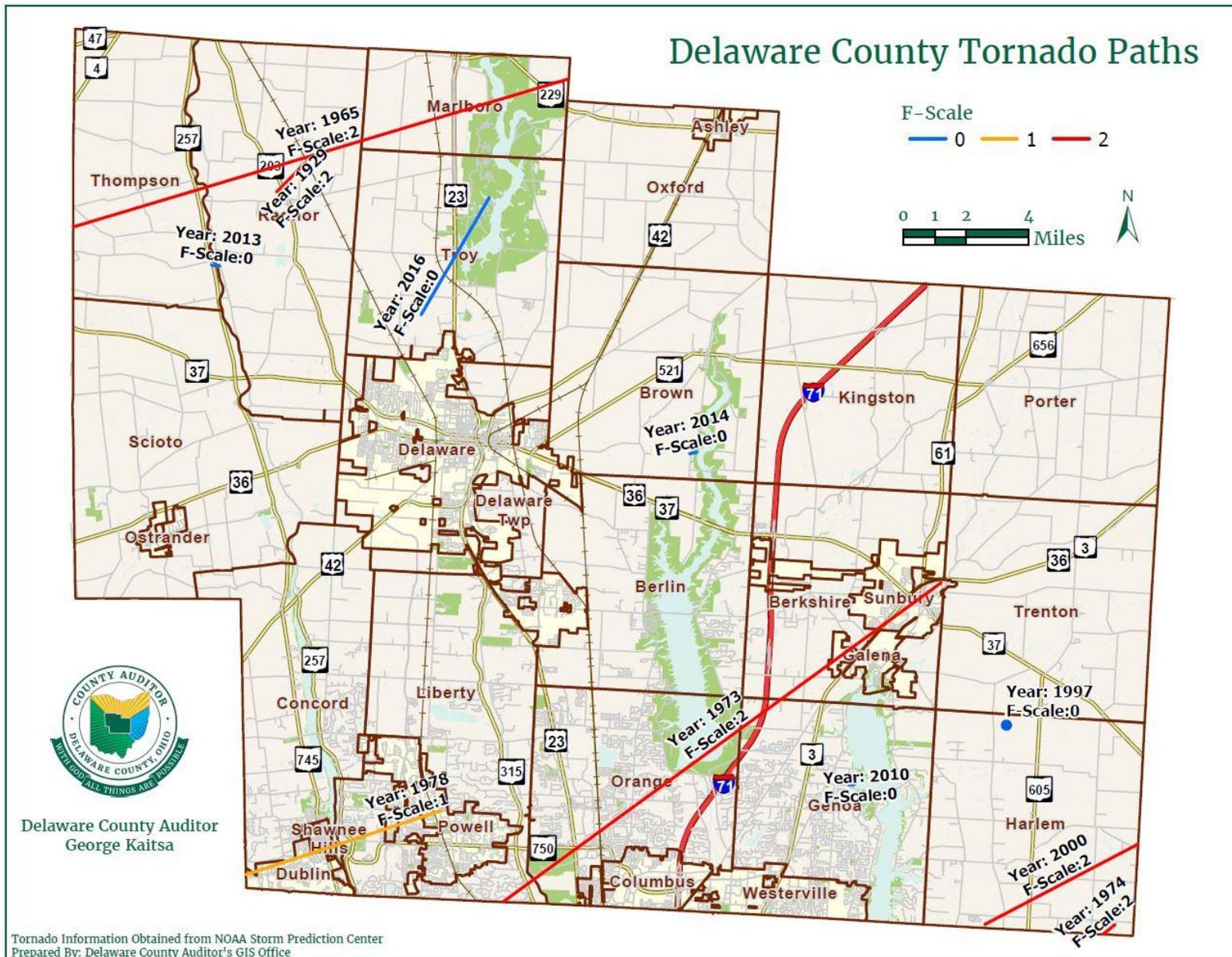


Figure 27: Delaware County Tornado Paths. Map displays all recorded tornadoes that occurred in Delaware County along with their F-scale rating and path effected. Prepared by: Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office. 2018.

Table 19: Tornadoes Located in Delaware County

Tornadoes Located in Delaware County								
Location	Date	Scale	Length / Width	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage (\$)	Crop Damage (\$)	Notes
Radnor	1929	F2	1 mi. / 100 yds.	0	0	N/A	0	Damage to one house not recorded. Not included in Probability Assessment.
Northern Part of County	1965	F2	12.3 mi. / 400 yds.	4	62	2.5 M	0	“Palm Sunday Tornado”
Powell through Alum Creek State Park	1973	F2	17.3 mi. / N/A	0	0	50. K - 500. K	0	Damages provided by (tornadohistorproject.com)
SE Harlem	1974	F2	~.5 mi. / ~90yds.	0	0	N/A	0	Length of tornado is estimated.
Shawnee Hills through Powell	1978	F1	6.8 mi. / 33 yds.	0	0	250. K	0	
Sunbury	1997	F0	.5 mi. / 100yds.	0	0	50. K	0	
Harlem	2000	F2	5 mi. / 100yds.	0	2	1. M	0	
Galena	2010	F0	.12 mi. / 100yds.	0	0	3.00 K	0	
Radnor	2013	F0	.21 mi. / 50yds.	0	0	200. K	5.00 K	
Kilbourne	2014	F0	.13 mi. / 80 yds.	0	0	100. K	0	
Delaware	2016	F0	3.3 mi. / 100yds.	0	0	20. K	0	
Total				4	64	~4.4 M	5.00 K	



LOCATION, EXTENT, AND PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Since tornadoes are highly unpredictable, it must be assumed that all areas of the county are vulnerable to a tornado. Since tornadoes can occur anywhere in the county, any future development will have to be made with this hazard in mind. Mobile home parks, campgrounds, or any other infrastructure without a secure foundation or basement will always be particularly more vulnerable. History has also shown that majority of tornadoes affecting Delaware County have either been in the early summer months (April, May) or the late summer months (August, September); although it is imperative that people remember a tornado can occur during any season. Since Delaware has seen ten registered tornadoes during 1950-2018, the DMPG estimates a probability of 10/68 years or a 15.0% that a tornado might occur within the county each year. While there are eleven tornadoes that are recorded as occurring in Delaware County throughout the plan, the tornado from 1929 was not included in the Probability Assessment due to spotty records of events pre-1950 provided by NOAA.

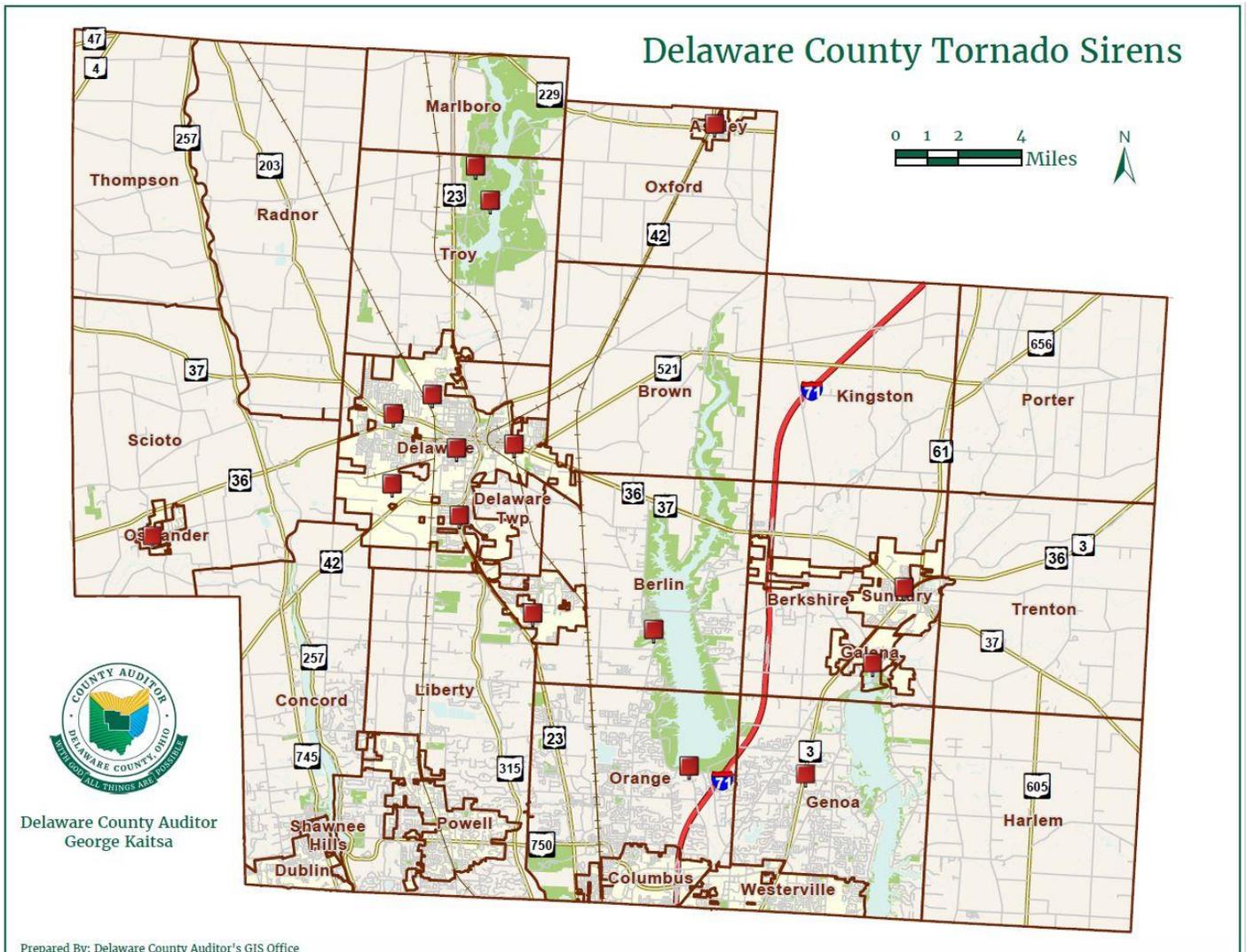


Figure 28: Delaware County Tornado Sirens. Map shows the locations of Delaware County's tornado sirens, represented by red squares. Prepared by: Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office. 2018.

Table 20: Structures Most Vulnerable (mobile homes) to Tornadoes. Shows the structures at risk and the economic damages associated for each jurisdiction in Delaware County.

STRUCTURES MOST VULNERABLE TO TORNADO										
	Structures at Risk					Damage in Dollars				
JURISDICTION	Residential	Non-Residential	Critical	Publicly Owned	Total	Residential	Non-Residential	Critical	Publicly Owned	Total
Delaware	281	N/A	N/A	N/A	281	\$2,541,734.92	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,541,734.92
Powell	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Galena	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Shawnee Hills	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	\$9045.32	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$9045.32
Ashley	111	N/A	N/A	N/A	111	\$1,004,030.52	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,004,030.52
Ostrander	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	\$36,181.28	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$36,181.28
Sunbury	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	881	N/A	N/A	N/A	881	\$7,968,926.92	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$7,968,926.92
TOTAL	1,278	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,278	\$11,559,918.96	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$11,559,918.96

Structures in Dublin, Westerville or Columbus that were also located within Delaware County were not included in these figures. Market improvement values were not able to be used for this hazard, instead an average sales price for mobile homes in the county was determined by the Delaware County Auditor's office and were utilized in the determine the damage in dollars. The average sales price used is 9045.32, which was found by determining the average sale price for a mobile home in the county during 2018, excluding those with a zero dollar sale. *The above figures only include mobile homes, they do not include year round or seasonal campgrounds. Figures represent all mobile homes located in Delaware County.

THREAT ANALYSIS

The worst tornado to hit Ohio was the Xenia tornado of 1974. On April 3rd, an EF5 tornado ripped directly through the town of Xenia, Ohio just outside of Dayton leading to 36 deaths and 1150 injuries. It was approximately 47 miles long and was 533 yards at its widest point. We decided to overlay a 500-yard wide path in a northeasterly direction across the southern portion of Delaware County signifying a devastating F5 tornado in the most densely populated area of the county (Figure 30). The results of the tornado would damage 6,503 structures in the county. It is important to note that there were 3 HAZMAT Sites, 67 Special Needs sites, and 1 Nursing Home that would be impacted by this event.

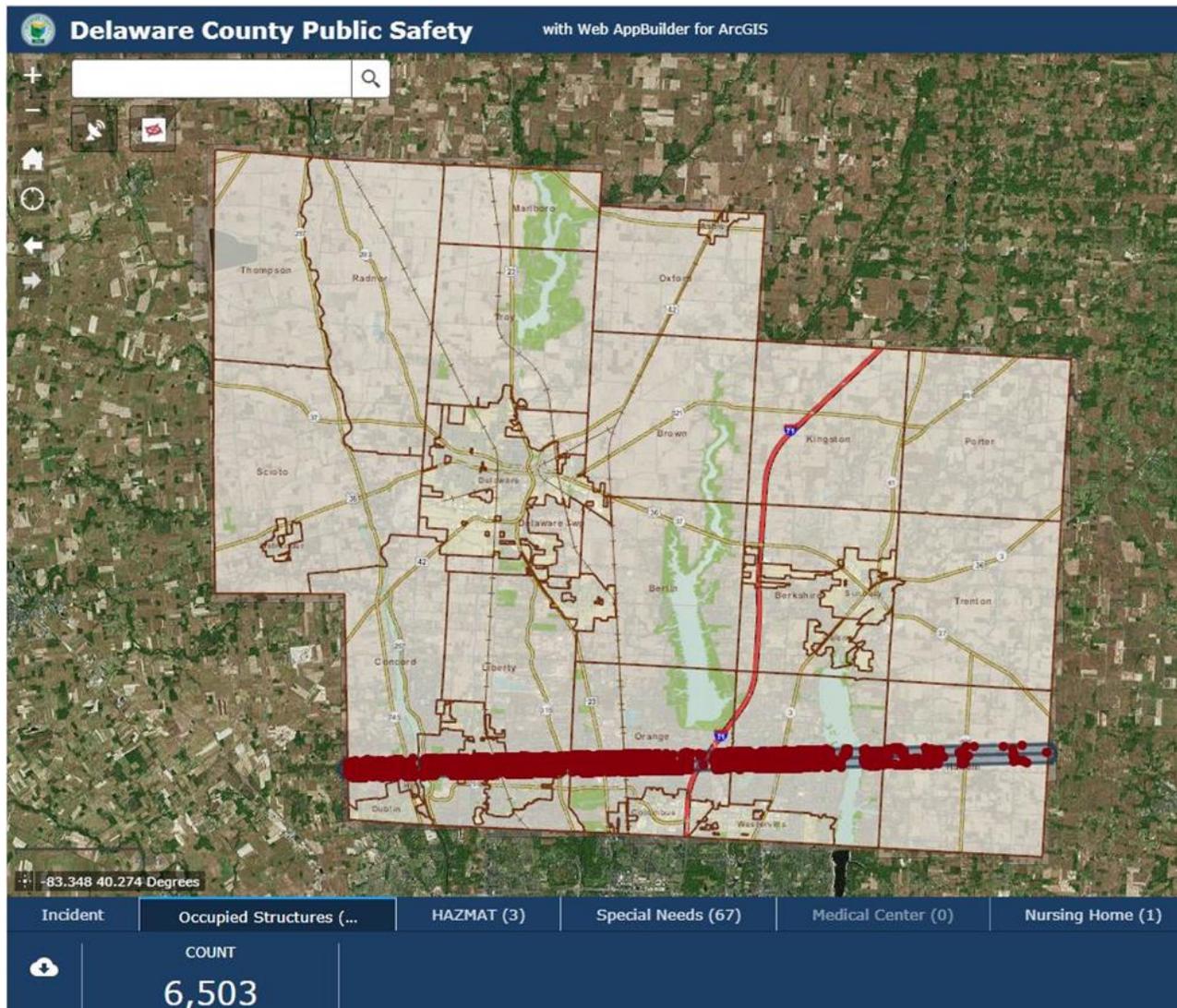


Figure 30: Estimated Path of a F5 Tornado in Delaware County. Displays what a potential F5 tornado could impact if it struck a densely populated section of the county. A total of 6,503 occupied structures could be damaged in its path. Created using: Delaware County's Public Safety Application. 2018.



Unlike many other natural hazards which result in minor to moderate damages, tornadoes can cause complete damage to properties that fall within their path. After running this model over the southern area of the county, it is estimated that such a tornado could result in millions of dollars in property damages. Xenia was completely devastated by the tornado of 1976, and it is highly likely that such a massive tornado would be detrimental to the local economy and local governments as they would be forced to designate their time and resources to recovery efforts. In regards to the environment, a tornado can do minor damage to a local ecosystem or potentially cause the release of hazardous materials from residences and non-residences which could potentially contaminate sites and water sources.



3.3.8 Civil Disturbance/Shooting/Small Bomb

Although Delaware County has not experienced a major civil disturbance, a public shooting, detonation of a small bomb, or public unrest, there have been several threats in the county. There have also been several towns across the United States that have unfortunately fallen victim to such an attack, drawing attention to the need for the County and its encompassing jurisdictions to consider the possibility and implications of this hazard. This hazard was ranked 11th highest in regards to its potential impact on Delaware County.

HAZARD PROFILE

Civil disturbance including, riots, public shooting, small bomb, or labor disputes, can disrupt civil order and require public safety support in their control or suppression. This hazard can affect the whole county, but would probably be limited to the larger cities and may occur at any time. A civil disturbance/event differs from terrorism in its motivation and its consequences. A civil disturbance is considered a violent form of public unrest whether conducted by one or many individuals such as a riot without concern for political gain. This may sometimes involve a threat or actual use of firearms or the detonation of a small bomb.

HAZARD HISTORY

Delaware County has had five recorded forms of civil disturbance in the county. It is important to note that these are only the documented incidents of civil disturbance, but there have been cases of threats that were undocumented and unrepresented in the plan. The events included below are both attack threats and attack events that did occur involving residents of the county.

2002- On August 20th, 2002 a Delaware County Employee at the Hayes building shot and killed another employee in the parking lot and turned the gun on himself. All County Buildings were put on lock-down till the scene secure. Both subjects were dead at the scene. Police Captain Pat Yankee advised the subjects knew each other and this was, no doubt, a planned event.

2010- On December 2nd, 2010 a Delaware County employee left a voicemail for the county's juvenile courthouse threatening to go to court with a gun and harm people. The building was secured and the employee was arrested shortly after and charged with inducing panic.

2012- On April 4th, 2012 in Lewis Center, located in southern Delaware County, the FBI investigated a bomb threat on Olentangy High School. Students were evacuated, but no arrests were made.

2017- On June 15th, 2017 two high school students in the Olentangy School district of Delaware County were charged with possession of bomb-making materials after an explosive device was found attached to a fire hydrant in a pond. Approximately 15 other improvised explosive devices, approximately 5 pounds of explosive powders and many other components of explosives and improvised explosive devices were found in the home of one of the students.



2018- On November 8th, 2018 the Hayes High School of Delaware County was closed due to a violent threat on the school. The Hayes High School student was charged with a felony count of inducing panic after threats he made caused officials to cancel classes. The threat was allegedly referring to a planned school shooting.

Some other events that occurred throughout the United States that provided the DMPG with historical instances which provided a basis for mitigation analysis and planning are listed below:

1927- Bath School disaster which was the deadliest mass murder in a school in U.S. history, killing 38 elementary school children, 2 teachers, 4 adults, and the bomber.

1999- Columbine High School Massacre, 12 students and 1 teacher were killed and 24 others were injured when two students entered into the high school shot several people before killing themselves at the sight.

2007- On April 16th, 2007 a school shooting took place on the Virginia Tech campus in which a student shot and killed 32 people while wounding 17 others before he committed suicide.

2012- On December 14th, 2012 a school shooting took place at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newton, Connecticut. The shooter killed 20 children and 6 adult faculty members before he committed suicide.

2017- On October 1st, 2017 a shooting took place at a concert in Las Vegas, Nevada. The assailant killed 58 people and injured almost 500, he was later found dead in a hotel room.

LOCATION, EXTENT, AND PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Although a civil disturbance could hypothetically occur anywhere, history has shown that critical facilities such as schools, hospitals, banks, and government buildings tend to result in the highest profile cases of civil disturbance. Areas that have a higher probability of events with large numbers of the public participating are most vulnerable to incidences. The geographic extent of such an attack would most likely be highly contained due to the nature of the act, but the actual magnitude could result in a number of deaths and injuries that might surpass those associated with natural hazards. Like many other man-made hazards, it is difficult to quantify the probability of such an event; although because by definition it is something that is only incited by deliberate human choice, it is less likely to occur.

Although these events are infrequent to Delaware County, protests or demonstrations linked to political movements, views, and racially charged events are a growing concern due to the increasing incidents in the United States. While these events on their own are not illegal there may be an added risk with this type of gathering.

RISK ASSESSMENT

The losses incurred by a civil disturbance are highly circumstantial and depend on the form of violence, the use of weaponry, the population present and other factors. If a small bomb is not



involved, then the risk to infrastructure is at a minimum and the majority of the consequences would be felt in injuries, loss of human health, and indirect economic consequences; however, should a small bomb be detonated, it would most likely place the building or area in which it exploded at risk. The structural losses would be highly circumstantial, but would most likely be isolated to a few numbers of buildings, if any were to be damaged.

In order to determine the number of structures and their value that are most vulnerable to a small bomb, parcel data from the auditor's office was utilized. Structures with a market improvement value greater than \$0 that was located in Delaware County but within the municipalities of Dublin, Columbus and Westerville were not included within the figures. Residential structures were not considered as it is highly unlikely they would be the target of a small bomb. Structures that were classified as motels, hotels, nursing homes, hospitals, shopping centers or a theater were considered vulnerable non-residential structures. Buildings owned by the U.S. Government, the state of Ohio, Delaware County, a local township or municipality were considered publicly owned. Structures apart of the Board of Education, a park district, a university, church, cemetery, or monument, were considered critical facilities (Figure 31 & 32).

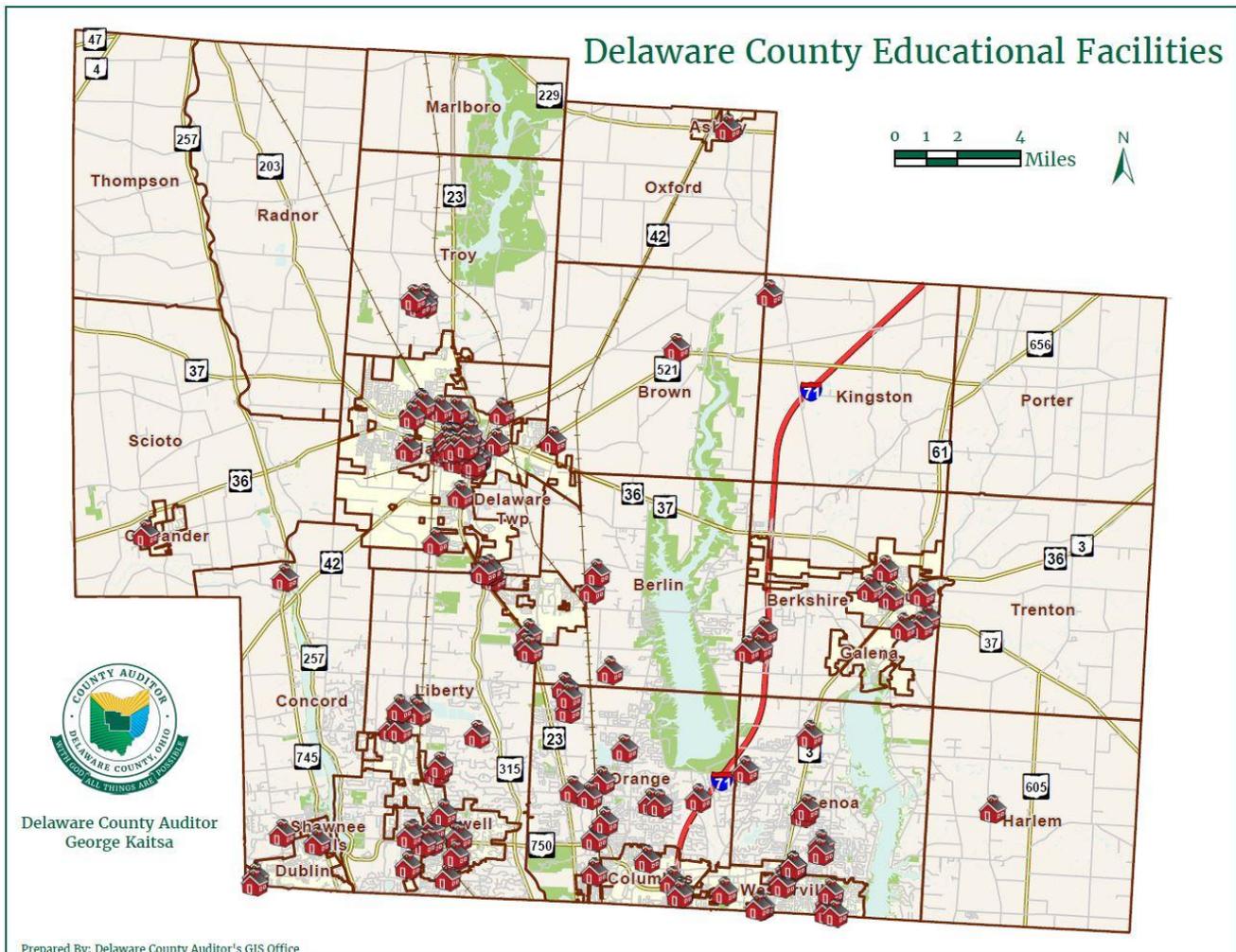
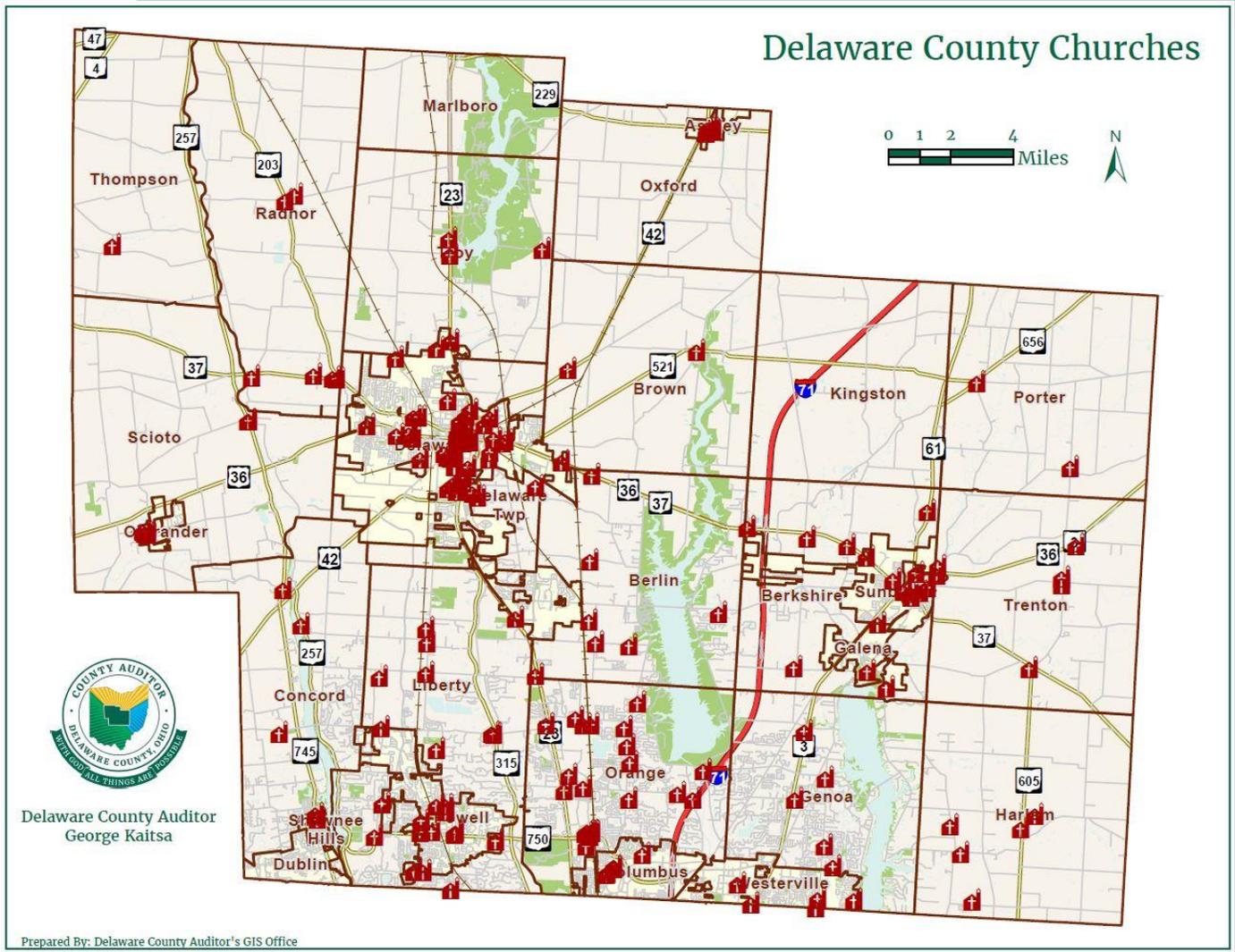


Figure 31: Educational Facilities in Delaware County. Map shows the locations of all educational facilities in Delaware County. Prepared by: Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office. 2018.



Delaware County Auditor
George Kaitisa

Prepared By: Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office

Figure 32: Churches in Delaware County. Map shows the locations of all churches located in Delaware County. Prepared by: Delaware County Auditor's Office. 2018.

Table 21: Structures Most Vulnerable to Small Bombs. Shows the structures at risk and the economic damages associated for each jurisdiction in Delaware County.

STRUCTURES MOST VULNERABLE TO SMALL BOMB										
	Structures at Risk					Damage in Dollars				
JURISDICTION	Residential	Non-Residential	Critical	Publicly Owned	Total	Residential	Non-Residential	Critical	Publicly Owned	Total
Delaware	N/A	71	254	72	397	N/A	\$18,474,300	\$159,999,000	\$34,796,400	\$213,269,700
Powell	N/A	16	12	21	49	N/A	\$27,164,200	\$16,098,900	\$1,748,800	\$45,011,900
Galena	N/A	N/A	1	11	12	N/A	N/A	\$171,900	\$207,700	\$379,600
Shawnee Hills	N/A	3	3	1	7	N/A	\$2,452,500	\$180,100	\$7,300	\$2,639,900
Ashley	N/A	N/A	11	5	16	N/A	N/A	\$789,300	\$392,400	\$1,181,700
Ostrander	N/A	N/A	10	9	19	N/A	N/A	\$2,485,800	\$414,800	\$2,900,600
Sunbury	N/A	5	25	45	75	N/A	\$6,021,200	\$48,671,000	\$2,643,900	\$57,336,100
Other	N/A	38	445	221	704	N/A	\$177,036,700	\$361,586,300	\$29,419,100	\$568,042,100
TOTAL	0	133	761	385	1,209	\$0	\$231,148,900	\$589,982,300	\$69,630,400	\$890,761,600

Structures in Dublin, Westerville or Columbus that were also located within Delaware County were not included in these figures. Market improvement values of Delaware County parcels provided by the Delaware County Auditor’s office were utilized in the determination of damage in dollars. Structures determined from 2018 Building Outlines provided by the Delaware County Auditor’s GIS Office. Note: Building Outlines include outbuildings and accessory structures.

3.3.9 Cyber-Attack or Ransomware

A cyber-attack is an intentional human-caused hazard that is a growing concern for all local government organizations. Cyber-attacks or ransomware is the illegal access to a computer or computer system to expose, alter, disable, destroy, steal or gain unauthorized information to or make unauthorized use of an asset for the purpose of causing damage, harm or financial gain. A sharp increase in the number of cyber incidents involving government and corporate computer networks in America has caused Delaware County to launch initiatives to combat cyber threats. Many of the initiatives have focused on protecting critical infrastructure command and control systems, preventing access to sensitive government information, and thwarting acts of fraud and theft targeting business financial systems. This hazard was ranked the 13th highest in regards to its potential impact on Delaware County.

HAZARD PROFILE

The cybercrimes vary in how they scam individuals and governments, but typically involve an email – a practice known as ‘phishing’ – that contains either a link or an attachment that, when opened, infects computers or entices the recipient to share account information and passwords. Some of the attachments launch viruses that essentially take data hostage until a ransom is paid (known as ransomware).

Ransomware – Considered the biggest threat in the information security industry today. Ransomware is a malware that is installed on your computer by clicking on links in emails. Ransomware holds your computer hostage by locking your screen or encrypting your files until you pay a specified amount of money for a key that will unlock your system. It is usually infected from macros in Microsoft Office documents delivered via email. From December 2015 to May 2016, half of all ransomware attacks were in the United State, according to Microsoft.

Phishing – The practice of luring unsuspecting Internet users to a fake website by using authentic-looking email with the real organization’s logo. The emails are loaded with viruses that launch when opened and typically include methods to trick you into providing your passwords or other financial or personal information. These usually look like emails from a bank, and once you “log in” they have your account information and can then gain access to your account to transfer money. Usually, these types of emails are sent out in the thousands.

Spear phishing – Spear phishing is more targeted form of phishing. Emails are designed to appear to come from someone the recipient knows and trusts, usually a colleague, and can include a subject line or content that is specifically tailored to the victim’s work. For high dollar victims, attackers may study their social networking accounts to gain further intelligence and then choose the names of trusted people in their circle to impersonate or topic of interest to lure the victim and gain their trust.

Whaling – Spear-phishing targeted to high profile targets such as executive officers or elected officials within a business or government organization.

The Cybercrimes ...



RANSOMWARE

» Malware is installed on your computer when you click on a link in an email. It holds your computer hostage by locking your screen or encrypting your files until you pay a specified amount of money for a key to unlock the system.



PHISHING

» The attacker will send an authentic-looking email, perhaps with a real organization's logo, attempting to steal passwords, financial or personal information, and introduce a virus. These emails are sent in bulk.



SPEAR PHISHING

» This is a more targeted form of phishing. Emails appear to come from someone the recipient knows and trusts and can include a subject line or content tailored to the victim's work. Attackers may gain information from social media networks.

... and how to avoid them

Always back up data!	then you won't have to pay the ransom
Anti-virus software and pop-up blockers	check for updates manually once a week
Don't click on links in emails	type in the URL manually to check its validity
Don't put individual email addresses on website	set up a catch-all account such as contact@agency.com

Figure 33: Types of Cybercrimes. Shows common cybercrimes and way to potentially avoid being affected by them. Source: Ohio Auditor of State. 2016.

HAZARD HISTORY

Although Delaware County has only experienced one significant cyber-attack event in its history, it is undoubtedly a necessary new concern that government agencies and all critical infrastructure operations will have to be prepared to handle. On average, more than 4,000 ransomware attacks have occurred daily since January 1, 2016. This is a 300-percent increase over the approximately 1,000 attacks per day seen in 2015. The likelihood of cybercrimes has continued to be on the rise, which can be seen the number of incidents that have occurred in various counties in Ohio over the last few years.

2016- In early May of 2016, an employee in the treasurer's office of Big Walnut Local School District in Delaware County received an official-looking email from the treasurer asking that a vendor be promptly paid. The email had all of the markings of a district email, including the appropriate email address and letterhead, but was in fact cybercriminals. The employee and an individual who was appearing to be her boss exchanged several emails to answer questions before the transfer of \$38,520 was made. Fortunately, all the money was later recovered back to the school district through the bank and other sources. This attack is an example of spear phishing.



Other Ohio County Attacks:

2015- Miami County fell victim to a crypto virus. There were not many documents that were impacted, but the county did end up being forced to pay hackers \$700, plus consulting fees to a security firm that handled the ransom payment to regain their network and documents.

2015- Ohio-based Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission reported that ransomware attacked and compromised 15,000 of its files, according to SC Magazine. While the ransomware's perpetrators demanded about \$1,400; the commission did not pay the money and was able to restore its files in about 30 minutes.

2016- In May, a virus encrypted Columbiana County's court data. The virus had encrypted the court's data and hackers demanded \$2,500 for the key to unlock the information. Because a recent copy of the data wasn't available, the county agreed to pay the \$2,500.

2016- In September, Madison County Agricultural Society was scammed out of \$60,491 by a cybercriminal posed as the Internal Revenue Service, collecting back taxes.

2017- Licking County detected ransomware virus on January 31st, 2017. The county's phones and computer systems, including part of its 911 system, were locked down. IT staff members quickly shut down the countywide network to prevent the virus from spreading. Rather than pay the ransom, Licking County decided to rebuild their system, a move that officials say was possible because of good backups and the quick system shutoff.

2017- In March, Morrow County's Peru Township the fiscal officer's computer began screeching on March 9th before a notice appeared on the screen advising that a solution was available by calling a 1-800 number. The township paid \$200 to stop the attack.

2017- In April, ransomware attack hit Vernon Township in Clinton County, but no ransom was paid because the township's data was backed up.

2017- In June, several Ohio government websites were hacked with messages supporting Islamic terrorist groups. Those sites impacted included those of the governor, his wife, the lieutenant governor, and inspector general, and Ohio's Medicaid and prison agencies.

2017- In December, hackers encrypted the Mad River Township Fire and EMS servers with ransomware in Clark County.

2017- Marion County has had a handful of ransomware attacks in recent years, the incidents were less disruptive because backups were sufficient to restore affected systems, there were no ransoms paid.

2018- Two ransomware attacks hit the city of Riverside in Montgomery County in April and May, and had been attacked several years before as well. They lost data because of the malicious virus in 2018. In the previous incident, hackers hit the Riverside's police computers with ransomware.



LOCATION, EXTENT, AND PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Cyber-attacks occur virtually. They can originate from anywhere in the world and can target anywhere in the world. Although a cyber or ransomware attack could occur anywhere, history has shown that critical facilities tend to result in the highest profile cases of cybercrimes. Local government agencies of Delaware County and critical infrastructures, such as, hospitals, EMS, 911-operations, Fire and Police Departments, or any public service that has access to important public records and financial backing are the most at risk. The geographic extent of such an attack would most likely be highly contained due to the nature of the act, but the actual magnitude could result in the loss of critical facilities that could lead indirectly to a limited treatment of those injured and the extortion of funds. Like many other man-made hazards, it is difficult to quantify the probability of such an event; although the probability of a major event is low there is still a high possibility that it could occur when looking at the number of surrounding counties in Ohio that have occurred attacks. Delaware County has a great deal of economic activity and is moderately larger than some other counties and because of that our chance of a cybercrime may be higher than other smaller counties.

Local government agencies are one of the easiest targets for those hackers that are skilled. These local governments tend to be attractive targets, in part because of their connection to state systems or other large networks.

The losses incurred by cyber events are highly circumstantial and depend on the form of cybercrime, the targeted group, and other factors involved.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Since a cyber-attack only directly has an effect on economic consequences, there is little to no risk in resultant property damages. A significant cyber-attack would stress county resources and available facilities, but would not likely cause any permanent property damage or long term devaluation.

Cyber-attacks carried out on public infrastructure can directly impact the County's ability to operate essential facilities and provide services. Forms of sabotage to computer systems include the introduction of viruses, malware or spyware that can cripple a computer network or steal private and public information.

Emergency services, such as 911 dispatch would have difficulties because most phone lines work via the Internet. Medical response and care are reliant on electricity, water, information systems, and the Internet to access medical records. If the Internet was not available, many information systems would be useless and operations for many of the critical infrastructure sectors may stop altogether, causing major problems for both the public and private sector.

While sabotage to computer systems normally would not lead to harm to health and safety, it is possible. As technology becomes more integrated into society, the more access hackers will



have to sensitive systems. Integration of systems (such as electrical grids, air traffic control centers, traffic lights, etc.) can leave these systems vulnerable to attack. If these critical systems are compromised, it is possible that people may be indirectly injured or killed in their absence.

Resources:

<https://www.justice.gov/criminal-ccips/file/872771/download>

<https://ohioauditor.gov/publications/cybercrime.pdf>

https://www.sans.org/security-resources/IAD_top_10_info_assurance_mitigations.pdf



3.3.10 HAZMAT Incident

Chemicals are a part of everyday life in Delaware County, and although most chemical injuries come from people misusing them at home, there is still a concern that the County could experience a large hazardous material incident, especially since there are a 17 facilities within the county that fall under Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) sites, as defined by Ohio Revised Code Section 3750.02(B) (1) (a). This hazard was ranked 7th highest in regards to its potential impact on Delaware County.

HAZARD PROFILE

A HAZMAT incident is an event in which there is a large and extensive release of hazardous materials. Such an incident can occur on its own or it can be incited by a natural disaster such as a tornado or an earthquake. It could even be incited by an act of civil disturbance or terrorism. Communities with industries or companies that utilize hazardous materials are more likely than others to have a HAZMAT incident. Such an event can occur either at the location in which the material is used or when it is being moved in transport by truck or railroad.

During the winter months, the main routes used for evacuation in the event of a HAZMAT incident can be reduced to one lane or closed due to snow and wind directions. A transportation hazard exists as a result of hazardous materials being transported throughout the county by roadway and by railroad. A spill/incident involving a truck or railcar could result in the release of a hazardous material placing people, property and the environment at risk of being injured or damaged.

Only the most impactful and harmful hazardous events have been counted towards the risk assessment. These events were ones that fell into one or more qualifications that were predetermined to define what an impactful event would look like in Delaware County. As used in this rule, qualifications were as listed below:

- Event with 500 + gallons of hazardous materials spilled
- Event caused the full activation of the HAZMAT Team
- Event caused the direct injury to people or property
- Events with extremely hazardous materials, which included: Fluorine / Fluorite, Acetone, Sulfuric Acid, Cobalt, Acrylonitrile.

HAZARD HISTORY

There have been several HAZMAT incidents recorded in Delaware County since 1990, but only 10 are considered an impactful event either due to the type hazardous material released, the quantity of material released, or because the event caused a HAZMAT Team activation to the scene. To date, no one has been directly injured due to a HAZMAT incident. The impactful incidences are listed below:



1999- On February 4th, 1999 there was a tanker on Berkshire I-71 / Northbound with substance coming from the fill port. The hazardous substance was Fluorspar (Fluorite). The quantity was not listed.

1999- On June 6th, 1999 there was a semi accident in Troy on US 23 at the Tractor Supply Company. The hazardous substance released was diesel fuel, acetone, and paint. The quantity was not listed.

2007- On May 18th, 2007 a third party company was moving equipment from a dock area of PPG in Delaware City. A floor scrubber and forklift fell off the truck or dock because the driver did not secure the loads down. The battery of the floor scrubber cracked, releasing 30 gallons of sulfuric acid, which mixed with water. The forklift, with propane tank, was lying within the sulfuric acid. The HAZMAT Team was activated to the incident.

2007- On November 2nd, 2007 a broken valve in a transfer line malfunctioned causing approximately 2,000 gallons of raw sewage to be dumped in Alum Creek waterway located in Berlin Township at Cheshire Road and Route 21. The Olentangy Environmental Control Center (OECC) wastewater treatment facility was contacted. The pump station on Cheshire Rd. was shut down and OECC made repairs to the valve. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) was notified of the incident, but did not respond.

2008- On January 13th, 2008 a tractor semi tanker carrying 5,500 gallons of phenol sulfonic acid leaked approximately 50 gallons of the chemical into the Wal-Mart Super Center parking lot in Orange Twp. This was caused by a hole located on the bottom side of the tank in front of the rear axle. The HAZMAT Team was activated to the incident.

2008- On July 8th, 2008 a dump truck that was being used by Shelly Company to re-surface the Sunbury Road at Hoover Gate Lane, dumped 20 tons of asphalt into a drainage ditch and onto the roadway. The truck was dumping asphalt into the paving machine when its load shifted causing the truck to roll onto its side causing the accident to occur. This was located in Genoa Township.

2009- On December 1st, 2009 in Berkshire Township on 7682 SR 37 E. at Pilot Travel Center a semi trailer's damaged drum leaked 55 gallons of potassium hydroxide solution. The HAZMAT Team was activated to the incident.

2011- On February 17th, 2011 I-71 was shut down for several hours as emergency crews investigated a car they believed to have contained hazardous materials. Stopped by an officer who thought he smelled Anhydrous Ammonia, officers found magnesium carbonate, powdered lidocaine and some form of bath salts. Four law enforcement officials and two men riding in the car were taken to receive medical treatment. While this event did not have strong HAZMAT implication, it did have strong repercussions that developed due to the incident, having to do with closing the highway down.



2016- On January 27th, 2016 a facility had a fire in Orange Township on Green Meadows Drive. The fire caused damage to a 55 gallon drum of toluene. The HAZMAT Team was activated to the incident.

2016- On August 5th, 2016 a tanker trailer had a faulty/cracked overflow drain that caused 5,000 gallons of asphalt emulsion (tar) to be released on US HWY 23 in Delaware City.

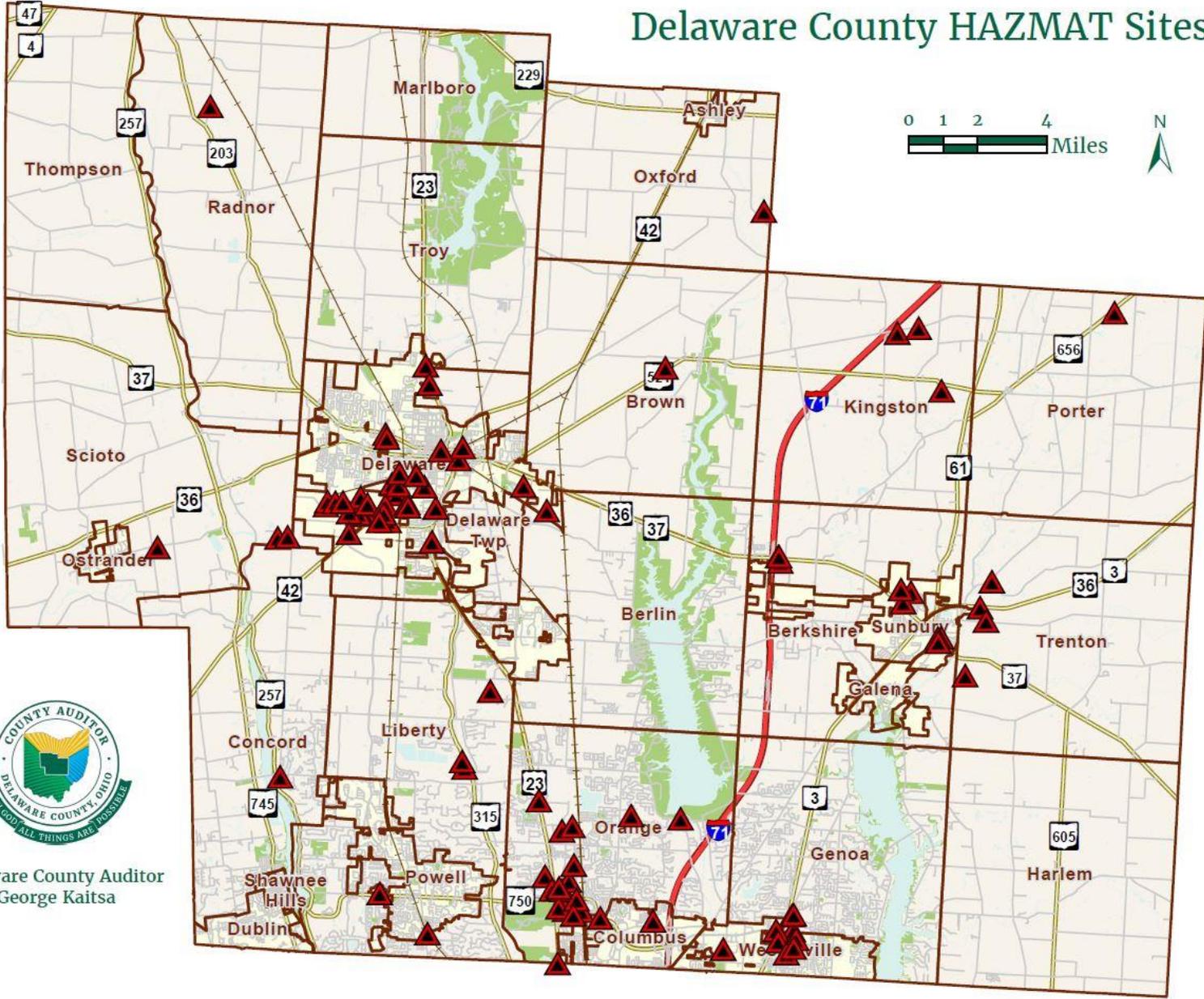
LOCATION, EXTENT, AND PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

As mentioned above, the most likely locations of a HAZMAT incident would be at the location of a company, industry, etc. containing hazardous materials or along a road or railway while hazardous materials are being transported. Taking this into consideration, all of Delaware County's HAZMAT sites are mapped below with the areas of most concern should a HAZMAT release and/or spill should occur at each location (Figure 34). It is extremely difficult to quantify the possibility of a HAZMAT incident as it can be incited by many different causes such as unintentional human action, deliberate human terrorism, misuse, accidents, or natural disasters and occur by many different types of hazardous materials.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Features were selected from parcels that had their centroid within a 1000 ft. buffer around each individual hazard site recorded in Delaware County and all jurisdictions covered within this plan. In this case, the TOTAL market value (including land and improvement) was included because a HAZMAT incident would cause significant damage to the land. See the table below showing the structures at risk (Table 22).

Delaware County HAZMAT Sites



Delaware County Auditor
George Kaitsa

Prepared By: Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office

Figure 34: HAZMAT Sites in Delaware County. Shows the locations of HAZMAT Facility Sites in Delaware County. Prepared by: Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office. 2018.

Table 22: Structures Most Vulnerable to HAZMAT Incidents. Shows the structures at risk and the economic damages associated for each jurisdiction in Delaware County.

STRUCTURES MOST VULNERABLE TO HAZMAT INCIDENT										
	Structures at Risk					Damage in Dollars				
JURISDICTION	Residential	Non-Residential	Critical	Publicly Owned	Total	Residential	Non-Residential	Critical	Publicly Owned	Total
Delaware	523	432	21	26	1,002	\$33,526,100	\$234,745,700	\$9,419,400	\$31,629,800	\$309,321,000
Powell	15	12	N/A	2	29	\$40,080,000	\$17,141,400	N/A	\$66,900	\$57,288,300
Galena	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0
Shawnee Hills	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0
Ashley	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0
Ostrander	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0
Sunbury	186	90	2	8	286	\$13,175,900	\$18,066,900	\$712,800	\$1,532,300	\$33,487,900
Other	221	286	13	25	545	\$66,041,600	\$460,994,600	\$347,000	\$38,537,600	\$565,920,800
TOTAL	945	820	36	61	1,862	\$152,823,600	\$730,948,600	\$10,479,200	\$71,766,600	\$966,018,000

Structures within 1000ft of a HAZMAT site in Delaware County. Structures in Dublin, Westerville or Columbus that were also located within Delaware County were not included in these figures. Market improvement values of Delaware County parcels provided by the Delaware County Auditor's office were utilized in the determination of damage in dollars. Structures determined from 2018 Building Outlines provided by the Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office. Note: Building Outlines include outbuildings and accessory structures.

3.3.12 Large Utility Disruption/Failure

As public utilities are a critical part of the local infrastructure, their failure at the very minimum disrupts community operation, but can also lead to indirect injuries or deaths. Delaware County's utility infrastructure contains 175 miles of water mains and 5 miles of sanitary sewer 'force' mains. The County's citizens share a water service agreement with Del-Co Water Company and a sanitary sewer agreement with Delaware County. This hazard was ranked 9th highest in regards to its potential impact on Delaware County.

HAZARD PROFILE

A utility disruption is the disturbance or failure of public facilities such as water, electric or sewage. This can either be the result of a deliberate action, by accident or by a natural disaster. Such a disaster can affect transportation routes, the operation of schools, local businesses and other critical facilities, telecommunication traffic and simple day-to-day activity. These failures can last from a period of hours to several days, depending on the severity of the crisis and any accompanying disasters to the incident.

As used in this rule (Code: 4901; 1-10-7), "outage" means an interruption of service to:

1. Two thousand five hundred or more customers in an area for a projected or actual period of four hours or more
2. One hundred or more customers in an area for a projected or actual period of twenty-four hours or more.
3. A facility of any telephone company, electric light company, natural gas company, water-works company, or a sewage disposal system company, as defined in section 4905.03 of the Revised Code and including a company that is operated not-for-profit, or owned or operated by a municipal corporation, when an interruption to that facility for a projected period of four hours or more, affects or will affect public safety.
4. Any police department, fire department, hospital, or countywide 9-1-1 system, for a projected period of four hours or more.

HAZARD HISTORY

Delaware County has not yet encountered a deliberate utility disruption or failure caused by an act of civil disturbance or terrorism; however, it has experienced large utility disruption as a result of severe storms, winter weather and by accident.

2003- On August 12th, 2003 10 million people in eight states and a large portion of Canada experienced a massive blackout or loss of electrical power due to a large cascading surge throughout the power grids. Approximately 540,000 of these were in Ohio, some in the northern part of Delaware County. Cellular communications were disrupted, factories were closed, and regional airports were shut down.



2012- On June 29th – July 8th, 2012 Delaware County and other areas of Central Ohio experienced a large summer storm that incited widespread power outages leaving people without power for 1 – 10 days. Concerns were raised about the possibility of heat-related illnesses as temperatures reached high in the 90's throughout the outage.

2016- On June 23rd, 2016 high winds and lightning moved through multiple counties. This caused outages for 20,389 AEP customers in Delaware, McConnelsville, Canton, Chillicothe, and Columbus. Outages lasted for a period of around 8 hours while being restored.

2017- On June 13th, 2017 the Dublin Fire Department and Water Tower in Delaware County experienced outages due to a third-party dig-in which damaged the primary wire. Ohio Edison Company had crews on site making repairs, estimated outage time was around 11 hours.

2018- On May 31st, 2018 a storm moved through Ohio at 3 a.m. and caused 2085 outages for AEP customers in Delaware due to a tree falling on three phase lines. Outages were restored by noon of May 31, 2018.

2018- On July 2nd, 2018 a severe thunderstorm developed around 2 p.m. and moved through Franklin and Delaware Counties. Additional storms followed within the state. The storms caused trees and wires to be down around the area. Around 11,244 AEP customers were affected by outages and were completely restored by 3:30 p.m. the next day July 3rd, 2018.

2018- On October 19th-22nd, 2018 a severe wind storm caused outages of power for around 23,000 customers of AEP. High winds with gusts exceeding 60 mph, took down poles, trees, and powerlines. The majority of outages were restored by Monday the 22nd, 2018.

LOCATION, EXTENT, AND PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Each utility behaves differently in the distribution of its services throughout the County. See the maps below for the city and county water service areas and for the electrical areas. Every jurisdiction in the county could be impacted by a utility failure.

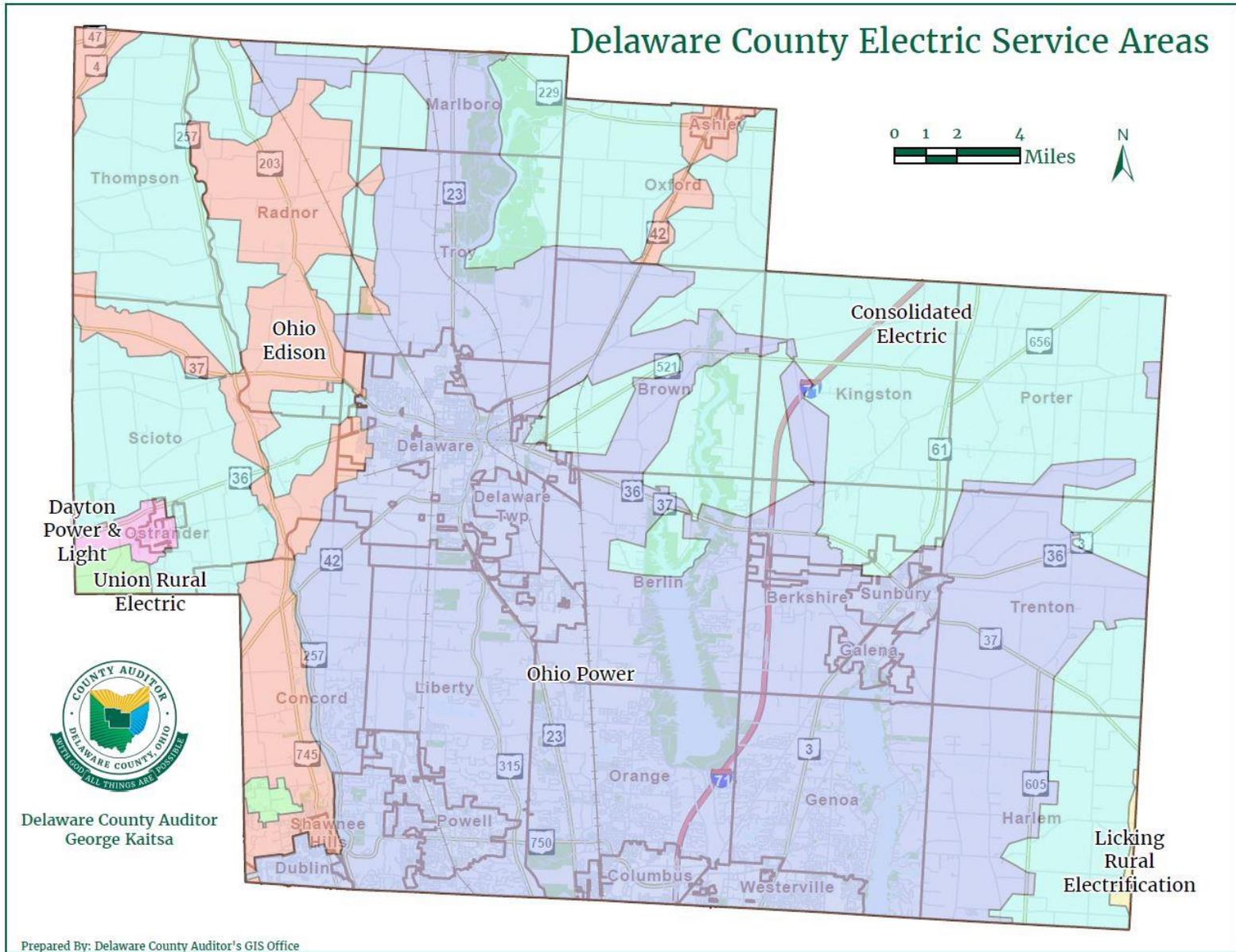


Figure 35: Delaware County Electric Service Areas. Map displays the service areas of various electric companies in Delaware County. Prepared by: Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office. 2018.

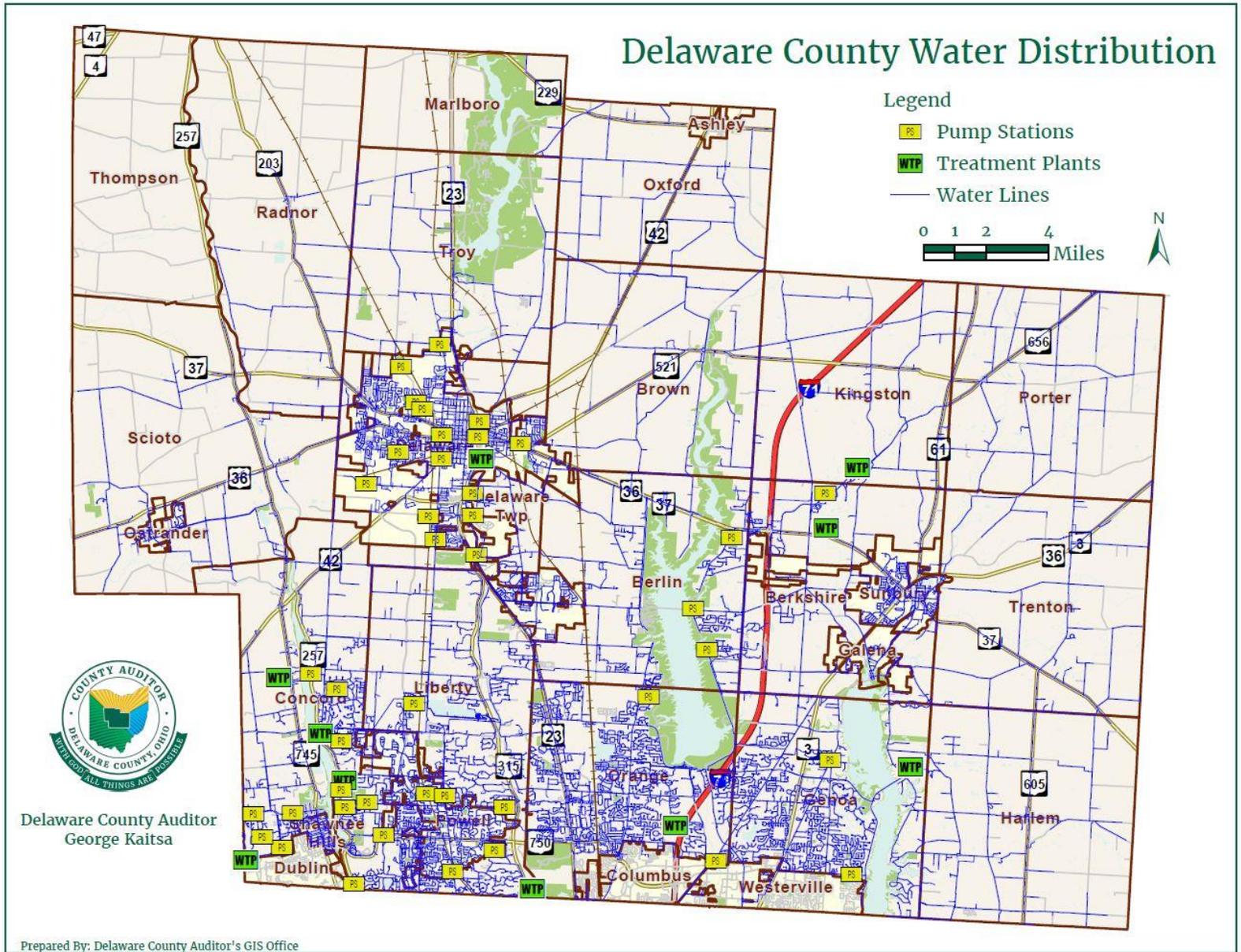


Figure 36: Water Distribution in Delaware County. Map displays the pump stations, treatment plants, and water lines located in Delaware County. Prepared by: Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office. 2018.

RISK ASSESSMENT

A large utility failure, depending on the nature of its cause whether natural or human-induced is highly unlikely to cause any damage to infrastructure and thus does not require any form of asset assessment; however, as mentioned above, utility failure or disruption can still be very disruptive to structures within the utility service areas. Columbus Southern Power (CSP), a subsidiary of American Electric Power (AEP), covers the greatest area and largest number out of any of the electrical company that services Delaware County. Should the company somehow lose its ability to provide service unexpectedly, it surely would cause massive disruptions to social and economic activity. Should something like this occur during times of extreme heat or cold, its consequences might be even worse.

In order to estimate the number of structures that could potentially be affected by an event such as a massive power outage, local GIS utility data, and Delaware County parcel data were overlaid. The GIS Department estimated that approximately 73,000 structures lie within Ohio Power service area. An estimated 5% of these structures are commercial, 0.6% exempt/utility, 0.5% agricultural, 0.4% industrial and the remaining structures are residential. According to city-data.com, Delaware County contains an average of 2.9 people per household meaning that upwards of 197,000 people might be affected should Ohio Power electrical service fail.

Table 23: Extent of Power Companies in Delaware County.

EXTENT OF POWER COMPANIES IN DELAWARE COUNTY		
Power Company	Number of Structures in Service Area	20% Outage
Consolidated Electric	13,186	2,637
Dayton Power & Light	657	131
Licking Rural Electrification	72	14
Ohio Edison	6,585	1,317
Ohio Power (AEP)	73,462	14,692
Union Rural Electric	405	81
Structures determined from 2018 Building Outlines provided by the Delaware County Auditor’s GIS Office. Note: Building Outlines include outbuildings and accessory structures.		

3.3.11 Pandemic/Infectious Disease

Although an infectious disease or pandemic bears little to no risk to infrastructure, it does threaten the lives of the citizens and Delaware County and its encompassing jurisdictions, particularly during winter months when people are more susceptible to infection. Several public health officials and other concerned policymakers fear a future strain of flu that will not be able to be diminished by a vaccine. Thus, it is necessary to consider the possibility of such a disease touching the lives of Delaware County's citizens. This hazard was ranked 4th highest in regards to its potential impact on Delaware County.

HAZARD PROFILE

Various diseases and environmental conditions can result in widespread illness or threats to life if localities are unprepared or the spread goes unchecked. Diseases can be spread through direct contact, food, insects, and water or by airborne methods. Foodborne illnesses are a growing concern, especially since food is distributed across greater distances than in years before.

Only the most impactful and harmful pandemic events have been counted towards the risk assessment. These events were ones that affected 7% of Delaware County's population or 14,000+ people.

Characteristics	Pandemic Severity Index				
	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
Case Fatality Ratio (percentage)	<0.1	0.1-<0.5	0.5-<1.0	1.0-<2.0	≥2.0
Excess Death Rate (per 100,000)	<30	30-<150	150-<300	300-<600	≥600
Illness Rate (percentage of the population)	20-40	20-40	20-40	20-40	20-40
Potential Number of Deaths (based on 2006 U.S. population)	<90,000	90,000-<450,000	450,000-<900,000	900,000-<1.8 million	≥1.8 million
20 th Century U.S. Experience	Seasonal Influenza (illness rate 5-20%)	1957, 1968 Pandemic	None	None	1918 Pandemic

Figure 37: Pandemic Severity Index. Displays the various severity categories of a pandemic and the associated characteristics. Source: CDC, Interim Pre-Pandemic Planning Guidance. 2007.

HAZARD HISTORY

The CDC and the Ohio Department of Health frequently publish reports, press releases and other publications that provide a general history, details and estimated figures of pandemics that have touched Ohio, including Delaware County, and the rest of the United States. The most important



recorded incident are listed below. Important to note that only events that affect 7% of Delaware County's population were included in the risk assessment. Listed below includes those in the risk assessment, events that affected 100+ people or are one that is considered to be close calls.

2009- In the fall of 2009, the H1N1 virus gained momentum as a new strain of flu that was not recognized by our immune systems. The Ohio Department of Health used CDC recommended methodology to estimate 10,266 hospitalizations and 471 deaths in the State of Ohio from this virus.

2014- In October 2014, a nurse in the United States contracted Ebola and then flew to Ohio. There were 29 Ohioans, 87 airline passengers and 177 other individuals that were placed under quarantine U.S. wide. No Ohioans were diagnosed with Ebola, but this scare led to extensive coordination and planning with state and federal partners.

2015-2018- From January 1st, 2015 to October 31st, 2018, there were 5,728 symptomatic Zika virus disease cases reported, 86 cases specific for Ohio.

2018- In July 2018, Delaware County health officials identified 647 customers of Chipotle located in Powell that reported becoming ill after eating at the restaurant. It was caused by a toxin formed in the gastrointestinal tract by the *Clostridium perfringens* bacteria, commonly found when food is left at an unsafe temperature. Included symptoms were nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, fever and other ailments.

LOCATION, EXTENT, AND PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

A pandemic can spread not only across a region but across continents; therefore it is not locally contained and should be considered potentially threatening to all of Delaware County. There is no geographic location for this hazard, beyond that outbreaks typically begin in areas with high populations. As for the potential magnitude, it is best to turn to the CDC's Pandemic Severity Index below (Figure 38).

In the case of pandemics, it is difficult to utilize the past history of infectious diseases in order to estimate the probability of future occurrences simply because pandemics are a rapidly increasing threat to citizens as international travel and trade expands, global population grows, and viruses become more and more resistant to the vaccines and remedies created by health officials.

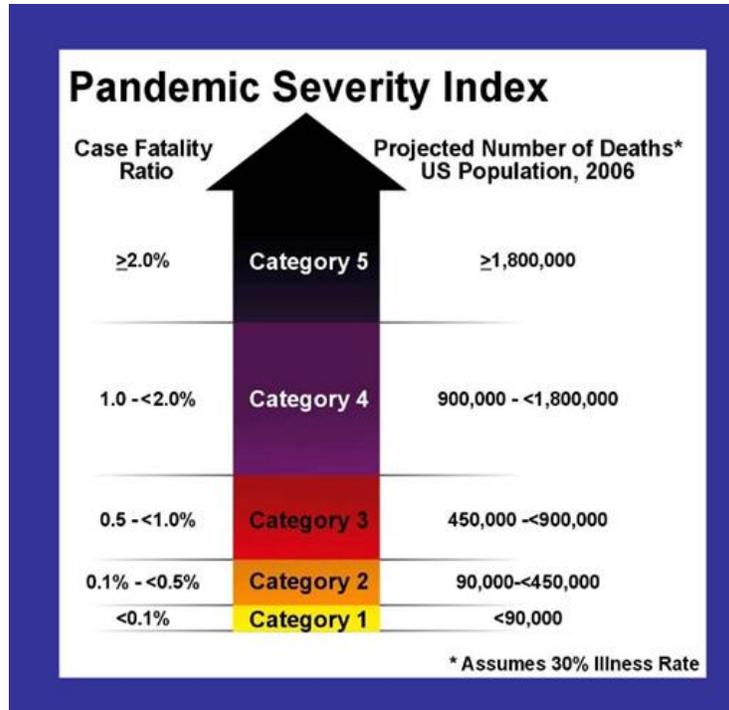


Figure 38: Pandemic Severity Index. Uses case fatality ratio as the critical driver for categorizing the severity of a pandemic. Source: CDC, Interim Pre-Pandemic Planning Guidance. 2007.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Since a pandemic only affects humans and potentially livestock, there is little to no risk in resultant property damages. A significant pandemic would stress county resources and available facilities, but would unlikely cause any permanent property damage or long term devaluation.

Essential facilities will not be physically impacted by this hazard. They may be impacted by the loss of workers who are ill or need to care for others who are ill. Local hospitals and clinics may experience a surge of patients while dealing with a decrease in available staff.

3.3.13 Terrorism

Terrorism, unlike civil disturbance, is a deliberate act of violence used for political gain. Ever since the United States witnessed the attack on the World Trade Center in September 2001, citizens, emergency responders, public officials and many more have grown more cautious and concerned about the prospect of their locale being subject to an act of terrorism. Thus the DMPG felt it necessary to consider terrorism as a hazard. This hazard was ranked 8th highest in regards to its potential impact on Delaware County.

HAZARD PROFILE

Terrorism, unlike civil disturbance, is a deliberate act of violence used for political gain. The state of Delaware's Delaware Criminal Justice Council summarizes its nature by claiming it has six components. In order to be properly considered as terrorism, the act must be intentional, rational, violent, fear-inducing, targeted towards a specific audience or society, and done with the purpose of changing behavior in a society. The types of acts of terrorist acts can be reduced to the following categories: attacks involving weapons of mass destruction, weapons of mass casualty or weapons of mass disruption. The impetus for terrorism can be but are not limited to political, religious, social, or environmental causes. There is a growing concern within the country of biological, chemical or cyber terrorism due to technological advancements in these areas.

HAZARD HISTORY

Although Delaware County has not witnessed a significant terrorist event in its history, it is undeniable that the successful attacks on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001 definitely altered US perspectives about terrorism and the likelihood of an attack within its borders. There have been several events within the past decade in which potential terrorist incidents almost occurred or did occur involving Ohio residents.

2003- On May 1st, 2003 an Ohio truck driver with a license to carry hazardous material, pleaded guilty to providing material support to Al-Qaida and conspiring to do so. He and another Al-Qaida member later revealed their intention to target the Brooklyn Bridge.

2003- A Somali man based in Columbus, Ohio owner of a small cell phone business was charged for conspiring with an Al-Qaida member for planning to detonate a bomb at a shopping mall in the Columbus Area. Federal authorities announced that a secret cell of Al-Qaida terrorists plotted to bring "death and destruction" to Columbus by blowing up shopping malls. An indictment unsealed in U.S. District Court in Columbus said Somali immigrant and admitted Al-Qaida member plotted with a third Columbus man to bring down a mall, perhaps during the Christmas season.



2008- A Worthington man accused of plotting to help Al-Qaida, pleaded guilty to conspiring with terrorists to use weapons of mass destruction in Europe and the United States. He was sentenced to 20 years in prison in 2009.

2011- On June 2011 a Somali man living in Franklin County was arrested by FBI agents after he was charged in Minnesota with providing money and other assistance to the Somali terrorist group Al-Shabab, which has been linked to Al-Qaida. He had moved to the Westerville area that year and appeared in federal court in Columbus, but was transferred to Minnesota to face charges there.

2016- On February 2016 a Somali man attacked patrons in the Nazareth Mediterranean Cuisine restaurant located in Columbus with a machete, wounding four patrons. At the time, FBI agents said there was no indication that the man was working with anyone, or being directed by someone. But that he had been on a watch list for “espousing extremist views.” This appeared to be a “lone-wolf” terrorist attack.

2016- A man from the Northeast Side of Columbus was arrested at John Glenn Columbus International Airport after it was found that he provided material support to a foreign terrorist group. Federal agents said he intended to fly to Libya to fight for the Islamic State. He also sent \$250 to a known intermediary of ISIS recruiter in January, according to an indictment in U.S. District Court in Columbus.

2016- On November 28th, a terrorist vehicle-ramming and stabbing attack occurred at 9:52 a.m. EST at Ohio State University's Watts Hall in Columbus, Ohio. The attacker, a Somali refugee, was shot and killed by the first responding OSU police officer, and 13 people were hospitalized for injuries. The assailant rammed his car into a group of people on the Columbus campus and then got out and charged at passersby with a knife. The attack appeared to be inspired by terrorist propaganda from ISIS and is considered as “lone-wolf” terrorism.

LOCATION, EXTENT, AND PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Like many man-made hazards, the geographic location of areas vulnerable to terrorism varies although it is based around highly visible and heavily occupied structures. Firstly, the critical infrastructure is subject to great threat because their disruption or destruction can result in massive economic, social, and environmental consequences. Secondly, there are critical points of interest in Delaware County that might incite an attack due to their nature.

The nature of a terrorist attack would determine the magnitude of the incident, and like other man-made hazards, it is difficult to quantify a probability, particularly since such an event has never occurred in Delaware County's history.

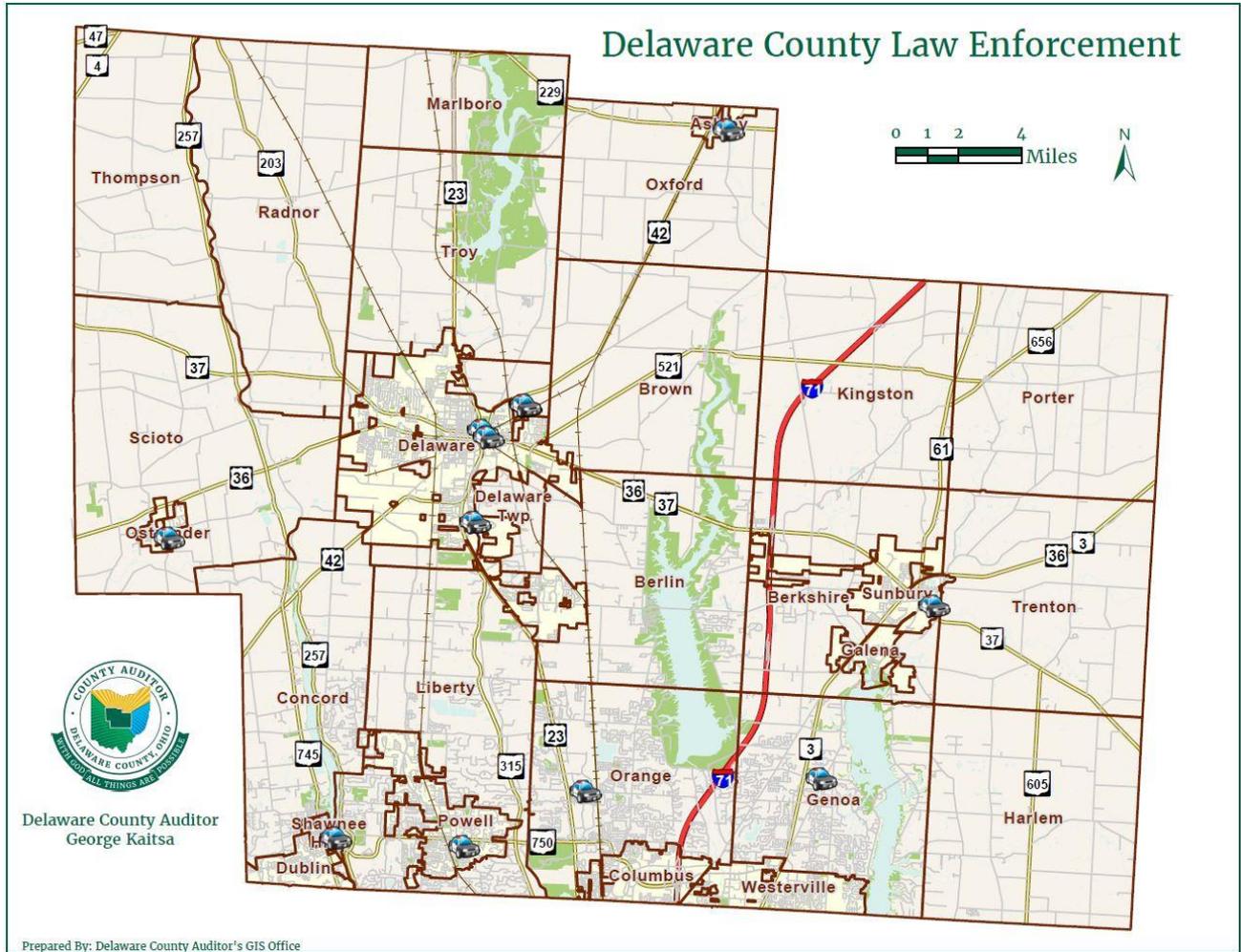


Figure 39: Law Enforcement locations in Delaware County. Prepared by: Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office. 2018.

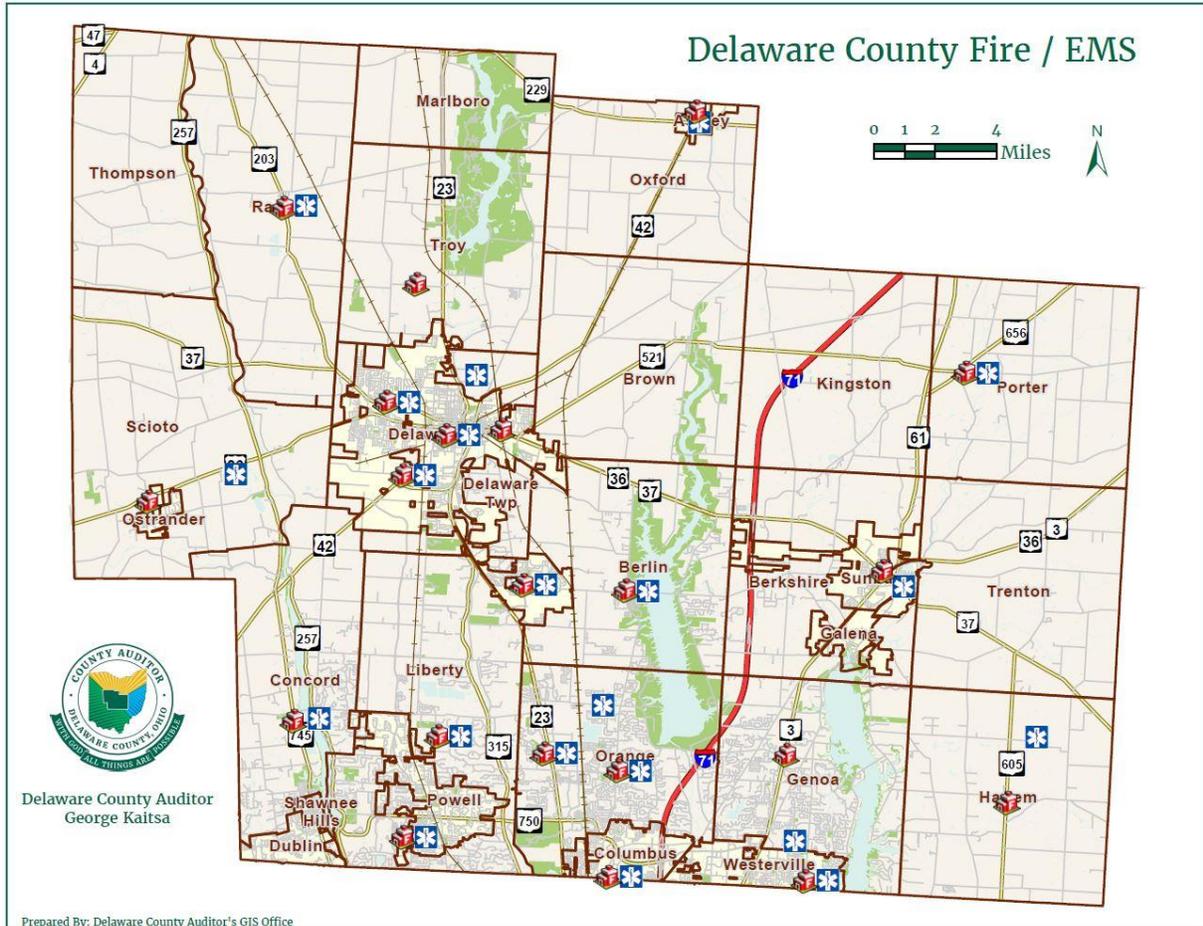


Figure 40: Fire Departments and EMS located in Delaware County. Prepared by: Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office. 2018

RISK ASSESSMENT

The first location of concern is the award-winning Columbus Zoo and Aquarium because it has been named the number 1 zoo in the United States by the USA Travel Guide and continues to gain recognition across the United States. It is also home to the popular animal expert, Jack Hanna, who is internationally known and recognized. The zoo spans 582 acres, is home to 9,400 animals and sees more than 2 million visitors annually. In 2010, there was a record-breaking near 2.4 million visitors annually. One event by the name of “KidFest” saw 22,000 attendees and another 2010 Winter Wildlights events drew over 300,000 attendees. With its increasing national visibility, the zoo is Delaware County’s number one concern in regards as a potential target of terrorism, particularly from violent animal rights groups.



The second location of concern is the Polaris Shopping Center and Outlet Mall off Routes 36/37 near I-71. The unsuccessful 2003 Columbus Shopping Mall Plot, raised concerns that Central Ohio shopping malls might be potential targets of local terrorist groups connected to international organizations like Al-Qaida. The Polaris Mall sees upwards of 8 million people year with daily and seasonal attendance varying greatly meaning a daily average of nearly 22,000 visitors.

Table 24: SHARPP Multi-Hazard Structure Vulnerability Analysis. Shows the total structures in the county at risk and economic damages associated with those for all hazards.

SHARPP MULTI-HAZARD STRUCTURE VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS										
	Structures at Risk					Damage in Dollars				
HAZARD	Residential	Non-Residential	Critical	Publicly Owned	Total	Residential	Non-Residential	Critical	Publicly Owned	Total
Dam Inundation	6,093	1,699	123	151	8,066	\$135,085,300	\$120,273,200	\$119,307,900	\$55,195,500	\$429,861,900
Drought	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Earthquake	73,922	12,147	752	498	87,319	\$12,650,100,870	\$2,246,372,900	\$588,690,200	\$218,005,000	\$15,703,168,970
Flooding	723	536	27	16	1,302	\$100,503,700	\$129,508,800	\$75,345,800	\$55,243,100	\$360,601,400
Severe Summer	73,922	12,147	752	498	87,319	\$12,650,100,870	\$2,246,372,900	\$588,690,200	\$218,005,000	\$15,703,168,970
Severe Winter	73,922	12,147	752	498	87,319	\$12,650,100,870	\$2,246,372,900	\$588,690,200	\$218,005,000	\$15,703,168,970
Tornado	1,278	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,278	\$11,559,918.96	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$11,559,918.96
Civil Disturbance	0	133	761	385	1,279	\$0	\$231,148,900	\$589,982,300	\$69,630,400	\$890,761,600
Cyber-Attack	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
HAZMAT	945	820	36	61	1,862	\$152,823,600	\$730,948,600	\$10,479,200	\$71,766,600	\$966,018,000
Utility Failure	73,922	12,147	752	498	87,319	\$12,650,100,870	\$2,246,372,900	\$588,690,200	\$218,005,000	\$15,703,168,970
Pandemic	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Terrorism	0	2	0	0	0	0	unknown	0	0	0

3.4 TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

Although Delaware County is still the fastest growing county in Ohio, there has been an overall decline in residential and commercial building permits issued since 2006. Permits began to first decline in 2002 and continued to decline until 2015; when there was a large yearly increase possibly due to the outlet mall permitting (Appendix F). Permits have since begun to increase in 2018. Because of domestic migration into Central Ohio, Delaware County should continue to see an increase in its population over the coming years, meaning there will be more lives to consider in the evaluation of various hazards' effects on the population covered by this plan. The Ohio Development Service Agency predicts Delaware County's population will be 210,630 at the end of 2020 with a 5.07% growth rate from 2017.

The most threatening place-based hazards are tornadoes, severe winter weather, and flooding. There are a few subdivisions proposed along the Olentangy River that would be threatened by the Delaware Dam failure. There are a number of subdivisions that fall close to the floodplains, but are by other subdivisions and are within an already heavily populated area; therefore, the completion of these new developments will add to the total number of properties that may be vulnerable to broader, countywide hazards, but do not increase the vulnerability of any of the jurisdictions within the plan. See the Delaware County Regional Planning Commission's Development Pattern map below.

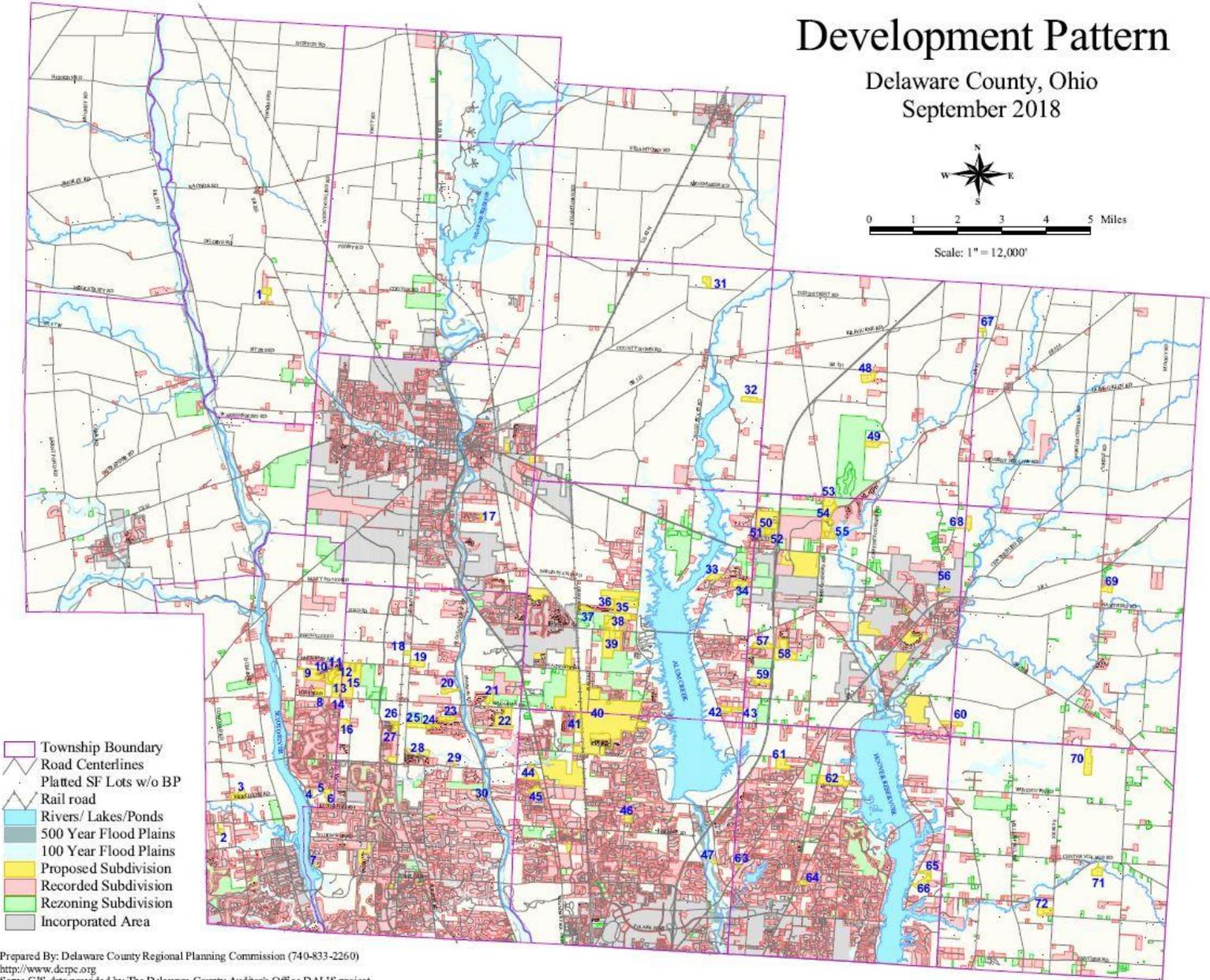
Development Pattern

Delaware County, Ohio
September 2018



0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

Scale: 1" = 12,000'



Prepared By: Delaware County Regional Planning Commission (740-833-2260)
<http://www.dcrpc.org>
 Some GIS data provided by The Delaware County Auditor's Office DALIS project
 (Township Boundary, Municipal Boundary, Road Centerlines, Hydrology) (740-833-2070)
 Data to 9/2018

Figure 41: Development Patterns in Delaware County. Prepared by: Delaware County Regional Planning Commission. 2018.

Table 25: Description List of Development Pattern Map

Development Pattern Map: Subdivision List			
ID	SUBDIVISION	LOTS / UNITS	STATUS
1	Tranel	SF 3 Lots	Sketch Review
2	Grace Haven	SF 2 Lots	Final
3	Concord Estates	SF 15 Lots	Draft Final
4	Boothman CAD	SF 3 Lots	Sketch Review
5	Marckel CAD	SF 8 Lots	Sketch Review
6	4910 Rutherford Road CAD	SF 7 Lots	Draft Final
7	Sushant Residences	SF 4 Lots	Sketch Review
8	The Cottages at Hyatts	SF 57 Lots	Preliminary
9	Scioto Ridge Crossing	SF 77 Lots	Preliminary
10	Clarkshaw Moors, Sec 3	SF 18 Lots	Draft Final
11	Clarkshaw Moors, Sec 4	SF 46 Lots	Preliminary
12	Clarkshaw Moors, Sec 5	SF 61 Lots	Preliminary
13	Heather Ridge, Sec 2	SF 42 Lots	Draft Final
14	Heather Ridge, Sec 1	SF 32 Lots	Final
15	Woodcrest Crossing	SF 190 Lots	Preliminary
16	Harvest Curve	SF 38 Lots	Draft Final
17	Riverby Estates, Ph 5	SF 3 Lots	Draft Final
18	Kipling Knoll	SF 6 Lots	Sketch Review
19	Sizemore Tract	SF 18 Lots	Draft Final
20	Zajac	SF 5 Lots	Sketch Review
21	Olentangy Falls, Sec 4, Ph B	SF 13 Lots	Draft Final
22	Olentangy Falls East	SF 93 Lots	Preliminary
23	Liberty Bluff, Sec 2	SF 29 Lots	Draft Final
24	Nelson Farms, Sec 2, Ph C, Pt 2	SF 11 Lots	Final
25	Nelson Farms, Sec 3, Ph A & B	SF 34 Lots	Preliminary
26	The Heathers at Golf Village, Sec 3, Ph A	SF 20 Lots	Draft Final
27	The Heathers at Golf Village North	SF 26 Lots	Preliminary
28	Liberty Trace	SF 25 Lots	Preliminary
29	Koban CAD	SF 3 Lots	Sketch Review
30	Whetstone Ridge	SF 9 Lots	Preliminary
31	Twin Oaks	SF 4 Lots	Sketch Review
32	Four Doctors Drive	SF 4 Lots	Final
33	Sycamore Trail	SF 18 Lots	Draft Final
34	Brookview Manor	SF 26 Lots	Preliminary
35	The Pines	SF 176 Lots	Preliminary
36	Glenmead, Sec 2	SF 65 Lots	Preliminary

Development Pattern Map: Subdivision List Conti.			
ID	SUBDIVISION	LOTS / UNITS	STATUS
37	Glenmead, Sec 2	SF 65 Lots	Preliminary
38	Berlin Manor	SF 95 Lots	Preliminary
39	Howard Farms	SF 131 Lots	Preliminary
40	Evans Farm	SF 2186 Lots	Preliminary
41	North Farms	SF 66 Lots	Preliminary
42	Maple Glen	SF 14 Lots	Preliminary
43	Harbor View	SF 22 Lots	Draft Final
44	The Courtyards at Clear Creek	SF 130 Lots	Preliminary
45	North Orange SF	SF 45 Lots	Sketch Review
46	The Enclave at Abbey Knoll	SF 26 Lots	Preliminary
47	Africa Road Estate	SF 3 Lots	Final
48	KSM 521	SF 4 Lots	Sketch Review
49	Prather CAD	SF 2 Lots	Sketch Review
50	Northlake Preserve	SF 228 Lots	Sketch Review
51	Northlake Woods, Sec 1	SF 42 Lots	Draft Final
52	Northlake Woods, Sec 2	SF 47 Lots	Draft Final
53	North Star Sec 1, Ph B-E	SF 22 Lots MF 414 Units	Preliminary
54	Northstar Goldwell Neighborhood	SF 199 Lots	Sketch Review
55	North Star Sec 1, Ph B	SF 52 Lots	Preliminary
56	Warner Farms	SF 4 Lots	Sketch Review
57	The Reserve at Hidden Creek	SF 40 Lots	Final
58	Cheshire Woods Sec 2-4	SF 102 Lots	Preliminary
59	Summerwood Lakes, Sec 2	SF 37 Lots	Draft Final
60	Sage Creek, Sec 6	SF 4 Lots	Sketch Review
61	Mirasol, Sec 2	SF 53 Lots	Preliminary
62	Vinmar Village, Sec 4 & 5	SF 71 Lots	Preliminary
63	Genoa Place	SF 4 Lots	Sketch Review
64	Grace's Place	SF 14 Lots	Preliminary
65	Britonwoods, Sec 2	SF 3 Lots	Draft Final
66	Britonwoods, Sec 1	SF 13 Lots	Draft Final
67	Wolfe CAD	SF 2 Lots	Preliminary
68	Hastilow	SF 3 Lots	Final
69	Cochran CAD	SF 2 Lots	Sketch Review
70	Harvest Homesteads	SF 5 Lots	Sketch Review
71	Duncan Run CAD	SF 4 Lots	Preliminary
72	Davis Property CAD	SF 5 Lots	Preliminary



SECTION 4. MITIGATION STRATEGY

Following review of the natural and man-made hazards that may potentially threaten Delaware County in previous sections of the plan, the DMPG took steps to create an updated mitigation strategy by assessing the status and success of previous actions, identifying the available mitigation resources in the county, creating a list of mitigation actions for each hazard that can be implemented by one or all of the jurisdictions and determining those which were viable.

4.1 PLAN ACTIONS PRIOR TO 2014

Table 26: Plan Actions and Status

Action	Status
Perform study of cost impacts of a county warning system.	<i>completed</i>
Update the 100 year flood plain map for Delaware County.	<i>completed</i>
Purchase and distribute NOAA weather radios in Delaware County.	<i>in progress, near completion</i>
Build a multi-use facility to serve as an emergency shelter to the residents of the City of Delaware and the immediate area. Shelter built outside of the City.	<i>completed</i>
Erect outdoor warning sirens.	<i>ongoing</i>
Build a multi-use facility to serve as an emergency shelter to the residents of the Village of Shawnee Hills and the immediate area.	<i>delayed, until funding secured</i>
Educate residents in high-risk areas of “warning signs” of flash floods	<i>delayed, until funding secured</i>
Evaluate stricter development standards and management of the floodplains with countywide coordination	<i>ongoing, continued effort under floodplain management program</i>
Increase awareness of programs for stream maintenance.	<i>delayed, continues to be a part of strategy</i>



Action	Status
Determine areas of concern in regard to public infrastructure that is continually being damaged or destroyed by flooding.	<i>completed</i>
Hold innovative PSA about severe weather.	<i>ongoing, through scheduled activities</i>
Evaluate other communities and their response to severe weather.	<i>completed</i>
Increase awareness of tornadoes in Delaware County.	<i>ongoing, continues to be a part of strategy</i>
Increase awareness of other means of emergency notification systems.	<i>ongoing, through Everbridge promotion and IPAWS application</i>
Evaluate other communities' responses to tornadoes.	<i>completed</i>
Increase awareness and potential damaging effects of droughts.	<i>ongoing, through Delaware EMA outreach</i>

4.2 AVAILABLE RESOURCES

Two tables of potential mitigation resources were created to assess the capabilities of Delaware County and each jurisdiction included within this plan. The first determines what entity has the authority over this resource and the second table determines who has the capabilities to maintain this resource.

Table 27: Available Resources

Entity with AUTHORITY over the resource	Delaware County & Unincorporated Areas	Delaware City	City of Powell	Village of Sunbury	Village of Ashley	Village of Shawnee Hills	Village of Ostrander	Village of Galena
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices.	Regional Planning; County Engineers' office	City Engineering Services, City Planning & Community Development	City Engineering Department, City Development Department					Mayor, Village Admin. & Zoning Insp.
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure.	Building - Code Compliance; Infrastructure – County Engineer, Regional Sewer District	City Planning & Community Development, City Engineering Services, City Public Utilities	City Building Department, City Engineering Department					Mayor, Zoning Insp., Village Admin. & Wastewater
Floodplain manager	Code Compliance	City Planning & Community Development	City Development Department	Village Zoning & Planning	Village Zoning	Village Code Enforcement	Village Mayor &/or Council	Village Zoning & Planning



Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards.	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement
Grant writers.	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement
Building code	Code Compliance	City Planning & Community Development (Building Dept.)	City Building Department	Residential – Village Building Department; Commercial – State of Ohio	Delaware County Code Compliance	Delaware County Code Compliance	Delaware County Code Compliance	Residential - Code Delaware County Compliance; Commercial –State of Ohio
Zoning ordinance	See List of Zoning Inspectors	City Planning & Community Development	City Development Department	Village Zoning & Planning	Village Zoning	Village Code Enforcement	Village Zoning	Village Zoning & Planning



Growth management ordinances	Township or County Zoning; Regional Planning	City Planning & Community Development	City Development Department	Village Zoning & Planning	Village Zoning	Village Code Enforcement	Village Zoning	Village Zoning & Planning
Site plan review requirements	Regional Planning	City Planning & Community Development	City Development Department	Village Zoning & Planning	Village Zoning	Village Code Enforcement	Village Zoning	Village Zoning & Planning
An emergency response plan	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement
A post-disaster recovery plan	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement



Capital improvements project funding	Internal	Internal	Internal	Internal	Internal	Internal	Internal	Internal
Entity with CAPABILITY to maintain the resource	Delaware County & Unincorporated Areas	Delaware City	City of Powell	Village of Sunbury	Village of Ashley	Village of Shawnee Hills	Village of Ostrander	Village of Galena
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Levy	Levy	Levy	Levy	Levy	Levy	Levy	Levy
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new developments/homes	Not applicable in Delaware County	City Planning & Community Development						
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices.	Regional Planning; County Engineers' office	City Engineering Services, City Planning & Community Development	City Engineering Department, City Development Department					



Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure.	Building - Code Compliance; Infrastructure – County Engineer, Regional Sewer District	City Planning & Community Development, City Engineering Services, City Public Utilities	City Engineering Department, City Development Department					
Floodplain manager	Code Compliance	City Planning & Community Development	City Development Department	Village Zoning & Planning	Village Zoning	Village Code Enforcement	Village Mayor &/or Council	Village Zoning & Planning
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards.	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement
Grant writers.	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement



Building code	Code Compliance	City Planning & Community Development (Building Dept.)	City Building Department	Residential – Village Building Department; Commercial – State of Ohio	Delaware County Code Compliance	Delaware County Code Compliance	Delaware County Code Compliance	Residential – Delaware County Code Compliance; Commercial – Delaware County Code Compliance
Zoning ordinance	See List of Zoning Inspectors	City Planning & Community Development	City Development Department	Village Zoning & Planning	Village Zoning	Village Code Enforcement	Village Zoning	Village Zoning & Planning
Growth management ordinances	Township or County Zoning; Regional Planning	City Planning & Community Development	City Development Department	Village Zoning & Planning	Village Zoning	Village Code Enforcement	Village Zoning	Village Zoning & Planning
Site plan review requirements	Regional Planning	City Planning & Community Development	City Development Department	Village Zoning & Planning	Village Zoning	Village Code Enforcement	Village Zoning	Village Zoning & Planning
An emergency response plan	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC



				5502.26 and Agreement	5502.26 and Agreement			5502.26 and Agreement
A post-disaster recovery plan	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement	Via Delaware County EMA via ORC 5502.26 and Agreement
Capital improvements project funding	Internal							
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Levy							
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new developments/homes	Not applicable in Delaware County	City Planning & Community Development						

4.3 MITIGATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

The Delaware County Mitigation Planning Group reviewed the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments of each natural and man-made hazard and discussed ways in which to formulate a comprehensive and practical mitigation strategy composed of goals, objectives, and actions for Delaware County and its encompassing jurisdictions, which are spelled out under “Lead Organizations” in the tables below. This strategy will ultimately serve as an invaluable tool for future mitigation efforts and local applicants for mitigation funding as it is often a requirement to have an action included in a mitigation plan before it can be accepted for funding.

Between the completion of the previous plan and the current one, there have not been many significant changes in the priorities of the DMPG’s overall strategy, besides an overall expansion of the breadth of the plan and inclusion of other hazards in the consideration of the strategy. The DMPG evaluated the mitigation strategy and actions outlined in the previous plan to determine their completion status. Some previous actions, a total of 12, were found to not be within the scope of the plan and were decidedly deleted, the reasoning behind each are listed in the remarks column.

Following a review of the previous plans actions and the resources available in Delaware County and the jurisdictions covered within this plan, the DMPG determined that ongoing and delayed actions in the previous plan would be reintegrated into the current plan by explicitly listing them as an action in the current strategy or compiling them into a new and broader mitigation action. The overall mitigation strategy is composed of 13 goals, 20 objectives, and 54 actions. Goals are general aspirations of the mitigation plan that embody long-term plans. Objectives are strategies that have been identified to achieve the aforementioned goals. Mitigation actions are the specific projects that can be implemented to satisfy objectives and future progress towards meeting the mitigation goals.

DELAWARE COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGY

4.3.1 Goal 1: Tornado

Reduce the probability of damages or losses of existing assets, people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and publicly owned facilities due to tornadoes.

Objective 1. A: Develop a comprehensive approach to prevent damages and losses to property, crops, and lives from tornadoes.								
Action No.	Priority	Mitigation Action	Start Date	End Date	Lead Organizations	Resources	Status	Remarks
1. A. 1.		Assess and improve current construction standards and techniques	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Building Regulations Department, Code Compliance, Engineer, Delaware County EMA, Commissioners	Building Regulations Department, Code Compliance, Engineer, EMA, Commissioners	Delete	Building codes are adopted by the Ohio Board of Building Standards. Delaware County not able to adopt “higher standards” for building codes.
1. A. 2.	Medium	Improve and expand early warning system	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board, Cities of Delaware and Powell, and the Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley,	FEMA FMA grant, Local Match	Ongoing	Delaware County has numerous warning systems, however, technological upgrades and



					Galena, Shawnee Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Delaware County			innovation occur frequently.
1. A. 3.	Medium	Construct safe rooms and /or shelters in vulnerable public areas – this would include building of community safe rooms and promotion of residential safe room rebate program	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board, Cities of Delaware and Powell, and the Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, Shawnee Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Delaware County - Trailer parks & campgrounds may also play a role	FEMA FMA grant, Local Match	Ongoing with Completed Projects	Safe Room built at Delaware State Park is complete, but there are other areas that will be reviewed as funding becomes available.
1. A. 4.	Medium	Coordinate temporary debris removal sites	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board, Delaware Solid Waste Transfer Station, DMMK	Emergency Operations Center	Ongoing with Completed Projects	Incorporated in Delaware County debris management functional plan. Sites will be evaluated during plan updates.
1. A. 5.	Low	Conduct manufactured home tie-downs for vulnerable	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Mobile Home Parks, Delaware County EMA, EMA Board, Cities of Delaware and Powell, and the	FEMA FMA grant, Local Match	Ongoing	Tie down inspections are conducted during the setting of all new manufactured



		properties (mobile homes).			Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, Shawnee Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Delaware County, Ohio Manufactured Homes Commission / Code Compliance			homes. The standard is based on requirements established by the Ohio Manufactured Homes Commission and HUD.
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4.3.2 Goal 2: Severe Winter Weather

Reduce the probability of damages or losses of existing assets, people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and publicly owned facilities due to severe winter weather.

Objective 2. A: Develop a comprehensive approach to prevent damages and losses to property from severe winter weather								
Action No.	Priority	Mitigation Action	Start Date	End Date	Lead Organizations	Resources	Status	Remarks
2. A. 1.		Assess and improve code enforcement and building maintenance.	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Building Regulations/Code Compliance, Facilities department, Delaware County EMA	Building Regulations and Code Compliance	Delete	Improvement of code enforcement would require the addition of personnel licensed by the Board of Building Standards. Improvement of maintenance would be by adopting an existing housing code.



2. A. 2.	Low	Implement snow load design standards	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Building Regulations/Code Compliance, Facilities Department, Delaware County EMA	Code Compliance	Ongoing with Completed Projects	Ohio Building Codes have snow load design standard requirements that are already enforced through building code regulation. Minimum design standards for snow loads are incorporated in the adopted building codes. This action has been completed.
Objective 2. B: Develop a comprehensive approach to prevent disruption or losses of lives								
2. B. 1.		Construct severe weather shelters for vulnerable populations	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Trailer parks, Campgrounds	FEMA FMA grant, Local Match	Delete	The Red Cross maintains a list of county shelters, which can be activated to fill this role.
2. B. 2.	Low	Implement an animal protection plan	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board, Humane Society, Dog Shelter	FEMA FMA grant, Local Match	Ongoing	Arrangements exist with Delaware County dog warden and humane society



2. B. 3.	Medium	Promote preparedness best practices for severe winter weather. This could include public and private sectors to prepare for ice storms, etc.	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board, Cities of Delaware and Powell, and the Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, Shawnee Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Delaware County	Existing Budget	Ongoing	Ongoing through multiple agencies through outreach. Delaware County EMA has recently become a weather-ready nation ambassador.
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4.3.3 Goal 3: Flood

Reduce the probability of damages or losses of existing assets, people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and publicly owned facilities due to floods.

Objective 3. A: Develop a comprehensive approach to prevent damages and losses to infrastructure and property from flooding.

Action No.	Priority	Mitigation Action	Start Date	End Date	Lead Organizations	Resources	Status	Remarks
3.A.1	Medium	Remove or elevate structures identified as repetitive loss structures within floodplains	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Cities of Delaware and Powell Floodplain Administrators, Villages of Ashley, Galena, Ostrander, Shawnee Hills, and Sunbury Fiscal Officers; Code Compliance; Floodplain Administrator, Delaware County EMA	FEMA HMGP Local Match	Ongoing with Completed Projects	Two houses on St. Rt. 257 have been mitigated. However, this action is limited by staff hours and grant funding. During this next plan cycle, effort will be given to such projects.
3.A.2	Medium	Conduct wet and/or dry flood proofing of vulnerable critical infrastructure	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Cities of Delaware and Powell Floodplain Administrators, Villages of Ashley, Galena, Ostrander, Shawnee Hills, and Sunbury Fiscal Officers; Code	FEMA HMGP Local Match	Not Started	Limited due to staff hours and funding



					Compliance; Floodplain Administrator, Delaware County EMA			
3.A.3	Low	Implement storm water reduction incentive	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Cities of Delaware and Powell Floodplain Administrators, Villages of Ashley, Galena, Ostrander, Shawnee Hills, and Sunbury Fiscal Officers; Code Compliance; Floodplain Administrator, County Engineer	FEMA FMA grant, Local Match	Not Started	Limited due to grant funding and time. Would require funding to promote incentives and verify compliance.
3.A.4	Medium	Adopt stricter storm water management standards	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware and Powell City Councils, Mayors & councils of the Villages of Ashley, Galena, Ostrander, Shawnee Hills, and Sunbury; County Commissioners, County Planning Dept.	Existing budget	Ongoing	Promote meetings with townships to discuss flood damage prevention and the adopted NFIP standards. Work with Regional Planning, County Engineer and partners noted to adopt stricter storm water management standards.



Action No.	Priority	Mitigation Action	Start Date	End Date	Lead Organizations	Resources	Status	Remarks
3.A.5	Medium	Complete requirements to participate in FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS)	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Cities of Delaware and Powell Floodplain Administrators, Villages of Ashley, Galena, Ostrander, Shawnee Hills, and Sunbury Fiscal Officers; Code Compliance; Floodplain Administrator	Existing budget	Not Started	Participation in CRS would require amending the Delaware County Flood Prevention Resolution to include additional higher standards along with other required public communication and outreach. However, this action would be limited by staff hours and funding.
3.A.6	Low	Transfer or purchase development rights to prevent development in vulnerable spaces	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware and Powell City Councils, Mayors & councils of the Villages of Ashley, Galena, Ostrander, Shawnee Hills, and Sunbury; County Commissioners, County Planning Dept.	Grants funding	Not Started	Work with parks districts to use grant funds to purchase properties or easements along flood routes for recreational use. However, this is depended on grant funding.



3.A.7	Low	Adopt conservation easements in vulnerable areas	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware and Powell City Councils, Mayors & councils of the Villages of Ashley, Galena, Ostrander, Shawnee Hills, and Sunbury; County Commissioners, County Planning Dept.	Existing budget	Not Started	<p>Conservation easements or development buffers can be adopted as a higher standard within the Delaware County Flood Prevention Resolution.</p> <p>Some Townships (through zoning) require this.</p> <p>Conservation easements, drainage easements often are created during subdivision platting.</p>
3.A.8	Low	Implement balanced growth plans to prevent development in vulnerable spaces	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	City of Delaware Planning & Community Development, City of Powell Development Dept., Fiscal Officers of the Villages of Ashley, Galena, Ostrander, Shawnee Hills, and Sunbury; County Planning Dept.	Existing budget	Ongoing	Continue to work with Delaware County Flood Plain Administrator, Delaware County Regional Planning and relevant political subdivisions to appropriately plan for growth.


Objective 3. B: Improve public awareness, safety, and recovery from losses and damages incurred from flooding.

Action No.	Priority	Mitigation Action	Start Date	End Date	Lead Organizations	Resources	Status	Remarks
3.B.1	Medium	Implement a public awareness program educating citizens about flooding	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Cities of Delaware and Powell Floodplain Administrators, Villages of Ashley, Galena, Ostrander, Shawnee Hills, and Sunbury Fiscal Officers	Existing budget	Ongoing with Completed Projects.	<p>Would be required as part of CRS participation.</p> <p>Code Compliance could provide additional information on the current website for education and awareness.</p> <p>Post related article in local papers.</p>
3.B.2	Low	Assess and update the current flood warning system	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Cities of Delaware and Powell Floodplain Administrators, Villages of Ashley, Galena, Ostrander, Shawnee Hills, and Sunbury Fiscal Officers	Grant funding	Not started	Could request to have additional gages added to streams that have been prone to flooding, gages could be linked to provide warnings to authorities or public.


Objective 3. C: Address data limitations related to efforts assessing vulnerability to flooding.

Action No.	Priority	Mitigation Action	Start Date	End Date	Lead Organizations	Resources	Status	Remarks
3.C.1	Medium	Upgrade and improve current flood maps	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	FEMA	FEMA Risk MAP	Ongoing	Upper Scioto Risk map study is currently being done. Multiple streams and tributaries were earmarked for restudy or updates.
3.C.2	Medium	Promote community monitoring of development in floodplain areas	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Cities of Delaware and Powell Floodplain Administrators, Villages of Ashley, Galena, Ostrander, Shawnee Hills, and Sunbury Fiscal Officers; Code Compliance; Floodplain Administrator, Delaware County EMA	Existing budget	Ongoing	Continue to work with Delaware County Flood Plain Administrator, Delaware County Regional Planning and relevant political subdivisions to appropriately plan for growth.



4.3.4 Goal 4: Pandemic Event

Reduce the probability of damages or losses of existing assets, people, and the economy due to a pandemic event.

Objective 4. A: Develop a comprehensive approach to prevent loss of life and major economic consequences from a pandemic event								
Action No.	Priority	Mitigation Action	Start Date	End Date	Lead Organizations	Resources	Status	Remarks
4. A. 1.		Analyze and improve ventilation in vulnerable areas and /or facilities	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, Building Regulations, Local contractors, Health Department, local government	FEMA FMA grant, Local Match	Delete	This action is up to individual facility owners and is outside of the scope of this plan.
4. A. 2.		Demolish and or clear vacant structures	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, Fire Departments, Building Regulations, Local contractors, local government	FEMA FMA grant, Local Match	Delete	This is more of a blight issue. This is not within the scope of this plan.
4. A. 3.		Create and update plans to prevent and contain	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, Health Department, EPA,	EMA existing resources	Delete	To vague



		contaminated sites or waters			local government, sanitation department			
Objective 4. B: Increase public awareness about the ways to prevent a pandemic event								
4. B. 1	High	Promote immunization throughout the community	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, Health Department, local government, Hospitals and pharmacies	EMA existing resources	Ongoing	Ongoing public education campaign through Delaware General Health District
4. B. 2.		Conduct waste education and disposal measures	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, Health Department, EPA, local government, sanitation department, DKMM	Existing resources	Delete	This is more of a solid waste disposal action vs. a mitigation action.
4. B. 3	Medium	Increase community education on disease prevention and control	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware General Health District, Delaware County EMA	Existing resources	Ongoing	New addition to the Pandemic section. Educate on ways community members can protect themselves and the public. Use of “Sick Stay Home” and “Wash Your Hands” campaigns; or discourage/cancel big



								events if a pandemic is occurring.
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4.3.5 Goal 5: Severe Summer Weather

Reduce the probability of damages or losses of existing assets, people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and publicly owned facilities due to severe summer weather and extreme heat.

Objective 5. A: Develop a comprehensive approach to prevent damages and losses to property from severe summer weather and extreme heat								
Action No.	Priority	Mitigation Action	Start Date	End Date	Lead Organizations	Resources	Status	Remarks
5. A. 1.		Require or promote use of strong roofing shingles	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Jurisdictional Code Compliance, Delaware County, Cities of Delaware and Powell, and the Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, Shawnee Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Delaware County	Existing budget	Delete	The Residential Code of Ohio (RCO) and the Ohio Building Code (OBC) address roof covering standards based on wind loads. Already addressed through Ohio Building Code
5. A. 2.	Low	Create and implement a tree management program to reduce the risk of trees falling on	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Power Companies, PUCO Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board,	FEMA FMA grant,	Ongoing	AEP has a tree management program in place. The circuits are cleared end to end



		property or powerlines			Cities of Delaware and Powell, and the Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, Shawnee Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Delaware County	Local Match		on a 4-year rotating cycle. Hotspot trimming is also available if need. Other providers are likely to have a similar program.
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Objective 5. B: Engage in proactive measures to prevent public, economic and personal disruptions as a result of severe summer weather.

Action No.	Priority	Mitigation Action	Start Date	End Date	Lead Organizations	Resources	Status	Remarks
5. B. 1.	Low	Promote further use of designed-failure mode power line design	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Power Companies, PUCO, Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board, Cities of Delaware and Powell, and the Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, Shawnee Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Delaware County	Existing budget	Ongoing with Completed Projects	AEP engineer and design their facilities in such a manner that the least impactful device fails first. Allowing outages to be much shorter in length. They also implement fuse saving on our circuits. Which increases momentary outages, but ultimately



								reduces lengthy outages. Other providers are likely to have similar programs.
5. B. 2.	Low	Install surge protection on critical electronic equipment	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Power Companies, PUCO, Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board, Cities of Delaware and Powell, and the Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, Shawnee Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Delaware County	Existing budget	Ongoing	Delaware County Emergency communications 911, has surge protectors
5. B. 3.		Bury power lines	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Power Companies, PUCO, Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board, Cities of Delaware and Powell, and the Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, Shawnee	FEMA FMA grant, Local Match	Delete	Not feasible on a large scale. Cost prohibitive. Outages tend to be fewer on underground lines, but when they occur they last much longer.



					Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Delaware County			
5. B. 4.	Low	Incorporate a responsible generator program to ensure the safety of critical facilities and vulnerable populations.	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Power Companies, PUCO, Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board, Cities of Delaware and Powell, and the Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, Shawnee Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Delaware County	FEMA FMA grant, Local Match	Ongoing	Many critical facilities have generator backups.
Objective 5. C: Coordinate efforts between public officials, law enforcement and citizens to bolster safety measures before, during and after severe summer weather.								
5. C. 1.	Low	Assess and improve current communication plan and measures between critical county officials to	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board, Cities of Delaware and Powell, and the Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, Shawnee	Existing resources	Ongoing	Delaware County public safety officials have redundant communication systems at their disposal.



		ensure sufficient communication.			Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Delaware County			
5. C. 2.	Medium	Implement public awareness and education program to inform citizens about the trends and dangers of severe weather.	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board, Cities of Delaware and Powell, and the Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, Shawnee Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Delaware County	Existing resources	Ongoing	Delaware County EMA promotes public education on severe weather preparedness.



4.3.6 Goal 6: Dam Failure

Reduce the probability of damages or losses of existing assets, people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and publicly owned facilities due to dam failure.

Objective 6. A: Develop a comprehensive approach to prevent damages and losses to infrastructure and lives from dam failure								
Action No.	Priority	Mitigation Action	Start Date	End Date	Lead Organizations	Resources	Status	Remarks
6. A. 1.	Medium	Implement a public awareness and education program.	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Army Corps, ODNR	FEMA FMA grant, Local Match	Ongoing	<p>Army Corps is evaluating public awareness and education programs.</p> <p>ODNR maintains an ongoing Dam Safety program, which they may expand in the future.</p>
6. A. 2.	Medium	Create or update warning systems in the incident of impending dam inundation and or failure	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board, Cities of Delaware and Powell, and the Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, Shawnee Hills, and the unincorporated	FEMA FMA grant, Local Match	Ongoing	Delaware County has numerous warning systems, however, technological upgrades occur frequently.



					areas of Delaware County			
6. A. 3.	Medium	Create or update Dam Safety Program for each dam within Delaware County	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Army Corps, ODNR	Existing budget	Ongoing	The Army Corps has an internal dam safety program. ODNR maintains an ongoing Dam Safety program, which they may expand in the future.
Objective 6. B: Address data limitations related to efforts assessing vulnerability to dam failure.								
Action No.	Priority	Mitigation Action	Start Date	End Date	Lead Organizations	Resources	Status	Remarks
6. B. 1.	Medium	Create Inundation Maps for Sunbury and Ashley Dams	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Sunbury & Ashley Officials, Delaware County EMA	GIS, Map Department	Not started	GIS shapefiles not yet available
6. B. 2.	Low	Update contents of current dam plans and implement plans for dams without a plan	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board	Existing budget	Ongoing	It is the responsibility of individual dam owners to update dam specific plans. Delaware County EMA coordinates with ODNR Dam



								Safety to promote plan adoption.
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4.3.7 Goal 7: HAZMAT Incidents

Reduce the probability of damages or losses of existing assets, people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and publicly owned facilities due to hazmat incidents

Objective 7. A: Develop a comprehensive approach to prevent damages and losses to lives, property and the environment.

Action No.	Priority	Mitigation Action	Start Date	End Date	Lead Organizations	Resources	Status	Remarks
7. A. 1	Medium	Engage in public awareness and worker education programs	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board, Local Businesses, Cities of Delaware and Powell, and the Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, Shawnee Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Delaware County	EMA existing resources	Ongoing	Delaware County EMA/LEPC engages in public information outreach for sheltering in place and performs LEPC facility visits.
7. A. 2	High	Implement safety procedure and policy trainings	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board, Local Businesses, Cities	EMA existing resources	Ongoing	Delaware County EMA/LEPC seeks grant funding for training within hazmat for responders.



		regarding hazardous materials			of Delaware and Powell, and the Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, Shawnee Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Delaware County			
7. A. 3	Low	Conduct commodity flow studies	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, EMA Board, LEPC	EMA existing resources	Ongoing	Limited to staff time and funding
7. A. 4	Medium	Implement outreach, shelter in place education programs	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, Local Schools & businesses, Cities of Delaware and Powell, and the Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, Shawnee Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Delaware County	EMA existing resources	Ongoing	Delaware County EMA/LEPC engages in public information outreach for sheltering in place and performs LEPC facility visits.



4.3.8 Goal 8: Terrorism

Reduce the probability of damages or losses of existing assets, people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and publicly owned facilities due to terrorism.

Objective 8. A: Develop a comprehensive approach to prevent loss of life and major economic consequences from terrorism

Action No.	Priority	Mitigation Action	Start Date	End Date	Lead Organizations	Resources	Status	Remarks
8. A. 1.	Medium	Conduct community risk assessment	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, Local Law Enforcement, LEPC	Existing resources	Ongoing	Several community risk assessments have been performed by numerous agencies.
8. A. 2.	Medium	Implement local monitoring and reporting program to prevent terrorist incidents or sabotage	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, Local Law enforcement, Public	Existing resources	Ongoing	Promotion of “see something, say something” campaign.
8. A. 3.	High	Increase emergency responder preparedness through planning and training	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, First Responders in Law, Fire and Medical	Existing resources	Ongoing	Delaware County public safety agencies maintain a rigorous training and exercise schedule. In 2019, Delaware County public safety agencies coordinated a



								terrorism resiliency recovery seminar for the “whole community”.
8. A. 4.	Low	Implement a buffer zone protection planning for utilities, critical facilities and other vulnerable areas or sites	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Safety and Security, Delaware County EMA, First Responders in Law, Fire and Medical, Local Government, Local businesses, Utility companies	Existing resources	Ongoing	Newly constructed courthouse takes into account buffer zone planning through the use of setbacks and bollards. County Safety and Security Director has made changes at existing facilities such as fencing, signage, and additional cameras.
8. A. 5.	Low	Implement source water protection planning for vulnerable areas	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, Law Enforcement, Utility Companies, local water supply companies and water systems, Local Government	Existing resources	Ongoing	Coordinates with local emergency response agencies including the Delaware County Sheriff’s Office to create strategies for protecting the groundwater protection areas. Training for drinking water protection also in place for response agencies.
8. A. 6.	Medium	Leverage grants to procure mobile vehicular barricades	5/22/2019	5/22/2019	Delaware County EMA, Law Enforcement	Grants	Ongoing	Delaware County EMA will work within the grants framework to look at funding options.



4.3.9 Goal 9: Large Utility Disruption/Failure

Reduce the probability of damages or losses of existing assets, people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and publicly owned facilities due to utility disruption or failure.

Objective 9. A: Develop a comprehensive approach to prevent loss of life and major economic consequences from a utility disruption								
Action No.	Priority	Mitigation Action	Start Date	End Date	Lead Organizations	Resources	Status	Remarks
9. A. 1.		Bury electric and telephone lines	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, Building Regulations, Local contractors, Utility companies	Existing resources	Delete	Not feasible on a large scale.
9. A. 2.		Address redundancies in utility and communication systems	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, Utility companies, local contractors, local businesses	Existing resources	Delete	Limited ability to affect change in this area.
9. A. 3.	Low	Protect electrical and communications systems from lightning strikes	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, Utility companies, local contractors,	FEMA FMA grant, Local Match	Ongoing	Numerous agencies and companies implement lightning protection strategies.



9. A. 4.	Low	Engage in tree trimming and maintenance	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Utility companies, local government road crews	Existing resources	Ongoing	Electric companies maintain tree trimming programs.
9. A. 5.	High	Coordinate a program to contact and assist vulnerable populations during periods of utility and infrastructure failure	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board, Utility companies	Existing resources	Ongoing	Delaware County EMA maintains a county special needs registry



4.3.10 Goal 10: Earthquake

Reduce the probability of damages or losses of existing assets, people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and publicly owned facilities due to an earthquake.

Objective 10. A: Develop a comprehensive approach to prevent damages and losses to property and lives from an earthquake								
Action No.	Priority	Mitigation Action	Start Date	End Date	Lead Organizations	Resources	Status	Remarks
10. A. 1.	Low	Promote earthquake exercise participation and preparedness information	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA	Existing resources	Not Started	New hazard / Objective



4.3.11 Goal 11: Civil Disturbance

Reduce the probability of damages or losses of existing assets, people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and publicly owned facilities due to civil disturbance, a small shooting or small bomb.

Objective 11. A: Develop a comprehensive approach to prevent damages and losses to property and lives from a civil disturbance								
Action No.	Priority	Mitigation Action	Start Date	End Date	Lead Organizations	Resources	Status	Remarks
11. A. 1.	High	Institute active shooter training program	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, Sheriff's Office, all law enforcement, LEPC, EMA Board	Existing resources	Ongoing	Delaware County Law Enforcement, Fire, and EMS agencies have implemented an active threats training program and have established unified response policy. Additionally, schools plan and train for incidents.
11. A. 2.	High	Assess and updates planning and documentation in preparation for civil disturbance incidents	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, Sheriff's Office, all law enforcement, LEPC, EMA Board	Existing resources	Ongoing	Delaware County Law Enforcement has implemented an active threat training program for county employees and schools plan and train for incidents.



4.3.12 Goal 12: Drought

Reduce the probability of damages or losses of existing assets, people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and publicly owned facilities due to drought.

Objective 12. A. Develop a comprehensive approach to prevent damages and losses to crops and lives from drought								
Action No.	Priority	Mitigation Action	Start Date	End Date	Lead Organizations	Resources	Status	Remarks
12. A. 1.	Medium	Implement a public awareness and education program concerning water saving and other preventative measures.	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board, Cities of Delaware and Powell, and the Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, Shawnee Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Delaware County	Existing budget	Ongoing	The SWCD addresses Water conservation in their public education and outreach efforts on a routine basis. Agricultural conservation practices that are beneficial for both water quality and quantity, much of this work is in partnership with USDA-NRCS programs. Also, provide workshops for "Back Yard" Conservation projects. They are also beginning a pilot project with DEL-CO Water that involves landscape irrigation



								strategies that reduce water consumption using "Smart" technology, Wi-Fi based irrigation control.
12. A. 2.	Low	Develop a contingency plan should the County experience severe drought conditions	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board, Cities of Delaware and Powell, and the Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, Shawnee Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Delaware County	Existing budget	Ongoing	Opportunities for farms to create an individualized drought financial mitigation plan is available with OSU Extension Offices.
12. A. 3.		Create a water monitoring program	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board, Cities of Delaware and Powell, and the Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, Shawnee Hills, and the unincorporated	FEMA FMA grant, Local Match	Delete	Water Providers are already required to monitor their water quality through Ohio EPA laws and regulations.



					areas of Delaware County			
12. A. 4.	Low	Invest in a new water storage facilities or upgrade older ones	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	Delaware County EMA, LEPC, EMA Board, Cities of Delaware and Powell, and the Village of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, Shawnee Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Delaware County	FEMA FMA grant, Local Match	Ongoing through providers	Del-Co Water Company has invested in the John R. Doult Upground Reservoir. The Doult Reservoir is a 9 Billion gallon off-stream reservoir (off-stream of the Scioto River). It is projected that this source water supply will guard against adverse drought-related issues for Del-Co Water until the year 2030. The City of Columbus added large reservoir in Thompson TWP.



4.3.13 Goal 13: Cyber-Attack

Reduce the probability of damages or losses of existing assets, critical facilities/infrastructure, and publicly owned facilities due to a cyber-attack.

Objective 13. A: Develop a comprehensive approach to prevent damages and losses to property from a cyber attack								
Action No.	Priority	Mitigation Action	Start Date	End Date	Lead Organizations	Resources	Status	Remarks
13. A. 1	High	Continue to update, install and maintain sufficient firewalls, data back-ups, malware detection and anti-virus software.	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	County Data Center, Delaware County EMA, Local Law Enforcement	Existing resources	Ongoing	Delaware County implemented two (for high availability) advanced firewalls in 2018 that are designed to mitigate malware, and other cyber threats.
13. A. 2	High	Promote “best practices” for cybersecurity through education campaign to employees and the public	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	County Data Center, Delaware County EMA, Local Law Enforcement	Existing resources	Ongoing	Delaware County continues to promote awareness to its employees. Such as recently implementing a training program which targets users through a simulated phishing exercise.



13. A. 3	Medium	Continue to test disaster recovery and business continuity drills	5/22/2019	5/22/2024	County Data Center, Delaware County EMA, Local Law Enforcement	Existing resources	Ongoing	Utilize existing exercise cycle to focus specifically on cyber scenarios for business continuity.
----------	--------	---	-----------	-----------	--	--------------------	---------	---

Once the Delaware Mitigation Planning Group completed the above mitigation strategy with a comprehensive list of goals, objectives, and actions, the actions were discussed and prioritized. They were prioritized to determine the most acceptable and beneficial mitigation actions for Delaware County and all jurisdictions included within this plan.

A scale of the relative priority of facilities, assets, conditions, maintenance and other matters, which is determined by relative criticality. Purpose of prioritization is to rank action items in order from highest to lowest importance and to help facilitate decision-making. The actions were prioritized with a cost benefit review, implementation, and administration view in mind.

High: High chance of being the most beneficial to mitigate hazard damages. Also involves actions that would be the easiest to complete with time and funding resources available. The action is essential to combat damaging hazard impacts. Action has the potential to save lives if the hazard were to occur.

Medium: The action item can be scheduled routinely within the capability of the facilities involved. Work is subject to availability of resources and staffing. Action will take longer to accomplish and will have a medium benefit associated with it.

Low: Action is desired, but not essential to alleviate hazard impacts. Or the action is already completed or ongoing so the risk level is already lowered.

Note: Grants were available for the development and implementation of some of the items listed. All jurisdictions and their governing bodies, within Delaware County, have complied with and will adopt all regulations listed in this plan. This Plan was approved and will be formally adopted, by The County Board of Commissioners following State and Federal approval.



4.4 MITIGATION PROJECTS

Completed Project

Scioto Township FY 2011 Repetitive Flood Claims Acquisition and Demolition Project

This project initially started in 2010 with an application to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Delaware County EMA worked with OEMA to put together a strong application, with a solid benefit-cost analysis. The project and associated properties belong to Scioto Township and Delaware County EMA provided assistance. Eventually, the grant was awarded to Scioto Township and there were no local matching funds required; funding was 100% federal.

The rationale behind flood mitigation projects is to remove people from harm's way and to alleviate the burden on the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which is publicly funded. By purchasing properties that flood waters ravage repeatedly (once deemed cost-effective), and demolishing them and deed-restricting the land to open space, it will greatly reduce detrimental flood effects. The purchase price was through an independent appraiser looking for current market value and the appraisals were approved by the state. The entire process was voluntary for the homeowners and they could opt out of the project at any time prior to closing.

ReStore of Delaware County was approached to see if they would be interested in taking some of the items in the homes prior to demolition after the purchases of the houses were complete. They took the items that interested them and paid Scioto Township \$1.00 for the items. This way the items went to a good use and did not end up in a landfill. Scioto Township Fire Department assisted with the demolition and received good training burns from the project. Many other public safety entities trained in the houses prior to demolition.

The properties involved were 1763 and 1803 SR 257 S. Delaware, OH 43015.

Safe Room

Delaware County EMA previously identified the need to build multi-purpose safe rooms, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable populations and locations. Two of the most vulnerable places to severe summer weather in the county are Delaware and Alum Creek State Parks. In 2012, Delaware County EMA erected two outdoor warnings sirens at each of the aforementioned parks. This was possible through a Grant and funds from the Delaware County Board of Commissioners. This was a necessary first step for safe room grant funding as there must be a way to warn those who would use the shelters.

In 2017 and 2018, Delaware County EMA was able to construct a safe room at Delaware State Park Campground with a capacity of roughly 850 persons. This project was possible through federal, state and local funding. The federal funding was through the Hazard Mitigation Grant

Program (HMGP). The Ohio Emergency Management Agency provided some matching funds and Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) assisted financially, as well. The Delaware County Board of Commissioners provided the local funds.

The safe room was completed in late summer of 2018.



Figure 42: Constructed Safe Room. Autumn 2018.

Future Mitigation Projects

Future flood mitigation and wind mitigation projects were identified as high priorities as funding and staff hours are available. These actions are high priorities because of the highly ranked hazards they mitigate.

Other, smaller-scale projects, as identified in the goals, objectives, and actions, will be ongoing as feasible.



Table 28: General Comments Area for Plan throughout its Enactment

General Comment Area for Plan Throughout Its Enactment	
Year	Comment
2014	
2015	<p>Chief Morris, Tri-Township Fire Department: Added comments updating a tornado event and had a question about the addition of unincorporated townships.</p> <p>Bob Lavender, EMA: Made changes to HMPG members, updates to include current charts and information. Suggested changes to hazard profile events and details. Update of mitigation projects and current projects.</p>
2016	
2017	
2018	
2019	
2020	
2021	
2022	
2023	
2024	



4.4.1 Integration into Local Planning Mechanisms

In addition to the Resolutions from each jurisdiction referenced below Delaware County Emergency Management Agency will integrate the 2019 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan into other local plan mechanisms. This will be done by incorporating it into the Long-Term Strategic Plan and into the Annual Planning Update Schedule and Checklist. Delaware County Emergency Management Long-Term Strategic Plan is currently in draft format, but will include how the Plan will be incorporated into local planning and facilitate feedback, local adoption and grant funding.

Table 29: Jurisdiction Resolution Adoption

Resolutions			
Jurisdiction	Date Adopted	File On Hand	Resolution Page Location
City of Delaware		Y / N	Appendix:
City of Powell		Y / N	Appendix:
Village of Galena		Y / N	Appendix:
Village of Shawnee Hills		Y / N	Appendix:
Village Ashley		Y / N	Appendix:
Village of Ostrander		Y / N	Appendix:
Village of Sunbury		Y / N	Appendix:
Delaware County Board of Commissioners (Unincorporated Areas)		Y / N	Appendix:



Appendices

Appendix A: Public Advertisements

Public Announcement:

2 Bedroom, \$650/mo plus all utilities, No Pets
240 S. Washington
Call 740-815-4447

TRUCKS
Check out the autos for sale in the classifieds!

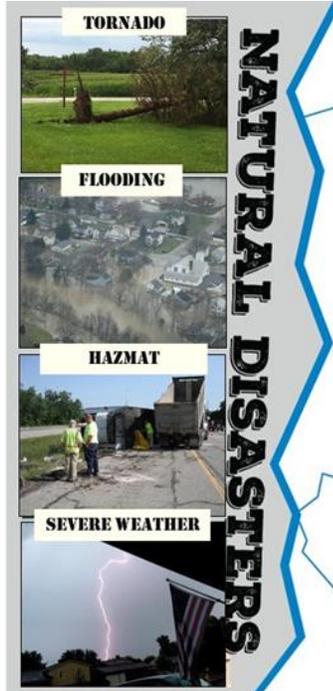
The Delaware County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DCOHSEM) is currently updating the Delaware County Mitigation Plan. The existing plan will be offered for review at the Delaware District Library (84 E. Winter St. Delaware, OH), Sunbury Community Library (44 Burrer Dr. Sunbury, OH), and Ostrander Branch Library (75 N. Fourth St. Ostrander, OH) for two weeks, starting on 10/16/18, for commenting. The plan will also be offered online on the DCOHSEM's website (delcoema.org) located under the "About" then "Plans" tab. Comments should be sent to Jodi Elam at jlam@delcoema.org. Plan review/update meeting dates will be posted to the DCOHSEM website.

October 3 2018 1T
90041400

LEGAL NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that the Orange Township Zoning Commission will hold their 7th special meeting on Tuesday, October 9, 2018 beginning at 7:00 p.m. to discuss the Comprehensive Land Use Plan Update.

Comprehensive Land Use Update

Copy of the advertisement that was ran in the Delaware Gazette (10/3/2018) to announce the start of the mitigation plan update. Offers the public a way to review and comment on the current plan for any input that they would like to see included in the new plan.



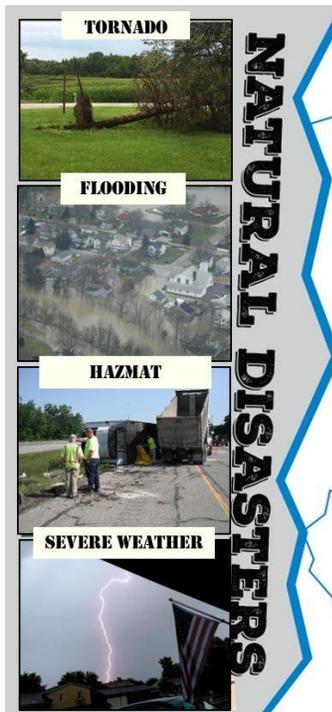
Hazard Mitigation Plan

Delaware County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DCOHSEM) is Updating its County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and Wants Your Feedback!

You can learn more about the existing Mitigation Plan by visiting the library's front desk for a loaned copy that will be available for 2 weeks. The plan will also be offered online on the DCOHSEM's website (delcoema.org) located under the "About" then "Plan" tab.

Please send comments and feedback to Jodi Elam at jelam@delcoema.org
For additional questions contact EMA Office at (740)-833-2180.

Flyer used to announce the upcoming update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. Placed in three libraries around the county to encourage the public to review the plan.



Hazard Mitigation Plan

Delaware County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DCOHSEM) is Updating its County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and Wants Your Feedback!

You can review and comment on the Draft Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan by visiting the library's front desk for a loaned copy that will be available for 2 weeks, ending Dec. 9th 2019. The plan will also be offered online on the DCOHSEM's website (delcoema.org) located under the "About" then "Plan" tab.

Please send comments and feedback to Jodi Elam at jelam@delcoema.org
For additional questions contact EMA Office at (740)-833-2180.

Second flyer used to announce the Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan. Placed in the same three libraries around the county to encourage the public to review the newly updated draft plan.



Social Media Posting: Twitter posting to announce the start of the mitigation plan update. Offers the public a way to review and comment on the current plan for any input that they would like to see included in the new plan.



Social Media Posting: Facebook posting to announce the start of the mitigation plan update. Offers the public a way to review and comment on the current plan for any input that they would like to see included in the new plan.



Second Round of Social Media Postings: Twitter posting to announce the Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan update. Explains where to review and send comments.



Facebook interface showing a post from Delaware County Emergency Management. The post text reads: "****UPDATE**** If you would like to review the DRAFT version of the 2019 Delaware County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan it will be offered for review until January 9, 2019 at the following locations: Delaware District Library (84 E. Winter St. Delaware, OH), Sunbury Community Library (44 Burrer Dr. Sunbury, OH), ... See More". The post includes a photo of a document titled "Delaware County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan 2014" and a graphic titled "2019 Delaware County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan DRAFT". The post has 607 people reached, 29 engagements, 5 likes, 1 comment, and 1 share.

Second Round of Social Media Postings: Facebook posting to announce the Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan update. Explains where to review and send comments.



Appendix B: Plan Location



Delaware County EMA Website



Location of the Hazard Mitigation Plan



Appendix C: Meeting Material



Delaware County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Mitigation Plan Update – First Meeting Agenda – 6.28.2018

- Introductions
- Overview of Mitigation and Mitigation Plans and Benefits (Luan)
- Planning Process and Involvement
- Discussion of Existing Plan and Hazards
- Survey Discussion
- Next Steps and Action Items
- Adjournment



Delaware County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Mitigation Planning Team – Initial Questionnaire

- 1.) Do any hazards need to be added to the existing list? If so, which?
- 2.) Do any hazards need to be omitted from the existing list? If so, which?
- 3.) Do you have any objections to the current rankings of hazards? If so, what are they?
- 4.) Please fill in the chart below based on a scale of 1 to 10 (1 being no threat and 10 being a detrimental/highest threat).

Here are the definitions for each category:

Life Safety Impact - The likelihood that there will be injuries and/or loss of life.

Impact on Property - The likelihood that there will be damage and/or destruction of structures within the community including residential, non-residential, public, and critical structures.

Impact on Economy - The likelihood that there would be short-term and/or long term consequences on the local economy and businesses.

Impact on Environment - The likelihood that there would be short-term and/or long term damage to the environment and local ecosystems.

Hazards	Life Safety Impact	Property Impact	Econ. Impact	Environ. Impact
Dam Failure				
Flood				
Tornado				
Severe Winter				
Pandemic				
Severe Summer				
Utility				
Drought				
Terrorism				
HAZMAT				
Civil Disturbance				
Earthquake				
Cyber				



Second Meeting Materials



Delaware County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Mitigation Plan Update – Second Meeting
Agenda – 11.8.2018 at 2 p.m.

- Introduction
- Overview of Questionnaire Results
- Discussion of Changes to Methodology
- Actions so far
- Public Involvement
- Next Steps and Action Items
- Adjournment



Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update (Second Meeting)
November 8, 2018 | EMA, 10 Court St. Delaware
2:00 p.m.

SIGN-IN SHEET

NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL
1. <i>Sam Miller</i>	<i>Del. Co. Emer. Mgmt</i>	<i>sm@delcoema.org</i>
2. <i>Bobs Lavencier</i>	<i>Del. Co. EMA</i>	<i>Bob@delcoema.org</i>
3. <i>Bobo Egan</i>	<i>Delco EMA</i>	<i>jelam@delcoema.org</i>
4. <i>Russ Bapor</i>	<i>Sittmanville PD</i>	<i>Russell.Bapor@SittmanvilleOH.org</i>
5. <i>Luan Nguyen</i>	<i>OHIOEMA</i>	<i>Lknguyen@ohioema.gov</i>
6. <i>Duane Matlock</i>	<i>CODE COMPLIANCE</i>	<i>dmattlock@delawarepa.gov</i>
7. <i>Michelle Hopper</i>	<i>C. of Del. Fire Dept.</i>	<i>mhopper@delawarechis.net</i>
8. <i>Sandy Mackey</i>	<i>Delco EMA</i>	<i>Sandy@delcoema.org</i>
9. <i>Tom Hopper</i>	<i>Village of Galena</i>	<i>mayor@galenachio.org</i>
10. <i>Allen Rothman</i>	<i>Sunbury</i>	<i>arothman@sunburyvillage.com</i>



Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update (Second Meeting)
November 8, 2018 | EMA, 10 Court St. Delaware
2:00 p.m.



NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL
* FRED FAWLER	DELAWARE CO. CODE COMPLIANCE	FFAWLER@CO.DELAWARE.OH.US *SEND RANKINGS PLEASE
ROBERT PARSONS	Delaware Co. Auditor	rparsons@co.delaware.oh.us
John Donohue	Dolzner FD	
Beth Lewis	Commissioner	



Third Meeting Materials



Delaware County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Mitigation Plan Update – Third Meeting
Agenda – 1.9.2019 at 2:30 p.m.

- Introduction
- Overview of Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft Results
- Discussion of Changes to Goals, Objectives, Actions
- Discussion with Planning Team on Comments and Changes to Incorporate
- Public Involvement and Comments
- Next Steps and Action Items
- Adjournment

(Agenda ran and posted in the lobby of 10 Court St, Delaware County Building 2 weeks prior to meeting.)



Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update (Third Meeting)
 January 9, 2018 | EMA, 10 Court St. Delaware
 2:30 p.m.



SIGN-IN SHEET		
NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL
1. Sean Miller	Delaware Co EMA	sean@delcoema.org
2. Sandy Mackay	Delaware Co. EMA	Sandy@delcoema.org
3. Jodi Etam	Delaware EMA	jodi@delcoema.org
4. Chris Beddoes	American Red Cross	christopher.beddoes@redcross.org
5. Gregory Feustel	Pleasant Lake U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Gregory.f.feustel@usace.army.mil
6. Michelle Hopper	Delaware City FD	mhopper@delawarecthi.net
7. FRED FOWLER	DELAWARE COUNTY CODE COMPLIANCE	FFOWLER@CO.DELAWARE.OH.US
8. ROBERT PARSONS	DELAWARE COUNTY AUDITOR BIS	rparsons@co.delaware.oh.us
9. Tom Hopper	Village of Galena	mayor@galenaohio.org
10. Bob Jue	Commissioner	



Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update (Third Meeting)
January 9, 2018 | EMA, 10 Court St. Delaware
2:30 p.m.



NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL
11. Scott Sanders	Regional Planning	ssanders@co.delaware.oh.us
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		



Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update (Third Meeting)
 January 9, 2018 | EMA, 10 Court St. Delaware
 2:30 p.m.



NAME	JURISDICTION	COMMENT
Stephen Hoyteik	Powell PD	
Luan Nguyen	Ohio EMA	
Allen Rothemyl	Sunbury	
Chris Beddoes	Red Cross	Thank you for the research and Time Placed on organizing this plan!



Appendix D: Plan Comments

From: John Donahue <jdonahue@delawareohio.net>
Sent: Monday, January 07, 2019 5:48 PM
To: Miller, Sean; Elam, Jodi
Cc: Michelle Hooper
Subject: Mitigation Comments

CAUTION EXTERNAL EMAIL

DO NOT open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails

Sean/Jodi:

Just a reminder, I will not be there, but I will have Michelle attend. I have also reached out to Dave Efland for any comments he may have. This was sent out to our pertinent Department Heads for feedback. As yet, none have been received. GREAT JOB on this!! I have a few requests and comments.

1. Can you provide Michelle copy of the following GIS maps for our ESRI Files.
 - a. Pg 39-Dam Maps
 - b. Pg 41-43 - Inundation Maps
 - c. Pg 114 - Electric Maps
 - d. Pg 128 - Developmental Map
2. Pg 140 - In the Status section, several notes state "Delete". Are these going to be removed from the plan provided agreement of the committee? If so, I assume the Action # will be update? If "Delete" does not mean this, what does this mean?
3. Pg 140 - Noticed throughout the Strategy, that the Priorities are spelled out at times and just use letter. These need to be consistent.
4. Pg 166 - Please ad that Both the Fire and EMS agencies in Delawre Co have been training for an active aggressor. We have also established a unified policy on our response.

John L. Donahue, Fire Chief
Delaware Fire Department
99 South Liberty Street
Delaware, Ohio 43015
740.203.1300 Phone
740.203.1399 Fax
jdonahue@delawareohio.net



- 1.2.1 SUBDIVISION REGS - LAST REVISED 1997
(PG. 10) > HAS SINCE BEEN UPDATED
- 2.1 CODE COMPLIANCE - ADD D. MATLACK
(PG. 15)
- 2.3 FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION REGS. UNDER
REGIONAL PLANNING (PG. 19) SHOULD
BE CODE COMPLIANCE
- 3.3 DAM FAILURES - INUNDATION MAPS? ✓
- 4.2 AVAILABLE RESOURCES - GALENA COMMERCIA
BLDG CODE ADMINISTRATION & DELAWARE C
PG. 136

Fred Fowler - Code Comp.

1.9.19



From: mayorjnelson@villageofashley.org [mailto:mayorjnelson@villageofashley.org]
Sent: Friday, January 11, 2019 3:50 PM
To: Miller, Sean <sean@delcoema.org>
Subject: Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

CAUTION EXTERNAL EMAIL

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Jodi/Sean,

Sorry for not responding to this important issue, but have had several issues that have occupied a lot of my time lately. I did a review of the documents, the Village of Ashley agrees with this plan, and want to say thank you for the work put forth. I see nothing that needs changed.

Thank You,

Jim Nelson, Mayor

From: Larry Crile <larrycrile@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 16, 2019 8:21 AM
To: Elam, Jodi
Subject: Re: Draft 2019 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Review

CAUTION EXTERNAL EMAIL

DO NOT open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails

Jodi,

I have worked through the document and am very supportive of the plan as presented. The Village Council has had opportunity to review and comment and I do appreciate that copies were available at the Library as well. Thank you for all the hard work and diligence to detail.

Larry Crile

(Above is feedback given by Larry Crile, Mayor of Ostrander.)

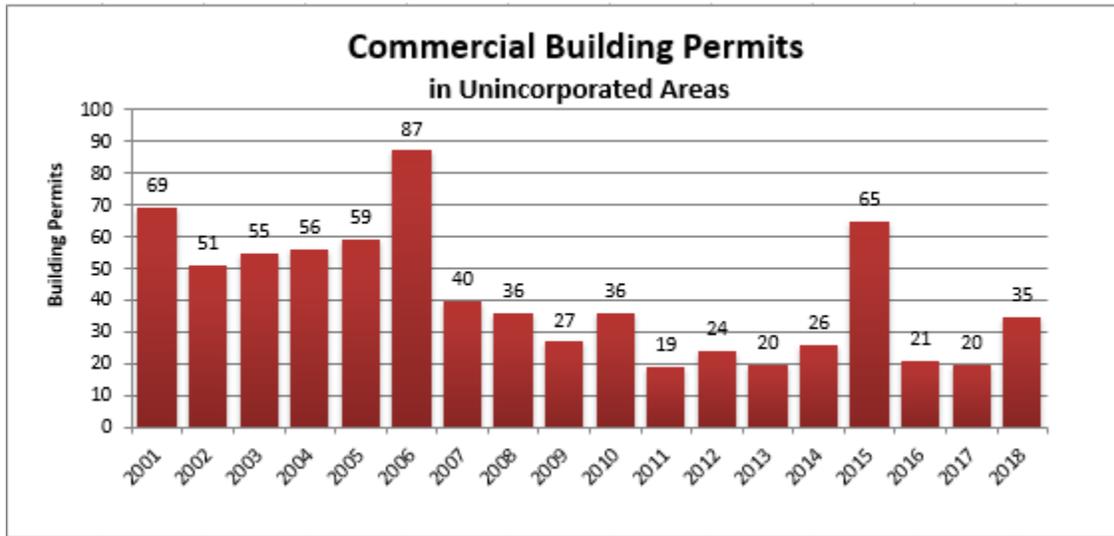


Appendix E: Relevant Training Material

Relevant Hazard Trainings/Exercises		
Year	Month	Training
2018	September	- Dam Emergency Exercise - Monthly Siren Test
	December	- Drinking Water Exercise - Monthly Siren Test
2019	January	- DART (Co. HazMat Team) Quarterly Training - Monthly Siren Test
	February	- Weather Spotter Training - Monthly Siren Test
	March	- Statewide Tornado Drill, EOC Exercise - Statewide Siren Test - Monthly Siren Test - Terrorism Resiliency Recovery Seminar
	April	- LEPC Exercise / DART (Co. HazMat Team) Quarterly Drill - Spotter's Course - Monthly Siren Test
	May	- Kids Safety Scenes - Monthly Siren Test
	June	- HazMat IQ Classes - Monthly Siren Test
	July	- DART (Co. HazMat Team) Quarterly Training - Monthly Siren Test
	August	- Monthly Siren Test
	September	- Monthly Siren Test
	October	- Great US Central US Shakeout Earthquake Drill - DART (Co. HazMat Team) Quarterly Training - Monthly Siren Test
	November	- Monthly Siren Test
	December	- G-271 Hazardous Weather - Monthly Siren Test



Appendix F: New Construction Trends



Graph shows only the new construction in Delaware County and the trends throughout the years.



FACT SHEET

AGENDA ITEM NO: 16

DATE: 04/22/2019

ORDINANCE NO:

RESOLUTION NO: 19-22

READING: FIRST

PUBLIC HEARING: NO

TO: Mayor and Members of City Council

FROM: R. Thomas Homan, City Manager

TITLE OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION:

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY TO ENTER INTO A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH THE OHIOHEALTH CORPORATION.

BACKGROUND:

OhioHealth wishes to contribute toward infrastructure improvements made by the City in the area of the Delaware Medical Campus following previous agreements with OhioHealth in 2004, and as such has agreed to remit a payment of \$195,000.00 followed by seven annual payments of \$65,000.00 in lieu of OhioHealth's participation in the Delaware South New Community Authority.

REASON WHY LEGISLATION IS NEEDED:

To authorize the City Manager to execute a memorandum of understanding with OhioHealth whereupon OhioHealth remits an agreed upon amount to the City of Delaware in consideration for infrastructure improvements made by the City in lieu of OhioHealth's participation in the Delaware South New Community Authority.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

N/A

FISCAL IMPACT(S):

N/A

POLICY CHANGES:

N/A

PRESENTER(S):

R. Thomas Homan, City Manager

RECOMMENDATION:

Approval

ATTACHMENT(S)

Memorandum of Understanding by and between City of Delaware, Ohio, and OhioHealth Corporation (Exhibit A)

Memorandum of Understanding by and between CITY OF DELAWARE, OHIO (“City”) and OHIOHEALTH Corporation (“OhioHealth”)

ARTICLE 1 – PREAMBLE

This memorandum of understanding (MOU) is entered into as of the date of last signature below (the “Effective Date”), by and between the CITY OF DELAWARE, OHIO (“City”), an Ohio chartered municipal corporation whose address is 1 South Sandusky Street, Delaware, Ohio 43015, and OHIOHEALTH (“OhioHealth”), a not-for-profit health organization whose address is 180 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 (each hereinafter individually a “Party,” and collectively the “Parties”).

ARTICLE 2 – PURPOSE

OhioHealth owns property located at 801 OhioHealth Blvd., Delaware, Ohio 43015 (the Delaware Medical Campus). The City has made improvements to infrastructure in proximity to the Delaware Medical Campus through a New Community Development Authority arrangement, which does not affect or encumber OhioHealth’s Delaware Medical Campus property. Nevertheless, OhioHealth desires to contribute towards such infrastructure improvements. The purpose of this MOU is to provide for the agreement upon which OhioHealth shall remit to City a yearly payment in consideration of infrastructure improvements made by the City to the benefit of OhioHealth’s Delaware Medical Campus, and in furtherance of the continued partnership between the Parties.

ARTICLE 3 – PAYMENT

OhioHealth shall remit \$195,000 to the City on the later of March 1, 2019 or the Effective Date, and thereafter make seven (7) additional annual payments in the amount of \$65,000 on March 1 of each year (starting March 1, 2020) (i.e., a total of 8 payments totaling \$650,000).

ARTICLE 4 – TERM

This MOU shall take effect immediately upon the Effective Date and shall continue in effect for a period of eight (8) years (i.e., March 1, 2026).

ARTICLE 5 – DISPUTE RESOLUTION

The Parties agree to submit any disputes arising from this MOU to informal direct negotiations. If a resolution cannot be reached by direct negotiations, any Party may take any action authorized by law to resolve the dispute, but the Parties agree to engage in good faith negotiations prior to any formal legal or administrative action.

ARTICLE 6 – GENERAL

1. This MOU shall be governed by and construed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of Ohio, without giving effect to its laws governing conflict of laws.
2. This MOU shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties hereto and their respective successors, assigns, heirs, and legal representatives.
3. A waiver by either of the Parties hereto of any breach by the other Party of any of the terms, provisions or conditions of this MOU or the acquiescence of either Party hereto in any act (whether commission or omission) which but for such acquiescence would be a breach as aforesaid, shall not constitute a general waiver of such term, provision or condition of any subsequent act contrary thereto.
4. This MOU represents the entire understanding between the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all other written or oral agreements heretofore made by or on behalf of the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and may be changed only by agreements in writing signed by the authorized representatives of the parties.
5. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall for all purposes be deemed to be an original and all of which shall constitute the same instrument.
6. Notices. All notices, requests, demands or other communications required or permitted under this Agreement shall be in writing and delivered personally, by overnight mail by a national courier service, or by certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the addresses set forth in Article I.

This MOU is effective on the date of the last to sign below (the "Effective Date").

OhioHealth

City of Delaware

By: _____

By: _____

Name: _____

R. Thomas Homan

Its: _____

City Manager

Date: _____

Date: _____

Approved as to form:

Darren Shulman

Delaware City Attorney

Date: _____



FACT SHEET

AGENDA ITEM NO: 17

DATE: 04/22/2019

ORDINANCE NO: 19-18

RESOLUTION NO:

READING: FIRST

PUBLIC HEARING: NO

TO: Mayor and Members of City Council

FROM: R. Thomas Homan, City Manager

VIA: Ted Miller, Parks and Natural Resources Director

TITLE OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION:

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE MANAGEMENT, PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, CONFIDENTIAL, AND SUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES PAY PLAN REQUESTING A RECLASSIFICATION OF THE GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENT AT A M8 PAY GRADE TO A GOLF COURSE SUPERVISOR AT A M5 PAY GRADE.

BACKGROUND:

The Parks and Natural Resource Department will begin searching for a Golf Course Supervisor for Hidden Valley Golf Course. The position has transitioned beyond the golf course to apply their skills in the parks, primarily for turf and aquatic management. The duties will also include park maintenance and snow clearing. The position will be a hybrid of the Golf Course Supervisor and turf management.

The position will require staff management and Ohio Department of Agriculture applicator license which will place their qualifications similar with other position in this pay grade.

The reclassification will update the position responsibilities and allow for the position to dedicate responsibilities within the Parks and Natural Resource Department. Primary duties will be at the golf course but there are 3 months out of the year when the golf course is closed. The reclassification will allow the department to redistribute duties consistent with the actual responsibilities of the position.

REASON WHY LEGISLATION IS NEEDED:

The reclassification of the position changes the pay grade from an M8 to an M5 and requires council approval.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

N/A

FISCAL IMPACT(S):

The fiscal impact will be a reduction in wages for both the Hidden Valley Golf course and the Parks and Natural Resource budget. The position replaces a currently budgeted position.

POLICY CHANGES:

Ordinance Revision

PRESENTER(S):

Ted Miller, Parks and Natural Resources Director

RECOMMENDATION:

Approval

ATTACHMENT(S)

2019 Management Pay Plan

ORDINANCE NO. 19-18

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE MANAGEMENT, PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, CONFIDENTIAL, AND SUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES PAY PLAN REQUESTING A RECLASSIFICATION OF THE GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENT AT A M8 PAY GRADE TO A GOLF COURSE SUPERVISOR AT A M5 PAY GRADE.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Delaware, State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That the attached Management, Professional, Technical, Confidential and Supervisory Pay Plan shall be amended to reflect the noted changes.

SECTION 2. That the position of Golf Course Superintendent (M8) be reclassified to that of Golf Course Supervisor (M5) which more accurately reflects the functions of the position.

SECTION 3. This Council finds and determines that all formal actions of this Council and any of its committees concerning and relating to the passage of this Ordinance were taken in an open meeting of this Council, and that all deliberations of this Council and any of its committees that resulted in those formal actions were in meetings open to the public, all in compliance with the law including Section 121.22 of the Revised Code.

VOTE ON RULE SUSPENSION:

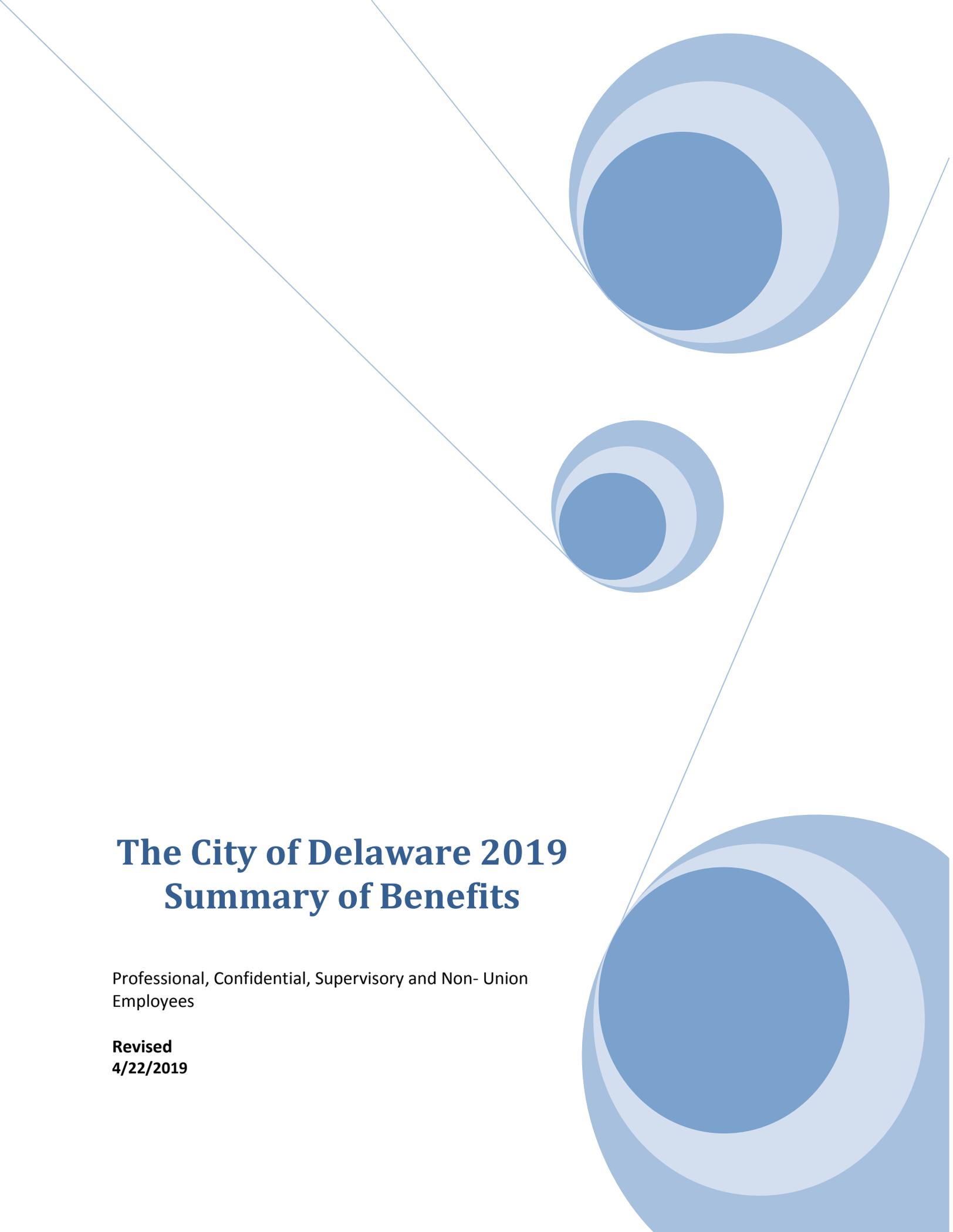
YEAS___NAYS___
ABSTAIN ___

PASSED: _____, 2019

YEAS___NAYS___
ABSTAIN ___

ATTEST: _____
CITY CLERK

MAYOR

A decorative graphic on the right side of the page features three overlapping circles in shades of blue, arranged vertically. Two thin blue lines intersect at the top right, forming a large 'V' shape that frames the circles.

The City of Delaware 2019 Summary of Benefits

Professional, Confidential, Supervisory and Non- Union
Employees

Revised
4/22/2019

SECTION I WAGES AND PAY PLAN

A. Non-Union Employee Pay Plan

The following pay schedule is to be effective December 26, 2018 and the table below reflects a 2% increase for each step. Step increases shall take effect the first full pay period following the employee's anniversary date.

<u>PAY GRADE</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
¹ M1	Administrative Assistant, Police Administrative Aide, Desktop Technician,
M2	Airport Technician, Watershed Coordinator, Police Assistant,
M3	Economic Development Communications Specialist
M4	Cemetery Manager, Financial Specialist I, Arborist
M5	GIS/CMMS Technician, Administrative Services Specialist, Right-of-Way Inspector, Zoning Technician, <u>GOLF COURSE SUPERVISOR</u>
M6	Police Technician
M7	Code Enforcement Officer I, Customer Service Liaison, Facility Maintenance Supervisor
M8	Engineering Technician, Airport Operations Supervisor, Division Supervisor, Financial Specialist II, Executive Assistant, Code Enforcement Officer II, Golf Course Superintendent , Project Manager I, Collections Manager, Construction Inspector
M9	Assistant City Attorney/Prosecutor, Building Inspector I
M10	Development Planner
M11	No Current Position
M12	GIS Coordinator, Project Manager II, Airport Manager, Construction Inspection Manager, IT Project Coordinator, Budget and Management Analyst
M13	Building Inspector II
M14	Information Systems & Network Administrator, Human Resource Manager, Assistant Prosecutor, Application System Specialist
M15	Project Engineer I, Assistant Water Manager, Assistant Wastewater Manager, Parks Superintendent
M16	No current position
M17	Project and Maintenance Manager, Public Works Superintendent, Accountant, Zoning Administrator, Water Manager, Wastewater Manager, Community Affairs Coordinator, Project Engineer II, Income Tax Administrator
M18	Project Engineer III
M19	Deputy City Engineer
M20	No current position

¹ Per amendment to Ordinance No. 18-112 (December 20, 2018) Clerk of Council (M1) removed from Management Pay Plan effective January 15, 2019.

Pay Grade	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
M1	18.86	19.59	20.28	21.21	22.04
M2	19.40	20.55	20.98	21.86	22.71
M3	20.37	21.19	22.04	22.93	23.84
M4	21.19	22.03	22.92	23.87	24.80
M5	22.28	23.25	24.63	25.55	26.32
M6	23.18	24.25	25.59	26.56	27.38
M7	24.08	25.23	26.61	27.60	28.48
M8	25.42	26.50	27.56	28.73	29.94
M9	26.46	27.54	28.67	29.88	31.14
M10	27.51	28.65	29.85	31.10	32.41
M11	28.61	29.75	31.08	32.31	33.65
M12	29.79	30.98	32.28	33.60	35.03
M13	30.96	32.21	33.58	34.97	36.44
M14	32.16	33.52	34.92	36.37	37.90
M15	33.44	34.87	36.33	37.83	39.37
M16	34.82	36.25	37.77	39.33	40.94
M17	36.21	37.68	39.33	40.89	42.62
M18	37.62	39.19	40.89	42.56	44.33
M19	39.16	40.78	42.53	44.24	46.07
M20	40.71	42.37	44.24	46.02	47.92

Transparency Initiative for Delaware City Council

Delaware City Council members have repeatedly voiced the need to conduct activities in a transparent manner that builds public trust. As accountability depends on transparency, the following guidelines are proposed.

Executive Session:

- The verbiage for entering executive session, both written and spoken, must include specific information as specified in the Ohio AG Sunshine Law document, AKA Yellow Book
- Straw votes are disallowed by law
- Discussion in executive session must be limited to the specific item(s) listed in the agenda
- Executive session should be utilized sparingly; use should err on the side of full disclosure

Abstention from Voting:

- Council member duties include voting on all items brought forth to council
- Conflict-of-interest is a valid reason to abstain
- Council member abstaining from voting need to abstain from all discussion surrounding the issue
- When a council member votes to abstain, the council member must qualify the reason for the abstention at the time they cast their abstention

Disclosure of Financial Campaign Contributors, Issue Discussion and Voting:

- A council member will disclose the identity of a party (individual, PAC) and the aggregate amount of their contributions to the council member when the issue or action being discussed impacts, or has the potential to impact, the contributing party in any manner
- A council member will disclose the identity of a party (individual, PAC) and the aggregate amount of their contributions to the council member when the issue or action being voted on impacts (directly or indirectly), or has the potential to impact, the contributing party

Disclosure of Private Meetings:

- Council members should disclose any meetings they have with an individual or party on any issue that is anticipated to come to council for action in the future



MARCH FINANCE REPORT

TO: Members of City Council
FROM: Dean Stelzer, Finance Director
DATE: April 18, 2019

Reports Included

<u>Page</u>	<u>Reports</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
2	Revenues by Source	This summary compares year-to-date revenues for 2015 to 2014 by source.
3	General Fund	Summary of General Fund budgeted revenues, expenditures and fund balance.
4	Other Operating Funds	Summary of budgeted revenues, expenditures, & fund balances for non-general fund operating funds.
5	Other Funds	Other non-operating funds revenues, expenditures and fund balance.
6	Insurance	Summary of the City's self-funded health insurance costs with comparisons to last year.
7	Income Tax	Monthly income tax collections for last three years. Also includes tax collection projections for remainder of the year.
8	Recreation Levy Summary	Reflects 2016 and total Recreation Levy expenditures by Phase.

Highlights:

- * Too early in year to determine any trends

YTD 2019 Budget Supplementals

19-03	\$150,000 - Donation Fund - Hayes Statue
19-04	\$28,000 - CIP Fund Electric Parking System
19-15	\$1,150,000 - CIP E. William St. Grant Project
19-16	\$160,000 - CIP FUND Annex Improvements
19-17	\$650,000 - General Fund Transfers to CIP and SMR

FINANCE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

REVENUES BY SOURCE

March 31, 2019

	Revenues @ 3/31/19	Revenues @ 3/31/18	% Change
TAXES			
Income Tax	\$ 6,564,021	\$ 6,137,976	6.94%
Property Tax	1,005,577	983,538	2.24%
Local Government Fund	150,019	150,406	-0.26%
Hotel/Motel Tax	13,903	15,944	-12.80%
Gasoline Taxes	293,345	287,482	2.04%
License Plate Tax	162,849	160,352	1.56%
FEES			
Franchise Fee (cable tv)	\$ 104,327	\$ 101,591	2.69%
Parking Meter & Lot Fees	19,264	19,732	-2.37%
Fines/Forfeitures/Court Diversion Fees	36,304	31,218	16.29%
Impact Fees	222,246	234,709	-5.31%
Airport - Fuel	121,194	106,939	13.33%
Cemetery	35,436	31,500	12.50%
Golf Course	6,582	9,254	-28.87%
REIMBURSEMENTS			
Engineering Fees	\$ 74,398	\$ 66,961	11.11%
Fire/EMS Reimbursement	-	145,000	0.00%
Prosecutor Reimbursements	63,260	58,765	7.65%
Building Permits and Fees	250,244	265,772	-5.84%
UTILITY CHARGES			
Water - Meter Charges	\$ 1,330,380	\$ 1,343,297	-0.96%
- Capacity Fees	538,335	621,500	-13.38%
Sewer - Meter Charges	1,601,662	1,581,608	1.27%
- Capacity Fees	527,030	586,965	-10.21%
Refuse	887,619	878,531	1.03%
Storm Sewer	227,381	226,462	0.41%
MUNICIPAL COURT REVENUES	\$ 913,493	\$ 645,638	41.49%

FINANCE DIRECTOR'S REPORT
GENERAL FUND REVENUES
March 31, 2019

March 25.0% of year	Revenues 3/31/2019	2019 Budget	Revenues As % of Budget	Comparative Revenues 3/31/2018	% Change YTD
GENERAL FUND					
Property Tax	769,596	1,629,406	47.23%	754,858	0.00%
City Income Tax	3,550,044	15,645,000	22.69%	3,319,745	6.94%
Other Taxes	14	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Local Government Fund	150,019	618,976	24.24%	150,406	(0.26%)
Fines and Forfeitures	36,304	148,000	24.53%	31,218	16.29%
Engineering Fees	74,397	1,200,000	6.20%	66,961	11.10%
Prosecutor Contracts	63,260	285,000	22.20%	58,765	7.65%
Parking Meters	8,567	38,000	22.54%	8,785	(2.48%)
Other Fees and Contracts	7,720	0	0.00%	10,755	(28.22%)
Liquor Permits	1,592	45,000	3.54%	1,691	0.00%
Franchise Fees	104,327	405,000	25.76%	101,591	2.69%
Licenses & Permits	250,243	830,000	30.15%	265,772	(5.84%)
Investment Income	82,320	650,000	12.66%	88,933	(7.44%)
Miscellaneous	94,461	110,000	85.87%	20,661	0.00%
Reimbursements	58,559	200,000	29.28%	55,879	4.80%
Transfers	551,037	1,920,000	28.70%	534,365	3.12%
TOTAL	5,802,460	23,724,382	24.46%	5,470,385	6.07%

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES

	Expenses 3/31/2019	2019 Budget	Expenses As % of Budget	Comparative Expenses 3/31/2018	% Change YTD
GENERAL FUND					
City Council	40,792	184,347	22.13%	36,662	11.27%
City Manager	184,718	823,711	22.43%	192,020	(3.80%)
Human Resources	134,231	358,692	37.42%	73,118	83.58%
Economic Development	76,867	474,137	16.21%	82,066	(6.34%)
Legal Affairs/Prosecution	198,099	842,343	23.52%	219,664	(9.82%)
Finance	363,065	1,485,683	24.44%	396,784	(8.50%)
Income Tax Refunds	138,702	450,000	30.82%	175,366	(20.91%)
General Administration	1,610,575	6,090,255	26.45%	1,507,710	6.82%
Risk Management	10,054	349,100	2.88%	20,799	(51.66%)
Police	2,085,342	9,105,357	22.90%	2,138,553	(2.49%)
Planning	271,014	1,268,512	21.36%	299,292	(9.45%)
Engineering	381,371	1,988,887	19.18%	365,222	4.42%
City Buildings	131,955	554,958	23.78%	109,238	20.80%
TOTAL	5,626,785	23,975,982	23.47%	5,616,494	0.18%

General Fund Beginning Balance January 1, 2019	5,184,249
2019 General Fund Revenues	5,802,460
2019 General Fund Expenditures	(5,626,785)
Advances to Other Funds	1,236,286
Outstanding Encumbrances 3/31/19	(979,942)
General Fund Ending Fund Balance March 31, 2019	<u>5,616,268</u>

FINANCE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

OTHER OPERATING FUNDS

March 31, 2019

REVENUES

	Revenues 3/31/2019	2019 Budget	Revenues As % of Budget	Comparative Revenues 3/31/2018	% Change YTD
STREET MAINTENANCE & REPAIR	790,829	3,231,000	24.48%	837,679	(5.59%)
STORM SEWER	228,010	863,000	26.42%	226,708	0.57%
PARKS AND RECREATION	363,831	1,571,500	23.15%	404,230	(9.99%)
CEMETERY	60,436	256,000	23.61%	55,251	9.38%
AIRPORT OPERATIONS	182,028	924,840	19.68%	149,259	21.95%
FIRE/EMS INCOME TAX	2,606,799	11,866,361	21.97%	2,580,051	1.04%
MUNICIPAL COURT	696,723	2,744,000	25.39%	434,706	60.27%
GOLF COURSE	6,582	183,500	3.59%	9,254	(28.87%)
WATER	1,396,791	6,536,132	21.37%	1,393,618	0.23%
SEWER	1,682,088	7,407,971	22.71%	1,679,485	0.15%
REFUSE	900,341	3,672,095	24.52%	898,655	0.19%
GARAGE ROTARY	179,650	718,600	25.00%	164,455	9.24%
INFORMATION TECH. ROTARY	269,049	1,076,017	25.00%	269,004	0.02%
TOTAL	9,363,157	41,051,016	22.81%	9,102,355	2.87%

EXPENDITURES

	Expenditures 3/31/2019	2019 Budget	Expenses As % of Budget	Comparative Expenses 3/31/2018	% Change YTD
STREET MAINTENANCE & REPAIR	718,759	3,313,335	21.69%	773,368	(7.06%)
STORM SEWER	79,528	1,380,464	5.76%	122,166	(34.90%)
PARKS AND RECREATION	269,972	1,592,532	16.95%	278,537	(3.07%)
CEMETERY	56,332	315,113	17.88%	62,723	(10.19%)
AIRPORT OPERATIONS	170,900	974,226	17.54%	170,763	0.08%
FIRE/EMS INCOME TAX	3,129,317	11,182,079	27.99%	2,412,914	29.69%
MUNICIPAL COURT	696,723	2,734,190	25.48%	663,646	4.98%
GOLF COURSE	14,058	183,401	7.67%	33,389	(57.90%)
WATER OPERATIONS	1,070,447	6,336,213	16.89%	1,142,924	(6.34%)
SEWER OPERATIONS	927,780	7,075,047	13.11%	946,298	(1.96%)
REFUSE	732,587	3,813,216	19.21%	1,531,134	(52.15%)
GARAGE ROTARY	163,785	707,989	23.13%	154,638	5.92%
INFORMATION TECH. ROTARY	308,753	1,384,166	22.31%	318,985	(3.21%)
TOTAL	8,338,941	40,991,971	20.34%	8,611,485	(3.16%)

FUND BALANCES

	Fund Balance 1/1/2019	Revenues 3/31/2019	Expenditures 3/31/2019	Outstanding Encumb.	Fund Balance 3/31/2019
STREET MAINTENANCE & REPAIR	461,581	790,829	718,759	248,907	284,744
STORM SEWER	1,868,735	228,010	79,528	234,693	1,782,524
PARKS AND RECREATION	218,433	363,831	269,972	257,588	54,704
CEMETERY	265,769	60,436	56,332	5,321	264,552
AIRPORT OPERATIONS	272,195	182,028	170,900	203,256	80,067
FIRE/EMS INCOME TAX	9,031,814	2,606,799	3,129,317	319,063	8,190,233
MUNICIPAL COURT	2,744,978	696,723	630,898	12,802	2,798,001
GOLF COURSE	39,762	6,582	14,058	10,613	21,673
WATER OPERATIONS	1,219,585	1,396,791	1,070,447	170,262	1,375,667
SEWER OPERATIONS	3,134,518	1,682,088	927,780	202,352	3,686,474
REFUSE	909,634	900,341	732,587	797,684	279,704
GARAGE ROTARY	385,951	179,650	163,785	63,460	338,356
INFORMATION TECH. ROTARY	864,189	269,049	308,753	104,937	719,548
TOTAL	21,417,144	9,363,157	8,273,116	2,630,938	19,876,247

**FINANCE DIRECTOR'S REPORT
OTHER FUND REVENUES/EXPENSES/FUND BALANCE**

March 31, 2019

	Beginning Fund Balance	Revenues 3/31/2019	Expenses 3/31/2019	Outstanding Encumbrances	Ending Fund Balance
STATE HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT	219,665	26,960	200	3,000	243,425
LICENSE FEE	238,083	103,561	23,229	43,211	275,204
TREE FUND	156,124	1,000	0	924	156,200
AIRPORT 2000 T-HANGAR	173,352	27,061	12,037	9,942	178,434
RECREATION FACILITIES TAX	4,583,228	542,032	396,176	238,400	4,490,684
AIRPORT TIF	109,485	13,626	0	0	123,111
GLENN RD BRIDGE TIF	2,878,284	436,622	1,245,068	197,393	1,872,445
SKY CLIMBER/V&P TIF	0	24,151	0	0	24,151
MILL RUN TIF	0	84,041	0	0	84,041
COURT IDIAM	30,321	8,276	13,054	12,582	12,961
DRUG ENFORCEMENT	57,260	1,575	13,561	0	45,274
COURT ALCOHOL TREATMENT	546,244	8,082	11,678	0	542,648
OMVI ENFORCEMENT/EDUCATION	6,468	433	3,471	0	3,430
POLICE JUDGEMENT	121,012	5,482	8,265	6,955	111,274
PARK DEVELOPMENT	184,116	0	0	0	184,116
COMPUTER LEGAL RESEARCH	714,293	61,339	10,284	49,731	715,617
COURT SPECIAL PROJECTS	752,409	61,557	25,108	10,280	778,578
PROBATION SERVICES	572,555	77,082	8,986	28,023	612,628
POLICE/FIRE DISABILITY	0	235,981	235,981	0	0
COMMUNITY PROMOTION FUND	69,220	13,903	8,524	64,500	10,099
CDBG GRANT	2,530	0	525	0	2,005
ED REVOLVING LOAN	270,186	25,730	31,704	75,142	189,070
HOUSING GRANT PROGRAM INCOME	0	0	0	0	0
CHIP GRANT	0	0	0	0	0
GENERAL BOND RETIREMENT	336,521	695	0	0	337,216
PARK IMPROV BONDS FUND	111,273	330,558	0	0	441,831
SE HIGHLAND SEWER BOND FUND	83,995	249,497	0	0	333,492
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT	2,037,627	962,606	552,355	1,128,819	1,319,059
POINT PROJECT	565,337	81,445	22,064	664,286	(39,568)
FAA AIRPORT GRANT	48,413	0	0	0	48,413
FAA AIRPORT AIP GRANT	47,948	0	0	0	47,948
EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	158,550	250,000	4,866	380,734	22,950
PARK IMPACT FEE	1,455,146	103,584	18,102	155,403	1,385,225
POLICE IMPACT FEE	354,038	28,893	648	165	382,118
FIRE IMPACT FEE	397,705	47,199	1,256	169	443,479
MUNICIPAL SERVICES IMPACT FEE	361,999	49,284	29,012	126,095	256,176
GLENN ROAD CONSTRUCTION FUNDS	3,112,362	1,031,831	20,658	231,252	3,892,283
PARKING LOTS	45,944	10,697	11,704	21,589	23,348
WATER CIP	12,555,562	541,699	1,065,522	358,202	11,673,537
SEWER CIP	8,821,116	648,630	1,356,564	540,292	7,572,890
SELF INSURANCE	1,508,194	1,578,985	1,490,265	4,950	1,591,964
WORKERS COMP RESERVE	2,628,786	128,851	17,508	17,231	2,722,898
FIRE DONATION	6,345	0	0	5,462	883
PARK DONATION	16,410	33,534	33,250	24,050	(7,356)
POLICE DONATION	7,809	0	182	0	7,627
MAYOR'S DONATION	1,202	450	751	261	640
PROJECT TRUST	693,554	5,394	0	0	698,948
UNCLAIMED FUNDS	85,371	7,636	0	0	93,007
DEVELOPMENT RESERVE FUND	964,886	0	0	0	964,886
RESERVE ACCOUNT FUND	1,163,864	0	0	0	1,163,864
BERKSHIRE JEDD FUND	57,099	132,242	57,426	442,574	(310,659)
CEMETERY PERPETUAL CARE FUND	34,191	71	0	0	34,262
STATE PATROL TRANSFER	9,699	11,885	21,584	0	0
STATE BUILDING PERMIT FEES	466	2,972	1,976	0	1,462
PERFORMANCE BOND FUND	667,238	294,415	20,931	3,513	937,209
TOTAL	50,023,485	8,291,547	6,774,475	4,845,130	46,695,427

City of Delaware
Employee Health Insurance Plan
March 31, 2019

Account	February 2019	YTD 2019	2019 Budget	% of Budget	YTD 2018	% Change 2018-19
Life Insurance	\$ 2,131	\$ 6,355	\$ 27,000	23.5%	\$ (1,638)	-488.0%
Insurance Opt-Out	2,195	6,585	30,500	21.6%	6,285	4.8%
Preventative Care	305	2,331	55,000	4.2%	2,394	-2.6%
Vision Coverage	4,946	7,406	28,500	26.0%	13,022	0.0%
Administrative Fees						
Excise Tax	951	951	5,000	0.0%	939	0.0%
TPA Fees	8,265	24,750	99,500	24.9%	23,445	5.6%
PPO Fees	3,174	9,476	40,000	23.7%	9,145	3.6%
Broker Fees	425	2,669	6,500	41.1%	1,400	0.0%
Total Admin	12,815	37,846	151,000	25.1%	34,929	8.4%
Stop Loss Insurance	71,524	213,724	795,000	26.9%	185,241	15.4%
Claims						
Medical	277,754	878,436	4,250,000	20.7%	960,897	-8.6%
Dental	22,059	59,338	285,000	20.8%	53,892	10.1%
Prescription	73,553	278,245	850,000	32.7%	167,226	66.4%
Total Claims	373,366	1,216,019	5,385,000	22.6%	1,182,015	2.9%
Total Costs	467,282	1,490,266	6,472,000	23.0%	1,422,248	4.8%
Employee Payment	73,286	256,640	893,568	28.7%	240,635	
Reimbursements	884	203,876	500,000	40.8%	122,448	
NET PLAN COSTS	\$ 393,112	\$ 1,029,750	\$ 5,078,432	20.3%	\$ 1,059,165	-2.8%

**MONTHLY INCOME TAX REVENUES
2017-2019**

	2017				% OF ACTUAL	2018				% OF ACTUAL	2019				% OF BUDGET
	W/H	PERSONAL	BUSINESS	TOTAL		W/H	PERSONAL	BUSINESS	TOTAL		W/H	PERSONAL	BUSINESS	TOTAL	
JANUARY	1,794,272	205,680	204,662	2,204,614		1,741,914	440,952	56,565	2,239,431		1,570,681	603,605	80,207	2,254,493	
FEBRUARY	1,304,987	327,145	95,437	1,727,569		1,389,048	337,974	56,041	1,783,063		1,616,403	398,566	112,062	2,127,031	
MARCH	1,175,241	625,299	195,522	1,996,062		1,240,476	682,589	192,027	2,115,092		1,308,699	737,799	135,999	2,182,497	
SUBTOTAL	4,274,500	1,158,124	495,621	5,928,245	22.89%	4,371,438	1,461,515	304,633	6,137,586	22.05%	4,495,783	1,739,970	328,268	6,564,021	22.68%
APRIL	1,786,686	2,352,889	1,092,340	5,231,915		1,949,558	2,433,093	806,548	5,189,199						
MAY	1,388,195	185,269	50,869	1,624,333		1,387,867	213,714	18,117	1,619,698						
JUNE	1,284,197	481,309	167,392	1,932,898		1,407,521	622,838	374,208	2,404,567						
JULY	1,680,268	158,901	62,961	1,902,130		1,718,647	227,721	28,964	1,975,332						
AUGUST	1,395,822	124,025	26,462	1,546,309		1,363,624	171,517	142,149	1,677,290						
SEPTEMBER	1,303,188	421,650	287,996	2,012,834		1,648,825	624,312	164,383	2,437,520						
OCTOBER	1,697,249	257,687	81,440	2,036,376		1,675,716	307,591	462,819	2,446,126						
NOVEMBER	1,438,751	175,718	30,847	1,645,316		1,442,983	252,947	59,435	1,755,365						
DECEMBER	1,419,960	388,069	229,805	2,037,834		1,688,530	412,229	85,907	2,186,666						
TOTALS	17,668,816	5,703,641	2,525,732	25,898,189	97.31%	18,654,709	6,727,477	2,447,163	27,829,349	101.43%	4,495,783	1,739,970	328,268	6,564,021	22.68%
BUDGETED				26,614,811					27,437,537					28,936,941	
		Total	MARCH	% of Annual		Projection based on ten year trend!									

TO: Mayor Riggle and Members of Council

FROM: R. Thomas Homan, City Manager

SUBJECT: Miscellaneous Matters

DATE: April 18, 2019

1. **Calendar**

See Attached

2. **Per Section 73 Of The City Charter The City Manager Is To Report Contract Agreements**

N/A

3. **Meetings**

April 3

Finance Committee Meeting

April 4

Town Gown Meeting

April 5

Comma Meeting

April 6

Habitat for Humanity Home Dedication

April 8

Council

April 9

911 Administrative Board Meeting

April 13

Station 304 Dedication

April 16

Oak Grove Cemetery Master Plan Presentation

Strand Board Meeting

April

2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 City Council Work Session 6:30 p.m.	2	3 Civil Service-Cancelled Finance Committee 3:30 p.m. Planning 6:30 p.m.	4	5	6
7	8 City Council 7:00 p.m.	9 Sister City Advisory Board 6:00 p.m.	10 BZA 6:30 p.m.	11	12	13
14	15 Parking & Safety 6:00 P.M.-Cancelled	16	17	18 Airport Commission 6:30 p.m.- Rescheduled May 16, 2019	19	20
21	22 City Council 7:00 p.m.	23 Shade Tree Commission 6:30 p.m.	24 HPC 6:30 - Cancelled	25	26	27
28	29	30				

May

2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 Civil Service 3:00 p.m. Planning Commission 6:30 p.m.	2	3	4
5	6 Council Work Session 6:30 p.m.	7 Public Works/Public Utilities 6:00 p.m.	8 Records Commission 3:30 p.m. BZA 6:30 p.m.	9	10	11
12	13 City Council 7:00 p.m.	14	15	16 Airport Commission 6:30 p.m.	17	18
19	20	21 Parks & Rec Advisory Board 6:30 p.m.	22 HPC 6:30 p.m.	23	24	25
26	27 Memorial Day – City Offices Closed Council Meeting - canceled	28	29 Finance Committee 3:30 p.m.	30	31	