

### 3.0 MITIGATION STRATEGIES

As Champaign County's mitigation planning team and stakeholders from the broad community developed mitigation goals and strategies for the county, their goal was to address the specific risks and vulnerabilities of each jurisdiction. While many strategies are similar from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, each community's stakeholders expressed their unique circumstances and crafted strategies to address their specific issues. The result is a set of comprehensive and customized mitigation goals and strategies that address the needs of each jurisdiction.

By using consistent expression in writing the strategies, it will enable the various jurisdictions to work together to achieve goals. The detailed uniqueness of implementing each strategy from community to community can be accomplished without compromising the integrity of the collaboration between communities.

Strategies have been developed for the unincorporated parts of the county, and are listed as "Champaign County". The specific area covered by this section includes all of the townships, or rural areas that are primarily used for production agriculture on family or corporate farms, for agri-businesses services and sales, or feed production, or for rural residential homes. This also includes the census designated areas and neighborhoods outside the municipalities in rural areas that have no governing structure. There are a few small businesses spattered about the rural areas, and sections where individual homes have been built. Most of the small businesses serve the residents who live in Champaign County or nearby; some are larger industries.

Villages are all listed individually in each strategy. These incorporated communities include the villages of Christiansburg, Mechanicsburg, Mutual, North Lewisburg, St. Paris and Woodstock. Urbana is the only city. These municipalities are similar in disaster vulnerability, and very like one another in mitigation needs; therefore, many strategies include each of them. On occasion, due to a unique characteristic or quality, a village or two are not included on specific strategies. Likewise, a need may be unique and only include one or two municipalities.

Christiansburg, Mutual and Woodstock are very small villages, and have limited capability to engage in major mitigation projects, nor do they have the budget to support large projects. They provide few services and have limited responsibilities because of their size. A less assertive approach to mitigation has been taken in those villages in an effort to right-size their mitigation efforts to their capabilities.

Each of the municipalities and Champaign County will formally adopt the mitigation plan, and their chief official, as listed, will act as the champion of strategy promotion and annual review. Some have paid staff and others do not, but Champaign County and Urbana are both fully staffed jurisdictions. Mechanicsburg, North Lewisburg and St. Paris have adequate capable staff to engage in and lead projects that are consistent with the village size and scope.

### **3.1 STATUS OF PAST MITIGATION EFFORTS**

The immediately preceding Champaign County Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed and adopted by the Champaign County Commissioners on August 2, 2019. That plan's federal approval status expires on September 4, 2024.

In the previous plan, the planning committee developed mitigation actions for implementation. They chose action items in consideration of past incidents, potential losses, and practical factors. Each municipality and the county developed a set of mitigation actions.

Section 07 Strategy Status 2019 HMP shows the status of each of those potential actions included in the previous hazard mitigation plan. Respondents were usually the jurisdiction officials who would be most aware of any activities over the past five years, and were also involved in the development of strategies for the 2024 hazard mitigation plan. As appropriate, other officials in administration, engineering, utilities and public works, and public safety were involved in completing the mitigation strategy surveys.

The following table lists how those mitigation actions' status was described in those surveys.

- Completed: Strategy was completed as written and is not of a continuing nature.
- Delete: Strategy determined to be impractical or not affordable, and was not done.
- On Schedule: Strategy is applicable and feasible but is not yet complete, or is of an ongoing nature.
- Delayed: Strategy was delayed due to lack of resources but may still be needed.

Respondents were also asked to state whether the strategy should be included or not included in the 2024 hazard mitigation plan.

Please note that land subsidence and water quality emergency hazards were deleted from the 2024 plan. The reasoning behind the deletion was based in changes regarding the basic premise of each hazard. In 2018 there was karst topography that was suspected and several newly developed, but not investigated, sinkholes had occurred. The field verification of karst substructure had not been completed. During the past five years, the sinkholes were all attributed to broken field tiles, were repaired, and have not recurred. Field verifications have not confirmed a great deal of karst with evidence of movement; therefore, the stakeholders felt land subsidence was not a significant hazard and should not be included. There was no disagreement when that the potential elimination was discussed.

The water quality emergency, in 2018, was on the heels of several significant incidents due to algal bloom and microcystin in public water systems. At that time, testing was not widely available, not completely verified or proven, and often done too late to prevent an incident. In the past five years, those conditions have changed. The county has not experienced any significant incident in that time frame, and when consulted, the water plant operators felt the hazard could be eliminated. Please note, this is only a water quality hazard; water quantity and availability are still addressed under drought and extreme heat hazards.

### **3.2 RISK PRIORITIES**

The HIRA (section 02 of this plan) explains in detail the assessment and analysis of natural hazards in Champaign County. The HIRA takes into account the total list of hazards possible in the county, the frequency (probability) with which each occurs, the severity (magnitude) that each hazard displays upon impact in the county, and the outcomes (impact and damages) caused by the incidents. The potential for harm to underserved and disadvantaged populations was assessed in this plan as part of the new mitigation guidance, and involved new partners and stakeholders in the discussions. Those factors are all explained in the HIRA, as well as descriptions of the hazards and how each would impact various locations and populations in the county.

As a result of that assessment and analysis of hazards and consequences, the Champaign County Mitigation Planning group established the following hazard priorities, listed from highest hazard to lesser hazards in descending order of threat: severe storms (thunderstorm with lightning, hail, and possibly heavy rainfall, tornadoes and high winds), flood (riverine, surface, flash, areal, and sewer backup), winter storms (heavy snow, ice, blizzard conditions, extreme cold), power outage, drought and extreme heat, invasive species (insects, noxious weeds, plants and nuisance animals), hazardous materials spills and releases, dam failure (only where vulnerable), and earthquake.

Severe storms were the highest concern. A thunderstorm in Champaign County is a combination of several threats, and may include heavy rain, high wind, multiple tornadoes, hail, and lightning. Any combination of those components can occur, and can change with each incident. With recent changes in weather patterns, thunderstorms and tornadoes are occurring at all times of the year. The rainfall is heavier and greater within each storm, and storms can easily arrive in succession, with several warnings and incidents in the same week. These are damaging and costly because they often are not severe enough to cause a declaration after they strike, or even insurance claims, but they result in damages frequently and repeatedly. Many residents in Champaign County are insured, but the damages often cost not much more than their deductibles, and repeated claims result in cancellation by the insurance companies or significantly raised premiums. Many individual claims are paid privately or simply not repaired.

Tornado is considered a part of severe thunderstorms because they occur as part of a front of thunderstorms, and not by themselves. The area experiences unstable storm fronts with changing temperatures ahead of and behind it almost year-round. This situation can spawn tornadoes quite easily. As fronts form in the Midwest and move across Illinois and Indiana into Ohio, rotational winds develop. It is common for funnel clouds to form and cross Champaign County, and they frequently touch down in the area. While the county is not heavily populated, tornadoes do damage farmsteads, homes, and commercial property in rural areas as well as villages and the one city. There is rarely damage to sufficient property to declare an emergency and most losses are covered by property owners unless they are catastrophic.

Wind is also a part of severe storms, and a significant hazard that usually comes with heavy rain and tornadoes in Champaign County. Again, the wide-open expanse of land without tree lines, wooded areas, and other windbreaks makes Champaign County properties prone to wind damage. The countryside is peppered with grain bins, feed silos, elevator legs on grain bins, and barns and storage buildings for farm equipment and livestock. This property is vulnerable to wind damage and is unprotected. Winds in storm fronts can easily reach 35-50 miles per hour in any given storm. This kind of wind can topple trees, damage roofs and siding, destroy grain operations, and take out utility poles. Although rare, severe storms can include bursts of wind that are in excess of 50 miles per hour, and the damage can then include downed trees, fallen utility towers and poles, and destruction of farm buildings. Because this wind occurs in western Ohio when weather fronts move into the area, the wind can be associated with extreme changes in temperature, severe thunderstorms and tornadoes, or blizzards. Strategies for wind focus on elimination of debris potential, hardening of utility distribution systems, and use of wind-resistant building materials and wind-wise construction practices

Flooding is the second ranking concern in Champaign County. The flat terrain makes natural drainage slow and dependent upon storm sewer capacity, especially when heavy rain falls quickly, or significant snow melt occurs rapidly. Sometimes with local fluctuation in winter temperatures, both heavy rain and rapid snow melt are simultaneous, and that worsens flooding. In many cases of heavy or extended rainfall, flash flooding occurs because streets don't drain quickly, storm sewers are either non-existent or they are easily overwhelmed, or low-lying areas cannot drain without sunshine and the evaporation process to aid in removing standing water. The villages tend to deal with flooded streets on a regular basis, and homeowners have wet basements at the same time. The floodwaters are usually measured in inches, and damages are, for the most part, not significant when measured against FEMA damage assessment criteria. However, the damages are expensive for homeowners and disruptive for everyone. The underserved and disadvantaged populations suffer more than others when their lives are disrupted, and often lack the resources to recover from these incidents. Often, these groups live in homes that are far more susceptible to damage because they are less well-maintained, and are located in more flood-prone areas than homes in better condition.

Flood strategies focus on structural options such as retention and detention of water, elevation of structures, and water management systems and practices. Land use regulation is used to prevent unwise construction inside flood zones. Actions can also include facilitation of drainage through system improvements and waterway maintenance. Acquisition, demolition, and relocation projects are a likely solution for repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties. Consideration of social issues such as sheltering, providing transportation services, the need for linguistic and translation resources, and other needs of underserved and disadvantaged populations were added to this update to ensure that these populations are served during times of need.

Winter storms, ranking third, are mostly inconvenient because they close businesses and schools, and delay activities until roads can be cleared. This causes an economic impact when

workers are not paid, or paid without productivity, and businesses are closed. Schools are closed, so parents miss work to care for children, losing wages by staying home. Minor and major accidents happen frequently, and traffic is disrupted. However, in Champaign County, these storms can include ice and wind, and result in power outages, flooding when the snow melts later on, and isolated communities during blizzard conditions. The preparation for and response to these storms is expensive when cascading hazards cause mounting costs for the residents of the county. The cost to jurisdictions, especially when snow blows and drifts, is extensive. Wear and tear on heavy equipment and personnel is difficult.

Power outage was the third highest concern countywide. All hazards can be managed, and present far fewer challenges when electricity is working. When power goes out, especially for long periods of time, everything becomes more difficult. With an aging population and a fairly high percent of disabled individuals, operational electrical service is critical to just about everything to be done in a day. Dependency upon medical equipment, the need to travel for medical or custodial care, and the need for medical supplies is extremely challenging when power does not flow. Again, schools and businesses close and commerce stops. If this occurs at the same time as extreme temperatures, families are left in an extremely uncomfortable and sometimes unhealthy circumstance.

Mitigation strategies for drought and extreme heat include additional public information, enhanced warning and notification, and hardening of the water supply through emergency planning and capital improvements. Stakeholders spoke about the need to identify emergency sources of bottled water and bulk water for residents during extended outages. They also discussed dependence upon a power grid that might not be able to support the load of customers during an extended high-use period with excess demand on the system to provide either heat or air conditioning, especially for the medically disadvantaged.

Concern about invasive species – nuisance insects, disease-carrying bugs or wild animals, nuisance wildlife, pesky plants and noxious weeds – was slight. Memories of the debris issues and toppling trees due to the Emerald Ash Borer were discussed, and a worst-case scenario might look like a repeat of that infestation with a different villain. Spotted lanternflies, poison hemlock, and a wide variety of pests that threaten crops, landscaping, and natural areas or lawns were recognized as a potential, costly, aggravating problem. They also included in this threat are things like avian influenza that is showing some signs of spreading to other species, and its detrimental effects on production agriculture and livestock operations.

With federal and state highways crossing the county, hazardous materials incidents on highways are a big concern. The miles of rail add to that concern, especially as derailments occur in other locations across the nation. With few cities and lots of wide, open rail, trains travel at high speeds across the rural landscape. Trucks move at high speeds as well on the federal highways and larger state highways. This allows for crashes that cause the release of chemicals through container failure and propulsion. Contaminants can be solid, liquid, or vapor. With some rail lines crossing through municipalities, and all highways intersecting municipalities too, hazardous materials release is concerning to Champaign County.

Dam failure is a hazard only for those areas in proximity to a major dam. The Zimmerman Road area in Concord Township is vulnerable to potential failure of the Stroman Lake Dam. Failure could be catastrophic, and affect approximately nine homes within the inundation zone of the dam. The owner is actively engaged in maintaining and improving the condition of the dam, and over the years has completed major projects to lessen the risk of failure. This high-hazard dam has an emergency action plan, and the owner works with the Champaign County EMA to practice and review execution of that plan should the need arise. Additionally, there are four flood control dams in Union Township that are considered significant risk dams. These are also reasonably maintained, but they do not have emergency action plans, and are not required to have them. There are several other dams, most of them small and not classified, that are spread across the rural areas of the county. North Lewisburg has a wastewater treatment facility in Rush Township that is unclassified and small, but they consider potential failure and make appropriate plans to address an emergency, even though they are not required to do so.

Champaign County has an extremely low incidence of earthquake activity. The majority of the vulnerable property is either underground utilities, such as water and wastewater lines, or above-ground grain operations on county farms, including elevators and conveyors. Most damage would be to private property, and most of it applies to agricultural grain-storage associated structures. Due to the lack of earthquake history, the planning group felt it was a very low risk, and therefore strategies focused on community awareness and assessment of true potential damage should an earthquake occur. Strategies for earthquake include robust warning and notification systems and public information.

Social vulnerability and community resilience were addressed in strategies that support existing services and plans in place to use those services. The Champaign County Emergency Management Agency has established and maintains an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that identifies agencies and departments to act in disasters, and assigns specific roles and responsibilities to each one. This plan ensures that community lifelines are maintained, and core capabilities are established with each agency or department. This mitigation plan refers back to that EOP as the document whereby underserved and disadvantaged populations are served after disasters, and by whom. These standards were addressed in this manner to remain consistent and supportive of other statutory responsibilities of county officials and departments, and to maintain attention to these issues in a single area for effective management and consideration. Champaign County's EOP was updated within the past five years, and updates continue on a rotational basis for specific sections of the plan.

The strategies in this plan are intended to provide general options to lessen the vulnerabilities in Champaign County. During the planning process, the planning team and stakeholders determined what hazards strike most frequently, which cause the most disruption, and which consequences feasibly can be prevented or lessened. With limited money and staff available to conduct mitigation projects, the planning team weighed every potential effort by measuring the benefit against the resources realistically available to conduct the activity. The planning team endeavored to prioritize strategies that could realistically be accomplished and result in actual reduction in potential and real losses.

As strategies were developed, the capacity of the jurisdiction to execute the action was considered very important; without the staff or volunteers to initiate, manage, administer and complete a project, the action would not likely be successful. Therefore, priority was given to those issues within communities that had caused documented damage or difficulty in the past, and then the cost of that consequence. This practical and feasibility-based decision-making process was intended to set communities up for success in mitigating proven damages and helping people with documented needs.

Considerations of cost, identifiable funding to support the strategy, actual benefit to the community, prevention of loss of life, and overall feasibility were all discussed. Strategies were rated against one another and ranked from most to least important. While it is impossible to plan for or foresee every potential hazard, Champaign County attempted to identify the incidents that might realistically impact their community. These goals and strategies are an outcome of that assessment.

### **3.3 MITIGATION GOALS AND STRATEGIES**

Planning Team members and stakeholders from the county and each jurisdiction worked collaboratively to develop fitting mitigation goals and strategies. Each jurisdiction was given a list of current strategies to select which would continue into the new plan, as well as an extensive list of additional strategies that would address new plan requirements. These new potential strategies addressed, generally, community and economic development, community collaboration, social vulnerability, public safety services, and community resiliency. The Contractor drafted strategies based on the input provided by these stakeholders. The draft strategies were presented to the planning team and community for public review and comment, and modified accordingly. This section identifies the mitigation goals and strategies for each jurisdiction and the priority level, action type lead agency, timeline, and potential funding source assigned to each action. Strategies for specific municipalities vary from the countywide in priority of the problem and the potential solution.

#### **3.3.1 Champaign County and Municipalities**

Champaign County and its municipal mitigation strategies are intended to reduce vulnerability to damage from wind, water, severe storms, hazardous materials incidents, invasive species, drought and extreme heat, dam failure, and earthquake. The “Champaign County” identified goals and strategies include all non-incorporated areas of the county, such as townships and census areas or neighborhoods. The ones labeled with a municipal name include that incorporated area.

All of these strategies will be considered as economic development and growth is guided, as regulations are written and revised, and as codes and guidance is enforced and approved. The Community Economic Partnership, LUC Regional Planning, Urbana Planning Department, Champaign Chamber of Commerce, and individuals active in community and economic development were a robust part of the planning team, and understand the mitigation issues at hand. While the EMA Director helped in coordinating this entire process, he was also a

participating member of the planning team, considering his role in collaborative and cooperative roles in mitigation amid development. The Urbana fire chief, as the lead fire official in code compliance and enforcement, was actively engaged in these efforts as well. The Champaign County Commissioners, as the overall leadership of all departments and individuals, played a tremendously positive and reinforcing role by participating in almost all meetings, and working behind the scenes to support and encourage engagement and implementation. These strategies will be reflected as local regulation is considered, zoning rules are enforced, land use regulations are enforced, economic development goals and strategies are planned and achieved, capital improvement plans are created, and budgets are managed. Projects will be conducted as funding is available, and daily practices will be adjusted to include modifications of work that include these strategies.

Many of the very small communities lack the budget to implement mitigation or public works projects; therefore, they may be, at some time, dependent upon county resources to help them. They have volunteer officials and frequently no paid staff. They would depend upon the county officials to support them in any implementation or grant application or administration. However, they participated in the process to the fullest of their ability.

As the Champaign County Commissioners represent the townships in mitigation efforts, they will communicate with the township trustees whose jurisdictions are affected. This is typically the manner in which township issues are addressed. As the county acts on behalf of the townships when it comes to mitigation efforts, as it does with other federal and state programs, the townships will fulfill their responsibility to enforce and comply with land use regulations and building codes. The county officials will work with township trustees to ensure that smart development takes place to create sustainable communities in these rural sections of the county.

This tiered partnership between levels of local government is not new and stems from statutory procedures. Champaign County and townships have worked together in this way for many years. For example, they work together now to recruit new business and industry, and to develop more housing for individuals and families. Because township trustees are often volunteer officials, county commissioners take official action to benefit the townships as a cooperative effort with the trustees, especially where federal grants or requirements are concerned. Today's effort to include hazard mitigation in rural community development is an effort of collaboration.

The following table lists the mitigation actions determined to be needed in stakeholder meetings. The jurisdictions listed in each strategy, or action, are those that determined the need to take that particular action. Not all jurisdictions selected all mitigation actions, and some are relevant only to the county because of its role in the tiered system of governance. If a jurisdiction is not listed under an action, that particular action is not relevant to that jurisdiction. All jurisdictions have at least one mitigation strategy for every hazard they selected as relevant to their jurisdiction. Some actions are Champaign County only actions and others include only select municipalities where that particular strategy has the potential to be

implemented. All strategies are relevant to the full validity period of this mitigation plan. Ranking was assigned in accordance with the hazard ranking in each community as the probability, frequency and magnitude of a threat are directly linked to the cost, displacement, disruption, and damage caused by it.

**Table 3.2: Mitigation Goals and Strategies**

Goal						
Mitigation Action						
Jurisdictions	Rank	Action Type	Lead Agency/Person	Start Date	End Date	Funding Source
<b>Goal 1: The jurisdiction will reduce the vulnerability to dam failure.</b>						
<b>Hazard:</b> Dam and Levee Failure						
Mitigation Action 1.1 The jurisdiction will work with dam and sewage treatment lagoon owners to create and maintain an emergency action plan and all associated procedures for dams within or nearby the jurisdiction, with special focus on high-hazard dams.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	USACE
St. Paris		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	Other
Mitigation Action 1.2 The jurisdiction will work with the dam owner to ensure that first responders in whose jurisdiction the dam is located are familiar with the emergency action plan and have proper procedures in place to manage an incident that could occur.						
Champaign County		Natural Resource Protection	EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
<b>Goal 2: The jurisdiction will reduce the vulnerability to drought and extreme heat.</b>						
<b>Hazard:</b> Drought, Extreme Heat						
Mitigation Action 2.1: The jurisdiction will identify and plan how to equip local facilities to be used as cooling stations during extended heat waves.						
Champaign County		Prevention	EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
Christiansburg		Prevention	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mechanicsburg		Prevention	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mutual		Prevention	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Prevention	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Prevention	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Prevention	Director of Administration	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Woodstock		Prevention	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 2.2: The jurisdiction will identify alternate sources of water for drinking and household use should regular water supplies become insufficient during a drought.						
Champaign County		Natural Resource Protection	City Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
North Lewisburg		Natural Resource Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Natural Resource Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Natural Resource Protection	City Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Woodstock		Natural Resource Protection	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	

Mitigation Action 2.3: The jurisdiction will establish water conservation procedures to be used, when necessary, in drought conditions.						
North Lewisburg		Natural Resource Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
St. Paris		Natural Resource Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Woodstock		Natural Resource Protection	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 2.4: Encourage individual households to establish and maintain an adequate supply (at least three days) of emergency bottled water for household use, including water needed by animals in the home, and to rotate supplies so they are always ready to use.						
Champaign County		Public Outreach	EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
North Lewisburg		Public Outreach	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Public Outreach	Director of Administration	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 2.5: The jurisdiction should work with major healthcare and public health providers to identify, develop and secure secondary water supply resources should an extended drought threaten their ability to provide health services to the residents of Champaign County.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	County Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
Urbana		Property Protection	City Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	
<b>Goal 3: The jurisdiction will reduce vulnerability to earthquake.</b>						
<b>Hazard: Earthquake</b>						
Mitigation Action 3.1: The jurisdiction will identify and quantify vulnerable property, people, and potential damages and costs from a 5.0 earthquake within 20 miles.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC USACE
Christiansburg		Property Protection	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mutual		Property Protection	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Director of Administration	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Woodstock		Property Protection	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 3.2: The jurisdiction will identify resources, suppliers, equipment and facilities necessary to provide for the eight community lifelines after an earthquake, including the sheltering and caring for residents.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
Christiansburg		Property Protection	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mutual		Property Protection	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Director of Administration	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 3.2: The jurisdiction will develop a continuity of operations plan to maintain critical services after a potential earthquake of 5.0 occurred.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	

North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Director of Administration	9-1-24	8-31-29	
<b>Goal 4: The jurisdiction will reduce vulnerability to all types of flooding.</b>						
<b>Hazard:</b> Pluvial flooding (surface, flash, areal); Fluvial flooding (riverine); Storm-water back up						
Mitigation Action 4.1: The jurisdiction will keep storm drains, catch basins, gutters, culverts, and other structures, as present, free of sediment, crop fodder, debris, and other obstructions that inhibit rapid drainage.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
Christiansburg		Property Protection	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 4.2: The jurisdiction will clear ditches, streams, creeks and road ditches of debris, crop fodder, obstructions, and fallen trees to facilitate adequate drainage due to heavy rains, flat terrain, and old drainage systems when the waterway is part of the county ditch maintenance program, and will advocate for other appropriate waterways to become part of the ditch maintenance system through the proper process.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
Mitigation Action 4.3: The jurisdiction will maintain, or establish where not in place, NFIP participation, and will support flood loss reduction through regular review and update of floodplain regulations, and will actively participate in the development and adoption of new flood risk maps as that process occurs.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
Christiansburg		Property Protection	Floodplain Mgr.	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Floodplain Mgr.	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mutual		Property Protection	Floodplain Mgr.	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Floodplain Mgr.	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Property Protection	Floodplain Mgr.	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Floodplain Mgr.	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Woodstock		Property Protection	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 4.4: The jurisdiction will review, update, apply and enforce existing land use regulations, zoning rules, commercial building codes, and other permit processes as development tools, especially in areas with flood vulnerability.						
Champaign County		Prevention	LUC-RP Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC; ICC Plus-Up
Urbana		Prevention	Zoning Inspector	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 4.5: The jurisdiction will work to repair, upgrade, replace and add storm sewers and associated structures and devices to improve drainage after heavy rainfall and/or severe storms.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	BRIC HMGP FMA CDBG Ohio EPA ICC
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 4.6: The jurisdiction will utilize acquisition and relocation programs when property owners elect to relocate after repeated or extremely severe damage from flooding when their properties qualify for such programs						

Champaign County		Prevention	EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	FMA HMGP
Urbana		Prevention	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	BRIC
Mitigation Action 4.7: The jurisdiction will utilize structurally engineered solutions like storm sewers, retention and detention ponds, floodwalls, and others not listed to control flooding in commercially and residentially developed areas.						
Champaign County		Structurally Engineered Projects	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	HMGP BRIC FMA CDBG Ohio EPA ICC ST
Christiansburg		Structurally Engineered Projects	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mechanicsburg		Structurally Engineered Projects	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Structurally Engineered Projects	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Structurally Engineered Projects	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Structurally Engineered Projects	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 4.8: The jurisdiction will work to facilitate and advance repairs and improvements to railroad-owned culverts, bridges and crossings that are in disrepair or are inadequately or incorrectly sized.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC Other
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 4.9: The jurisdiction will work with farmers and departments to install more diversion boxes as part of tiling systems, and more two-stage ditches to facilitate drainage.						
Champaign County		Structurally Engineered Projects	SWCD Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	USDA H2OH
Mitigation Action 4.10 The jurisdiction will encourage management of surface runoff and chemical residue through techniques such as installation of grassy waterways, creation of infiltration basins and trenches, porous pavement installation, filtration techniques like us of catch basin inserts, sand and organic filters, rain gardens and vegetated filter strips.						
Champaign County		Natural Resource Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	HMGP BRIC H2OH USDA
Mechanicsburg		Natural Resource Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Natural Resource Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Natural Resource Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Natural Resource Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 4.11: The jurisdiction will protect soil quality by advocating for crop rotation, crop residue management, contour buffer strips, contour farming and strip-cropping, use of cover crops, installation of field borders, rotation grazing, pasture planting, establishment of grassy waterways, grade stabilization structures, water and sediment control basins, critical area planting, diversion, terracing, manure storage and runoff control, nutrient management, pest management, well abandonment, riparian buffers, wetland restoration, windbreaks, woodlot management, tree planting, and creation of upland wildlife habitat on farmland inside, adjacent to, or near incorporated property.						

Champaign County		Natural Resource Protection	SWCD Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 4.12: The jurisdiction will require developers and/or construction crews in urban development zones to use tools such as chemical stabilization, compost blankets, geotextiles to control soil deterioration, mulching of new plantings, seeding and sodding of areas highly vulnerable to rapid surface runoff, installation of grass lined channels, slope diversion for surface runoff, and other methods to reduce the damages to land and property due to heavy and rapid surface runoff or drainage from rainfall or other precipitation or draining water.						
Urbana		Natural Resource Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	Other LOC
Mitigation Action 4.13: The jurisdiction will use stream bank protection measures such as gabion revetments, riprap revetments, and crib wall and other structure methods to protect the banks and berms.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC Other
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 4.14: The jurisdiction will manage stream flow through channel, sedimentation, debris and obstruction and stream ecology management practices.						
Champaign County		Natural Resource Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
Urbana		Natural Resource Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation action 4.15: The jurisdiction will utilize biotechnical method (placement of willow posts, hardwood tree plantings, fascines, brush layering, evergreen revetments, log revetments, tree kickers, lunger structures, or paced rocks as examples) to minimize the deterioration or destruction of stream banks due to excessive flow.						
Champaign County		Natural Resource Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
Urbana		Natural Resource Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 4.16: the jurisdiction will identify and implement ways to collect debris in runoff water before it clogs ditches, streams, culverts and other waterway.						
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC HMGP BRIC
North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 4.17: The jurisdiction will work with conservancy districts and other organizations that have an interest in flood prevention and control as well as waterway maintenance.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 4.18: The jurisdiction will utilize natural habitat creation and/or use of vegetative buffers inside waterways to slow the rapid flow of floodwater and/or hold excess storm water.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	HMGP BRIC
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	

Mitigation Action 4.18: The jurisdiction will maintain and enforce floodplain, zoning, and building regulations to manage development in flood-prone areas.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC ICC
Christiansburg		Property Protection	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mutual		Property Protection	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 4.19: The jurisdiction will maintain, repair, upgrade and/or replace storm sewers and related systems and increase culvert sizes and bridge spans as necessary to reduce flooding, and will improve and repair roadways and berms damaged by rapid runoff and heavy precipitation.						
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	BRIC HMGP
North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	
<b>Goal 5: The jurisdiction will reduce vulnerability to damages from hazardous materials spills and releases.</b>						
<b>Hazard:</b> Hazardous materials spills, releases, and container failure, pipeline releases, fixed facility failures; equipment failure and human error.						
Mitigation Action 5.1: The jurisdiction will work with the railroads to identify ways to lessen the impact of blocked crossings for emergency safety traffic through developing technological and/or mechanical means to identify blocked crossing and divert traffic in a timely fashion.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
St. Paris		Property Protection	Fire Chief	9-1-24	8-31-29	
<b>Mitigation Action 5.2:</b> The jurisdiction will provide training to first responders in areas of technical and special rescue applicable to local needs, and will identify best practices for local technical rescue teams to best organize and manage local resources, especially where hazardous materials are involved in incidents on highways, rail, airports and fixed facilities.						
Mechanicsburg		Response Enhancement	Fire Chief	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC AFG HMEP HMGP
North Lewisburg		Response Enhancement	Fire Chief	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Response Enhancement	Fire Chief	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Response Enhancement	Fire Chief	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Woodstock		Response Enhancement	Fire Chief	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 5.3: The jurisdiction will work to ensure that road signage is clear and visible to hazardous materials carriers for navigational purposes, and to help limit the use of county and township roads by heavy trucks and hazardous materials haulers to lessen road damage, wear and tear, and deterioration due to excess load weights.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	Sheriff; Engineer; EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Fire Chief	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Property Protection	Fire Chief	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Fire Chief	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Woodstock		Property Protection	Fire Chief	9-1-24	8-31-29	

Mitigation Action 5.4: The jurisdiction will work with business owners and manufacturers, and others, to ensure that entities that bring new hazardous materials to the community assist in training local responders about how to respond to emergencies in their facilities or with their equipment.						
Champaign County		Response Enhancement	E EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
St. Paris		Response Enhancement	Fire Chief	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Response Enhancement	Fire Chief	9-1-24	8-31-29	
<b>Goal 6: The jurisdiction will reduce the effects of invasive species and the destruction that is done to natural resources by invasive species.</b>						
Hazard: Insects, wild animals, nuisance animals, and noxious and invasive weeds and plants						
<b>Mitigation Action 6.1: The jurisdiction will communicate with residents about the current status of any invasive species that is negatively affecting the jurisdiction.</b>						
Champaign County		Property Protection	SWCD Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Director of Administration	9-1-24	8-31-29	
<b>Mitigation Action 6.2: The jurisdiction will maintain trees and vegetation on public and jurisdiction owned property and will remove dead/diseased trees from their property, and will advocate for the same on private property.</b>						
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Director of Administration	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Woodstock		Property Protection	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
<b>Goal 7: The jurisdiction will reduce vulnerability to severe storms, including thunderstorms, tornadoes, windstorms and winter storms.</b>						
Hazard: Severe thunderstorms, hail, lightning, thundersnow, tornado, high winds, blizzard or heavy snow, blowing and drifting snow, ice, microbursts, heavy rain, and other components of severe storms.						
Mitigation Action 7.1: The jurisdiction will ensure that there is at least one way to issue timely warnings or information before, during and after threatening weather events that is readily available to residents, and will promote that system for widespread use among residents and businesses. This may include the installation of outdoor warning sirens that are owned and maintained by either Champaign County or the individual jurisdictions.						
Champaign County		Public Information	EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	BRIC; HMGP; Other; LOC
Christiansburg		Public Information	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mechanicsburg		Public Information	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mutual		Public Information	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Public Information	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Public Information	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Public Information	Director of Administration	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Woodstock		Public Information	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 7.2: The jurisdiction will advocate for and support property owners' construction of safe rooms in single and multi-family homes and neighborhoods without basements, mobile home parks or manufactured home neighborhoods, or other properties to create shelter from life-threatening storms.						

Champaign County		Property Protection	EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	HMGP BRIC FMA LOC
Christiansburg		Property Protection	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mutual		Property Protection	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Director of Administration	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Woodstock		Property Protection	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 7.3: The jurisdiction will identify, coordinate with owners, and prepare facilities, including public schools, to be used as safe areas, overnight shelters, community information centers, service centers, and comfort stations when severe storms or other conditions necessitate evacuation or sheltering services, or the delivery of other critical assistance.						
Champaign County		Response Enhancement	EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC ICC HMGP BRIC
Christiansburg		Response Enhancement	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mechanicsburg		Response Enhancement	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mutual		Response Enhancement	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Response Enhancement	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Response Enhancement	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Response Enhancement	Director of Administration	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Woodstock		Response Enhancement	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 7.5: The jurisdiction will work with transportation services and public schools in the county to provide transportation, as needed, during evacuations or when people with mobility challenges must travel to shelters or community safe rooms due to an emergency, and will work with owners of four-wheeled drive vehicles to plan for transportation of critical and essential workers during inclement weather.						
Champaign County		Response Enhancement	EMA Director; Transportation Services Coordinator	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
Mitigation Action 7.4: The jurisdiction will maintain public property and retrofit or repair damages with storm-resistant materials, and advocate that property owners do the same for their property, to reduce potential debris after storms, and will establish a debris management plan to handle the debris that cannot be prevented.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
Christiansburg		Property Protection	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mutual		Property Protection	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Director of Administration	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Woodstock		Property Protection	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	

Mitigation Action 7.5: The jurisdiction will maintain and enforce land use regulations (including zoning, other development regulations, and applicable construction codes) in an effort to reduce storm and flood damages to residential and business properties through wise building practices.						
Champaign County		Prevention	LUC Regional Planning Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC Plus-Up FMA
Mechanicsburg		Prevention	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Prevention	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Prevention	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Prevention	Director of Administration	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 7.6: The jurisdiction will maintain or replace, as needed, water control structures and systems, such as wastewater pumping stations, generators, water pumps, and other structures, where appropriate and helpful in flood reduction or management to prevent damages and closures due to severe storm consequences.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	BRIC HMGP FMA CDBG ICC USACE
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Director of Administration	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 7.7: The jurisdiction will maintain acceptable drainage flow through streams, ditches and creeks maintained as part of the ditch maintenance program through regular maintenance, management of debris, sediment and obstructions, and use of the Ohio Ditch Maintenance process.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC; Other
Mitigation Action 7.9 The jurisdiction will consider improvements to roads and streets that include increased bridge spans and elevation, repair of berms, improvements to storm water management devices and storm drains, maintenance of bridge slopes and protection of roadways from flooding to reduce storm and flood damages.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	BRIC; FMA HMGP LOC; ICC
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	
<b>Goal 8: The jurisdiction will reduce vulnerability to power outages.</b>						
<b>Hazard:</b> Power failure, transmission failure, distribution failure, lack of generator fuel, generator capacity or alternate power supply equipment or hook-ups and transfer switches.						
Mitigation Action 8.1: The jurisdiction will support the repair, upgrade, replacement and acquisition of generators and fuel supplies to provide alternate power for critical and necessary services when primary power services are interrupted for any length of time, and to install generator connections at facilities that may use portable generators during disasters. The jurisdiction will advocate for the proper installation and use of generators according to manufacturer’s recommended procedures and power company advice about installation and use.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	HMGP; FMA; BRIC CDBG
Mechanicsburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Woodstock		Property Protection	Fire Chief	9-1-24	8-31-29	

Mitigation Action 8.2: The jurisdiction will advocate for the agriculture industry to have emergency preparations in place and access to generators and other critical resources during extended power outages, to manage livestock, maintain grain operations and other critical activities, and to reduce farm losses due to extended power outages.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	SWCD Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	USDA
Mitigation Action 8.3: The jurisdiction will support the identification and development of local sites to provide temporary power for recharging electronic devices, recharging or use of portable medical equipment, or the use of small appliances or electrical devices for life or comfort sustaining activities.						
Champaign County		Response Enhancement Social Resiliency	EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	HMGP LOC
Mitigation Action 8.4: The jurisdiction will work with electrical providers to encourage and facilitate replacement of electrical poles that are highly vulnerable to storm damage and substations or transmission equipment that needs to be upgraded or replaced to reduce outages.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC ICC
Mitigation Action 8.5: The jurisdiction will establish a fuel supply provider and set procedures to maintain generator in use, and will establish a resource list of alternate providers.						
St. Paris		Property Protection	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
Urbana		Property Protection	Engineer	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Woodstock		Property Protection	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
<b>Goal 9: The jurisdiction will engage in mitigation actions that enable the public to obtain and use disaster information to save lives and preserve property, and to have adequate disaster services to help all residents recover from disasters that occur.</b>						
<b>Hazard:</b> Applicable to all hazards.						
Mitigation Action 9.1: The jurisdiction will expand and improve its public warning and notification capability through additional or upgraded outdoor warning sirens, improvements to the software used in these systems, wireless notification systems, use of weather radios, or enhanced public education regarding warning and notification of protection orders or warnings.						
Champaign County		Social Resiliency	EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	BRIC HMGP ICC LOC
Christiansburg		Social Resiliency	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mechanicsburg		Social Resiliency	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mutual		Social Resiliency	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Social Resiliency	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
St. Paris		Social Resiliency	Administrator	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Social Resiliency	Director of Administration	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Woodstock		Social Resiliency	Mayor	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 9.2: The jurisdiction will work to improve and expand public safety services, with an emphasis upon volunteer recruitment, training and retention for fire and EMS services, and effective mutual aid programs for gaps in response capabilities so that emergency needs can be met under extreme or long-term conditions.						
Champaign County		Response Enhancement	EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC ICC ST AFG Other
Christiansburg		Response Enhancement	Fire Chief	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mechanicsburg		Response Enhancement	Fire Chief	9-1-24	8-31-29	
North Lewisburg		Response Enhancement	Fire Chief	9-1-24	8-31-29	

St. Paris		Response Enhancement	Fire Chief	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Urbana		Response Enhancement	Fire Chief	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 9.3: The jurisdiction will work with all municipalities and townships to review, update and improve the Emergency Operations Plan so that underserved and disadvantaged populations are served well in disasters, and that agencies and departments charged with serving them are able to be prepared to do so without a gap in the services provided to these individuals.						
Champaign County		Social Resiliency	EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC ST
Mitigation Action 9.4: The jurisdiction will work with social agencies and departments, nonprofit organizations, and churches to ensure underserved, disadvantaged, and special needs populations have the necessary resources in disasters to maintain and sustain life and function across the entire county, and are able to maintain services without gaps due to disasters.						
Champaign County		Social Resiliency	Co. DJFS Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC ICC ST Other
Mitigation Action 9.5: The jurisdiction will work with elected officials and authorities of all participating municipalities and townships to expand and improve the mitigation capabilities listed in Table 2-17.						
Champaign County		Property Protection	EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
Mitigation Action 9.6: The jurisdictions will work together to advocate for adequate and pro-active behavioral health services that are eligible for healthcare coverage in a similar manner to those regarding physical health so that underserved and disadvantaged populations can successfully obtain comprehensive treatment without a gap in their existing services due to disasters.						
Champaign County		Social Resiliency	EMA Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC; ST Other
Urbana		Social Resiliency	Director of Administration	9-1-24	8-31-29	
Mitigation Action 9.7: The jurisdiction should identify and/or develop adequate housing for underserved and disadvantaged populations like the elderly, disabled, and single-parent families with children to prevent them from the threat of disaster-related residential instability and homelessness after damaging disasters.						
Champaign County		Social Resiliency	LUC-RP Director; Champaign County DJFS Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC ICC ST Other
Mitigation Action 9.8: The jurisdiction will identify and provide, as requested, ASL interpreters, TDD options, and digital translation options and will provide pre-scripted messages in appropriate languages for dispatchers, officers, and responders who serve non-English-speaking storm survivors, sensory challenged individuals, mobility challenged individuals, and others who need assistance like interpreters, currently identified to be French Creole, Haitian, and Spanish, but variable based upon changing populations.						
Champaign County		Response Enhancement	Sheriff; 911 Dispatch Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC
Mitigation Action 9.9 The jurisdiction will work with villages, the city, and other districts to incorporate mitigation measures into emergency operations plans, comprehensive plans, development plans, and other community growth and operation documents to facilitate the accomplishment of mitigation goals.						
Champaign County		Social Resiliency Response Enhancement	E MA Director; LUC-RP Director	9-1-24	8-31-29	LOC Other

Each strategy developed is assigned a priority, action type, lead agency, timeline, and potential funding source. These elements are described below. While specific information in this chart may change prior to the implementation of a strategy, the exercise of assigning time lines required stakeholders to evaluate current resources and support programs to determine how to best reduce the effects of disaster. They had to bear in mind that many of the villages are so small they have few resources, financial and otherwise. Officials from Champaign County had to consider throughout this process that county leaders generally hold the responsibility of multiple jobs, sometimes in multiple jurisdictions, as they do their work. Officials are both paid employee and volunteer in many cases. Public information campaigns, plan enhancements, and the establishment of emergency protective measures were the highest priority and generally not significantly expensive. Upgrading notification/warning systems was second because the acquisition of equipment involves procurement and budget process, therefore taking at least one budget year. These systems are exceptionally important to small, rural communities. Collaboration with other groups and comprehensive actions, due to the need to build trust and association between groups, would take longer to accomplish goals because it involved a two-phase action plan. Last on the completion list at times were structural projects due to design time requirements, budget needs, and dependence upon outside funding sources through applications. The priorities of life safety, incident containment, and property conservation combined with budget and procurement needs were major factors in determining the priority of goals and strategies.

### *Rank*

Priority identifies the order of importance jurisdictions assigned to each strategy. Strategies might not be implemented in this exact order, depending on availability of funds and other circumstances.

### *Action Type*

Action type describes the kind of activity described in the strategy.

- Natural Resource Protection – Reduce the impacts of natural hazard by preserving or restoring natural areas and their mitigation functions
- Prevention – Avoid hazard problems or stop impact from worsening
- Property Protection – Protect structures by modifying or strengthening building to withstand impact
- Public Information – Advise the public about hazards, hazardous areas, and mitigation techniques to protect people and property
- Structurally Engineered Project – Lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the environment or progression of the hazard event through designed and engineered projects
- Community Resilience – Increases the community’s ability to withstand and recover from disasters

- Social Vulnerability – Increases the community’s ability to identify and serve the disadvantaged, underserved and disabled members of their community for the purpose of allowing all people to recover from a disaster

### *Lead Agency*

The lead agency is the entity charged with championing the strategy and ensuring that jurisdiction officials consider opportunities to implement the strategy over the five-year planning cycle. This agency may not have the authority or power to make a strategy into a project, nor would they necessarily be responsible for project oversight or completion should the strategy develop into an actionable and funded project. Rather, the lead agency is responsible for coordinating the overall effort, plays a key role in championing the project, or, by default, is the entity most appropriate to lead project development at the initial stage. There were some cases where stakeholders felt more than one agency should fill this role, and those are stated as such. When the strategy becomes a feasible project, the listed agency is not the only entity that would be involved in its execution, nor is it the only entity involved in keeping the strategy on the jurisdiction’s radar. For accountability purposes, the strategy is assigned to a single entity when possible. When the strategy becomes a project, the jurisdiction would identify a project manager who may or may not represent the lead agency assigned in this plan.

### *Timeline*

The timeline identifies the time frame in which a mitigation strategy could realistically be implemented. The actual time frame may vary from what is described in this plan, depending on funding, grant opportunities, or changes in priorities as other critical activities are adjusted to meet evolving community needs. At the time of plan development, these timelines fit logically within each jurisdiction’s resources and support programs. As Champaign County reviews this mitigation plan annually, the timelines will be reviewed, adjusted, and modified as appropriate.

### *Funding Sources*

Funding sources change regularly as priorities and incidents drive them. All jurisdictions were advised, and discussed, the value in outlining their most important projects ahead of time, and being ready to respond to notices of available funding quickly and accurately. Having several projects that have been well-considered and evaluated, and researched for likely cost and variables, on the shelf and ready to complete a pre-application is highly recommended.

Mitigation strategies can be funded through a wide variety of sources. Depending on the type and cost of the project, different funding sources will be available and appropriate. Sources are taken from FEMA Mitigation Funding Sources online information. This information may change on a regular basis.

- BRIC – Building Resilient Infrastructure in Communities Program
- FMA – Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant
- HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Plus-Up – FEMA Building Code Plus-Up Program

- AFG – Assistance to Firefighters Grant
- COG – Clean Ohio Grant
- ICC – Increased Cost of Compliance (including rate increases or premiums)
- LOC – Local Funds
- ST – State Funds
- OTH – Other (including private funds and non-governmental agency funding)
- CWA – Clean Water Act Section 319 Grants
- WDG – Wetland Development Grants
- CAPP – Community Assistance and Protection Program for education and outreach
- USDA DA – USDA programs for technical assistance to farmers
- USDA NRCS – Various programs to relieve hazards related to flooding and conservation
- USACE – Planning Assistance, Floodplain Management, and Environmental Laboratory grants for the US Army Corps of Engineers
- USGS – United States Geological services grant programs
- H2OH – H2Ohio Agricultural Program
- COG – Clean Ohio Grant

### **3.4 IMPLEMENTATION**

The identified mitigation strategies are general actions that could be taken to reduce the negative impact of disasters and large-scale emergencies. For any given strategy to become an actionable item, it must be converted to a specific project with funding, action steps, timelines, and project goals. For example, if a property is to be acquired and demolished and the property owner relocated, that project must begin with the identification of the specific property to be acquired and the funding to be utilized for the project. The property owner must agree to accept the buy-out and use the money to purchase another home. The jurisdiction must accept its share of cost, planning responsibility, and project management roles. Only then can the actual project be executed. A similar process must be followed for any of the strategies identified here to become projects that reduce disaster loss in Champaign County.

The EMA will monitor the implementation of these strategies through ongoing communication with officials and stakeholders, but other agencies may be selected to take the lead role in executing the project. When grant opportunities arise, reasonable efforts will be made to secure funding. For strategies that must be funded through local budgets, jurisdictions will work diligently to identify local funding sources that can be used to address disaster vulnerability. When funding is secured, a detailed project timeline will be developed and actionable steps taken to complete the project. Upon completion, effectiveness will be evaluated by the jurisdiction and findings shared with the EMA and planning team for consideration in developing future projects.

The greatest value in these strategies is the process, knowledge, and reasoning stakeholders utilized during their development. The mitigation planning process required stakeholders to collaborate to evaluate hazards and risks in their community. New mitigation standards caused

a new set of social agencies and service providers to come to the planning table, forging new relationships and associations. Many new perspectives and considerations were shared across the room as various parties expressed their opinions. They were required to examine the local community, predict where and under what conditions damages would occur, and identify how to reduce or eliminate potential damages after they identified who would be affected. The solutions, in the form of mitigation goals and actions that will ultimately develop into projects, had to be developed to maximize benefit to the community while minimizing cost. This process required whole community involvement so that the community was appropriately represented in the planning process.

Ultimately, Champaign County developed a set of comprehensive, thoroughly considered, relevant, and effective solutions to problems that are likely to arise. As stakeholders considered how to solve potential problems, they utilized a collaborative spirit to address community-wide problems. These strategies were original thoughts to reduce disaster vulnerability and loss at the local level.

Given the availability of funding, personnel, and support, Champaign County and its jurisdictions are positioned to move forward and implement these strategies to the best of their ability to accomplish their goals. Whatever mitigation activities are achieved will be well thought out, logical, and reasonable because of the community-wide all-inclusive hazard mitigation planning process.