

Appendix A: Cultural Resources Inventory

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Coshocton County, Ohio*

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Narrative on the county

In the westernmost reaches of the Appalachian foothills, two rivers have carved their converging paths to form a third, larger valley that channels their waters first to the Ohio, then to the Mississippi and, finally, the Gulf of Mexico.

The names of the three rivers - Walhounding, Tuscarawas, Muskingum - and the name, "Coshocton," as well, are reminders that, in centuries past, the area that is now Coshocton County was a center of Indian culture and was once the capital of the Delaware nation.

Throughout the centuries, man has traveled these valleys - by canoe and by horseback, then by wagon, canal boat, railroad and now by motor vehicle and in the air.

During the Indian's residence, the rivers were their highways through virgin forests so dense they kept the creatures of the woods in semi-darkness from spring to fall. In the autumn of 1764, the valley was the path for some two thousand British soldiers and Lieutenant Colonel Henry Bouquet who came to secure the release of more than two hundred settlers who had been held prisoner by the Indian tribes then waging the Pontiac War.

During the mid-1800's, Irish and German immigrants scraped the Ohio-Erie Canal out of the valley floor. The "Big Ditch," which connected the Great Lakes to the Ohio River, would bring to the valley the sixth President of the United States, John Quincy Adams.

Later in the century, railroads came into the valley, also following the rivers' natural excavations. Ironically, canal boats carried the rails to build the roadbeds for the next generation of transportation - one that would render the canal itself obsolete.

Trees still line these fertile valleys, providing a haven for the abundant wildlife that has flourished here since before the Indians' reign. The vigorous commercial ventures of those who now call Coshocton County home also flourish.

From the website of <http://www.snowcrest.net/~mikennancy/finneygen/cosh.html>

Unique Community Events

- Ice Carving Festival
- Tiverton Institute
- Dogwood Festival
- Hot Air Balloon Festival
- Dulcimer Days
- Coshocton Canal Festival
- Coshocton County Fair
- Apple Butter Stirrin'
- Fall Foliage & Farm Tour
- Festival of Trees
- Christmas Candle Lighting

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Other Cultural Activities in Coshocton County

- Pomerene Center for the Arts
- Johnson Humrickhouse Museum
- Triple Locks Theatre
- Coshocton County Library System
Community Choirs
- House of Jacob Headquarters

A. Buildings listed on the National Register of Historical Places in Coshocton County

- Chalfant Church (added 1982 - Building - #82004416)
S of Warsaw off OH 60, Warsaw
- Coshocton County Courthouse ** (added 1973 - Building - #73001402)
Courthouse Sq., Coshocton
- Eldridge--Higgins Building (added 1998 - Building - #98001012)
Also known as Higgins Building 525 Orange St., Coshocton
- Ferguson, Andrew, House (added 1978 - Building - #78002028)
E of West Lafayette on OH 751, West Lafayette
- Helmick Covered Bridge ** (added 1975 - Structure - #75001348)
E of Blissfield on Twnshp. Rd. 25, Blissfield
- Johnson, Thomas, House (added 1982 - Building - #82004415)
OH 541, Plainfield
- Johnson-Humrickhouse House (added 1974 - Building - #74001424)
Also known as Pomerene House 302 S. 3rd St., Coshocton
- Lamberson-Markley Houses (added 1984 - Building - #84000125)
713 Main St., Canal Lewisville
- Lee, Samuel, House (added 1979 - Building - #79001796)
306 4th St, Coshocton
- Meek, J.F., Buildings (added 1985 - Building - #85000033)
546 Chestnut St. and 213-215 N. Sixth St., Coshocton
- Miller, Daniels, House (added 1980 - Building - #80002967)
W of West Lafayette at 52357 SR 16, West Lafayette
- Milligan, Cuthbert, House (added 1980 - Building - #80002966)
Also known as Old Stone House; Sandstone House N of Coshocton, Coshocton

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- Nichols, Eli, Farm (added 1982 - Building - #82001364)
Also known as Wolf Pen Springs
Address Restricted, Howard

- Old Union School (added 1984 - Building - #84000127)
Also known as Sycamore School; Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum
310 Sycamore St., Coshocton

- Rodrick Bridge *** (added 1998 - Structure - #78002027)
8.5 mi. (13.6 km) SE of Coshocton, Coshocton (this bridge has been restored and is now located at OSU Newark on a walking path)

- Roscoe Village ** (added 1973 - District - #73001403)
Whitewoman and High Sts., Coshocton

- Walhounding Canal Lock No. 9 ** (added 1986 - Structure - #86000307)
Also known as Gamble's Lock
OH 715, Warsaw

- Warsaw Hotel (added 1994 - Building - #94000244)
Also known as Commercial Hotel/Sanitarium 102 E. Main St., Warsaw

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Appendix B: Agricultural Preservation References

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ohioline.ag.ohio-state.edu -- your Link to Information, News, and Education



FactSheet

Extension

Community Development

700 Ackerman Road, Suite 235, Columbus, OH 43202

Agricultural Easement Purchase Program

CDFS-1557-03

Pat Brinkman

Extension Agent, Fayette County

The Agricultural Easement Purchase Program (AEPP) provides up to 75% matching grants to be awarded to interested farmland owners who wish to sell their development rights to a local government or land trust jointly with the Ohio Department of Agriculture. AEPP attempts to preserve Ohio's most productive farmland for future generations in a voluntary program that benefits farmers in accordance with local land use decisions. \$25 million of the \$400 million bond issue approved under the Clean Ohio Fund was appropriated for the Agricultural Easement Purchase Program. This funding will be divided over four years starting in 2002 to purchase agricultural easements. The state will award up to 75% matching grants with the remainder 25% (or more) being met through local match or donation by the owner.

History of Agricultural Easement Purchase Program (AEPP) in Ohio

Several New England and Mid-Atlantic States initiated agricultural easement purchase programs during the 1970s to maintain local food production capacity and provide various other open land services. Ohio considered programs then, but nothing was initiated at that time.

A grass roots movement in the 1980s and early 1990s renewed interest in land use policy and farmland preservation programs. In 1996, former Governor George V. Voinovich appointed the Ohio Farmland Preservation Task Force. Recommendations from this task force included the

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creation of an agricultural easement purchase program and the Office of Farmland Preservation within the Ohio Department of Agriculture.

In January 1999, Ohio Senate Bill 223 was signed into law making possible the acquisition of agricultural easements by the Ohio Department of Agriculture, local governments, and nonprofit organizations. However, no funding was provided with this bill. Governor Bob Taft signed House Bill 3, the Clean Ohio Fund, into law in July 2001. The Clean Ohio Fund included funding for the Ohio Agricultural Easement Purchase Program.

What is an Agricultural Easement?

An agricultural easement is a legal agreement limiting the use of land to predominantly agricultural or related use. In this agreement a landowner agrees to use the land only for agricultural purposes and permanently relinquishes the right to develop the land for non-agricultural activities. The landowner retains ownership and management of the land with a governmental entity or non-profit organization "holding" the easement, which grants them the legal right to enforce the agreement. The agricultural easement is a permanent and legally binding restriction upon the land, which does not affect the rights to sell or pass along the land. Provisions in the easement allow for termination if farming becomes impossible or impractical, though termination requires significant justification. Termination will be very difficult, and financial recoupment provisions would be enforced. An agricultural easement does not grant ownership or the right to develop the land to the government or nonprofit organization "holding" the easement. Nor does it allow the "holder" to dictate the type of agriculture and conservation practices used on the land or grant public access to the land. It does not grant physical access to the farmer's land nor is the land covered by the easement removed from the real property tax rolls.

Why Agricultural Easement Purchase Program?

In recent years, statistics have shown that people in Ohio are increasingly moving to smaller cities, rural villages, and townships from the larger cities. According to recent census data, more people now reside in townships than in either large or small cities. Some township residents live in subdivisions, but many live on scattered 1 to 5 acre lots. As people move out into typically agricultural areas, future land use patterns are affected. Development can be positive, but studies show that scattered residential growth costs more in services than the revenue it generates. Scattered development increases problems between farm and non-farm neighbors.

AEPP seeks to maintain agricultural areas by preserving good agricultural soils under intermediate development pressure. AEPP provides the landowner access to equity in the land without having to sell it. Thus, the landowner receives payment for the development value of the land, and the land continues to provide farmland services. Besides providing our food supply, farmlands have other benefits including eco-system services such as groundwater recharge, and composting of organic wastes; wildlife habitat, prevention of soil erosion, and aesthetic relief

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from more congested areas. AEPP seeks to create viable "blocks of farmland" in perpetuity around Ohio

How does the Agricultural Easement Purchase Program Work?

The Agricultural Easement Purchase Program (AEPP) provides state grants to counties, townships, municipalities, and land trusts to purchase agricultural easements from farmland owners. The State of Ohio, through grants, provides funding for up to 75% of the purchase price with a limit of one award per landowner. The state's share is capped at \$3,000 per acre and \$1 million award per landowner per funding round. For each funding round, a \$1 million per county cap has been established. The remaining 25% or more of the purchase price needs to come from either the local applicant (counties, townships, municipalities, and land trusts) as cash and/or the landowner as a donation of a portion of the value of the easement. The 2003 application includes a formula to figure the value of the agricultural easement of the land enabling the landowner to know the amount they would be paid before submitting the application.

The AEPP is administered through the Office of Farmland Preservation at the Ohio Department of Agriculture. Counties, townships, municipalities, or non-profit organizations such as the American Farmland Trust, Tecumseh Land Trust, Three Valley Conservation Trust, and Southern Ohio Farmland Preservation Association must be the applicant and are responsible for submitting the AEPP application to the Ohio Department of Agriculture on behalf of interested farmers. Completed applications including necessary supportive information need to be filed with the Ohio Department of Agriculture in the spring (Specific dates may change each year. April 30th is the date in 2003.).

The Ohio Department of Agriculture's twelve-member Ohio Farmland Preservation Advisory Board scores the Tier Two section of the highest-ranking Tier One applications and determines the order in which applicants will be approached for possible easement purchase. If the landowner is chosen, he or she must decide whether to enter into a Deed of Agricultural Easement. If the landowner agrees to enter the Deed of Agricultural Easement, the applicant receives the funds from the Ohio Department of Agriculture for the purchase.

The applicant (counties, townships, municipalities, or non-profit organizations) becomes the "local holder" of the agricultural easement, and is required to monitor and enforce the easement. The Ohio Department of Agriculture is the co-holder of the agricultural easement purchased through AEPP. The landowner receives payment from the applicant for the agricultural easement after signing the Deed of Agricultural Easement.

Eligibility Requirements

These requirements must be met in order to be eligible for the program.

- The land must currently be enrolled in CAUV (Current Agricultural Use Value).
- The farmer follows Best Management Practices.

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- The landowner/landowners possess a clear title to the property in which all parcels are contiguous and certify that the property contains no hazardous substances.
- The farmer of the property has been in compliance with state and federal agricultural laws for the last five years.
- The property is a minimum of 50 acres unless the land is adjacent to other permanently preserved agricultural land so the total is at least 50 acres. (This is a new requirement for 2003.)
- The property in question falls within a designated area for farmland preservation in the local long-range comprehensive plan and is stated as such by the local government.
- The local government or nonprofit organization agrees to monitoring/enforcement responsibilities.
- The application must include resolutions of support for the agricultural easement. If the property is located in an unincorporated area of the county, only one resolution of support is necessary if the local government is the applicant. When the applicant is a non-profit organization, then the county commissioners, township trustees, and non-profit organization must provide resolutions of support or a letter not opposing the easement. If the property is located in a municipality, the non-profit organization must provide resolutions of support from the municipal council and the non-profit organization.
- Identification of the party(s) providing the minimum 25% match is required. The minimum 25% match can come from counties, townships, municipalities, non-profit organizations, or be a donation from the landowner. If the match is coming from the local government, the amount and source of the money must be disclosed. If the applicant is a non-profit organization, its function must be the purpose of farmland preservation, and the organization must be tax exempt.

Application Process

The landowner initiates the process of entering the Agricultural Easement Purchase Program (AEPP) by contacting and requesting a qualified applicant (county, township, municipality, or non-profit organization) to apply on the landowner's behalf. The landowner and applicant will need to work together to complete the application, especially Section C, which requires detailed information. Section C is used in Tier Two of the scoring process. In question 2 of Section C it is important to show a commitment to agriculture, and in question 5 the future plans for the farm need to be discussed. Before signing the application in Section D, the landowner should carefully examine the application to ensure all information is correct, all necessary verification is attached, and all questions are answered thoroughly.

The application must include the following attachments and verifications:

Attachment A is the required resolution. If the sponsor is the local governing body (county, township, municipality), the resolution should include (1) support for application, (2) confirmation of the minimum 25% or more match or donation, and (3) commitment to monitor and enforce the easement in perpetuity. If the sponsor is non-profit organization, the resolution

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needs to include the above 1, 2, and 3 from the non-profit organization plus a resolution from the appropriate local governing body supporting, or not opposing, the easement.

Attachment B is a copy of the current deed.

Attachment C is a plat map or other map showing the entire farm.

Attachment D comes from the County Auditor providing tax records of the land values, which is needed for Part II, Section A, Item 6.

Attachment E is a map, or sketch required in Part II, Section B, Items 1 through 5 and may be provided by the County Engineer or Planning Department. The county or municipal Engineer certifies property description and verifies distances are accurate. The Engineer must sign the application and state if a new survey of the application property is or is not necessary.

Attachment F is a soil map and soil legend provided by the Soil and Water Conservation District. They must complete and sign Part III and verify use of conservation planning. They also complete soil type and productivity sheet (page 16).

Attachment G is an aerial photograph of the land.

The landowner must sign verification that the farm follows Best Management Practices and has been in compliance with state and federal agricultural laws for the last 5 years.

Sponsor representatives who assisted the landowner in completing application must sign the application as well.

If third party interests are involved (such as mortgage holders, mineral or gas leasers, farm leasers, etc.), they must submit letters of subordination agreeing to the terms of the Agricultural Easement.

Scoring of the Application

A two-tier ranking system is used to score the applications with a maximum score of 150 points. A total of 100 points can be recorded in Tier One, which tries to objectively find the best candidates for the Agriculture Easement Purchase Program. Local sponsors will score the Tier One ranking, and the Ohio Office of Farmland Preservation staff will verify the scoring. The Ohio Department of Agriculture's Office of Farmland Preservation will determine which of the highest-ranking Tier One applications will advance to the Tier two ranking. The 12-member Farmland Preservation Advisory Board of the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) will score Tier Two, which consists of an additional 50 points to decide whom to recommend to the Director of ODA.

The Tier One ranking system is divided into six divisions, A-F.

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Divisions	Possible Points
A. "Soils" are rated on the basis of being prime, unique, and/or locally important plus their agricultural productivity. The county Soil and Water Conservation District will complete the section on soils in the application.	0 to 20
B. "Location relative to other protected areas" scores the farm's location as to whether it is in or close to a permanently protected agricultural area, or in close proximity to permanently protected public or private lands. Scoring is dependent on what type of categorized protected land it is and the amount of acreage in the application farm.	0 to 15
C. "Conservation Plan" awards points for an implemented conservation plan as developed by the Natural Resource Conservation Service, Soil and Water Conservation District or other qualified organization.	5
D. "Development Pressure" scores farmland according to its proximity to publicly available sewer and water, to highway interchanges, to the number of non-farm dwellings within one mile of the farm and amount of road frontage. Farms facing intermediate development pressure are rated higher than those facing low or imminent development pressure.	0 to 20
E. "Local Comprehensive Plan" rates the farm on whether there is a less than seven-year old local comprehensive land use plan with the farm in a designated agricultural area, which includes zoning restrictions.	0 to 20
F. "Other Factors" includes location proximity to urban counties, farm in an agricultural district, unique cultural characteristics, and if local match is greater than 25%.	0 to 20

In the Tier Two ranking the five questions in Section C of the application are awarded up to 10 points each. The twelve-member Advisory Board will meet and determine the scoring of Tier Two. The five questions are:

1. Describe the general area where the farm is located with regard to adequacy of agricultural infrastructure, support services and facilities.
2. Discuss what long-term investments in agricultural operations have been made that are relevant to the continued operation of the farm.

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3. Describe in what way the farm could become a good demonstration or showcase project for the promotion of farmland preservation in Ohio.
4. Discuss what additional measures the governmental entity where the farm is located has taken to protect farmland, such as establishment of an agricultural preservation board, a funded office of farmland preservation, establishment of a revenue stream to purchase agricultural easements, creation of a land conservancy, or public commitments to farmland protection.
5. Discuss any estate plan, farm succession plan, or business management plan in place for the farm, and identify any other conservation program participation.

The combined scores of Tier One and Tier Two will provide the grand total for the application. The Advisory Board will then rank the applications according to their grand total and recommend finalists to the Director of the Ohio Department of Agriculture. Based on available funding the Director will make the final selections.

Results of 2002 AEPP Applications

The Ohio Department of Agriculture's Office of Farmland Preservation received a total of 442 applications totalling over 63,000 acres. Applications were submitted from forty-nine of Ohio's eighty-eight counties. At an estimated \$2000 per acre, these applications far exceeded the available funding for the 2002-year through AEPP funds.

A total of 67 applications totaling 10,338 acres scored over the Tier One cut-off point of 60. The Advisory Board met and decided on Tier Two scores. These are posted on the following web site according to scores and county:

<http://www.state.oh.us/agr/Farmland%20Preservation/Ag%20Easement%20Program/scores/scorescover.htm>

Twenty-four farms were chosen to receive funding for the 2002-year through AEPP funds.

References

Ohio Department of Agriculture, Ohio Agricultural Easement Purchase Program 2003 - Second Funding Round: Application and Ohio Agricultural Easement Purchase Program Ranking System, Second Funding Round - 2003, February 4, 2003.

Ohio Department of Agriculture, Ohio Agricultural Easement Purchase Program Application, January 7, 2002.

Schear, Peggy, Clean Ohio Fund Agricultural Easement Purchase Workshop PowerPoint Presentation, Ohio State University Extension, March 26, 2002.

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Shear, Peggy and Clark, Jill, Clean Ohio Fund Agricultural Easement Purchase Phase One - Application Process PowerPoint Presentation, March 26, 2002.

Wise, Howard; Daubenmire, Joe; Garrett, Vicki; Libby, Lawrence; Hall, Peggy Kirk; Prindle, Allen; Clark, Jill; Shear, Peggy; Smyser, Jennifer; Applicant Handbook, Ohio Agricultural Easement Purchase Program Clean Ohio Fund, January 7, 2002.

Application and information is available on the world-wide web at:

<http://www.ohioagriculture.gov/pubs/divs/farm/farm-index.stm>

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Keith L. Smith, Associate Vice President for Ag. Adm. and Director, OSU Extension.

TDD No. 800-589-8292 (Ohio only) or 614-292-1868

Appendix C: Results of Community Survey, 2003

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Coshocton County Community Planning Survey Assessing Needs and Performance

We are gathering important baseline data to support future community planning efforts. This data will help us to establish priorities for better use of fiscal, economic, human and natural resources.

We are asking you to take twenty minutes to complete this survey. We realize that the survey is long, but we feel that it is necessary to collect important information as we work together with local government, businesses, industries, community-based organizations, and community residents to create an even better future for our community.

You have been selected to receive the survey because your opinion and evaluation are important for developing a future direction for Coshocton County. All responses will be completely anonymous. No one will ever be able to associate individual responses with any individual name. Each individual response will be entered into a database and the responses summarized.

Thank you in advance for taking the time to help with this important initiative.

As we prepare for the future, it is important to identify and evaluate the feelings of public officials, community leaders, and community residents about some key issues. Listed below are eleven topics. Please rank each item listed below. Which item do you consider to be the most important? Which should receive the most attention?

Please put #1 beside your highest priority, a # 2 by your second highest priority and continue numbering priorities until you place a #11 beside your lowest priority.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <u> 1 </u> Economic Development | <u> 3 </u> Community Services (Health, Recreation, Housing, Etc.) |
| <u> 4 </u> Education (Public) | <u> 6 </u> Public Safety (Law Enforcement, Fire, EMS) |
| <u> 5 </u> Environmental Resources | <u> 11 </u> Water, Wastewater, and Other Utilities |
| <u> 9 </u> Tourism | <u> 7 </u> Regionalism - Cooperation Between Counties, Cities, Townships, and Villages |
| <u> 2 </u> Citizen Participation | |
| <u> 10 </u> Transportation (Roads, Etc.) | <u> 8 </u> Telecommunications (Electronic communication, e.g. Email; Computers; Cable TV; Telephone) |

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Needs Assessment for Community Strategic Planning

Please answer TWO questions about each of the following issues or topics. 1) How important do you consider this issue to be? And, 2) How well is this topic or issue being addressed?

Base your answers upon **your understanding** of each issue as it relates to your community.

On the left (), tell us how important the issue is to you by marking the appropriate box.

On the right (), tell us how well the issue is being addressed by marking the corresponding box.

How important do you consider this issue to be?
addressed?

How well is this topic or issue being addressed?

Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important		Very Well	Well	Poorly	Very Poorly
All Numbers Expressed as Percentages (%)								
72	26	1	0	Economic Development	1	35	40	20
72	20	7	0	Education	12	58	11	0
22	39	38	0	Regionalism-cooperation with other counties, cities, villages, and townships	3	31	45	16
28	60	11	0	Transportation (roads, etc.)	4	73	15	5
42	64	9	0	Water, Wastewater, and Other Utilities	5	54	28	3
21	36	6	1	Environmental Resources	3	43	17	1
8	33	38	7	Tourism	9	43	37	8
19	43	32	4	Telecommunications (electronic communication, e.g. email; computer; cable TV; telephone)	3	64	20	5
17	62	14	0	Community Services	7	65	18	3
36	42	0	0	Public Safety	16	61	0	3
6	57	15	0	Public Information and Citizen Participation	0	45	46	
24	29	19	1	Coordinating Industrial Marketing Efforts (local, regional, state)	0	27	40	24
27	41	11	3	Protecting Scenery, Vistas, Forests, Streams, and Open Space	1	45	45	5
26	35	20	1	Provide more opportunities for citizens to participate in the formulation of government policy/decision making	3	49	34	7
18	8	12	0	Provide accurate and complete information about government policies and programs to citizens in a timely manner	3	52	35	5

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Coshocton County, Services and Programs

Answer two questions about Coshocton County. (1) How important are the services and programs to you and (2) How satisfied are you with each of the community services and programs listed below? Please do not leave any blanks.

On the left (), tell us how important the topic is to you by marking the appropriate box.

On the right (), tell us how satisfied you are by marking the corresponding box.

How important are these community services and programs?

How satisfied are you with Coshocton County services and programs?

Very Important	Fairly Important	Moderately Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	All Numbers Expressed as Percentages (%)	Very Satisfied	Mostly Satisfied	Moderately Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Not Satisfied
65	25	1	3	1	Police Protection Services	8	43	32	11	1
64	24	5	0	3	Fire Protection Services	19	54	16	6	3
61	23	8	0	5	Emergency Medical Services (EMS)	11	35	44	3	5
15	50	17	5	4	Recreation Facilities and Programs	6	64	22	3	1
20	44	19	3	3	Solid Waste Disposal	3	62	19	0	0
16	47	0	1	0	Library Services	6	65	6	3	0
27	26	21	7	5	Public Sewer Services	16	38	21	14	5
30	23	21	5	7	Public Water Services	6	51	19	14	5
18	28	29	4	1	Community Services	5	62	19	8	1
8	28	0	16	3	Animal Control	16	59	11	6	1
17	39	12	7	8	Quality of Streets and Roads	6	41	48	0	8
47	26	8	4	3	Adequacy of Public School Programs in Your Community	0	33	46	11	4
57	21	7	4	4	Quality of Public School Programs in Your Community	0	43	46	3	5
45	18	11	7	11	Job Opportunities in Your Community	0	27	43	19	16
23	41	12	11	12	The Level of Cooperation Between Neighboring Counties, Cities, Villages and Townships with Your Community	3	11	30	36	13
15	45	16	11	5	The Involvement of Residents in Civic and Social Groups to Improve Your Community	3	17	42	31	5
26	42	12	11	11	Availability of Information Necessary for Citizens to be Better Informed About & Participate in Local Decision Making	3	22	23	33	9

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34	23	9	9	7	The Responsiveness of Your Local Government to Its Citizens	4	38	35	11	11
44	17	9	9	12	Decisions Relating to Planning for Growth & Development	3	15	22	30	19
31	23	15	5	15	Decisions Relating to Zoning for Growth & Development	3	14	22	26	24
52	12	8	14	13	Current Economic Development Efforts in Your Community	1	12	19	28	27

On the left, rank the basic components of economic development according to your perception of their importance to economic development. Number 1 would be most important and number 12 would be least important. On the right, indicate how well positioned you feel that Coshocton County rates in each of these components of economic development.

On the left (), tell us how important the topic is to you by marking the appropriate box.
On the right (), tell us how satisfied you are by marking the corresponding box.

How important are these components of economic development to the county?	All Numbers Expressed as Percentages (%)	Very Well	Well	Not Very Well	Not At All
3 12%*	Labor Supply (unskilled)	18	55	16	1
1 16%	Labor Supply (skilled)	1	43	46	0
1 17%	Water Supply (potable)/Capacity	14	43	35	0
6 16%	Sewer Systems/Capacity	12	43	35	1
3 16%	Education Systems/Public Schools	27	46	15	4
1 17%	Industrial Sites (publicly owned)	0	30	11	22
2 16%	Industrial Sites (privately owned)	1	30	52	7
10 15%	Shell Buildings / Industrial Buildings	3	25	43	18
11 24%	Vacant Buildings	1	32	49	7
2 9%	Financial Incentives	1	32	22	9
10 16%	Inter-jurisdictional Cooperation (the county with other governments in the area)	0	33	42	14
1 24%	Quality of Life	13	65	11	3

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Please respond to each of the following statements based upon your personal level of agreement or disagreement with each statement. All Numbers Expressed as Percentages (%)	<u>Strongly Agree</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>
Industrial development, either new industry or expansions of existing industry, is essential to assure the long term economic health of Coshocton County.	77	20	3	0
Coshocton County does not need to put forth much effort into economic development because the existing economic base is vibrant and will grow on its own without much stimulus from local government.	0	1	34	65
Without growth or expansion of the community industrial base, it is unlikely that the local government can provide the basic services and programs that citizens expect and need.	35	53	11	1
Coshocton County should put considerable resources into recruiting new industries.	57	37	5	1
Coshocton County should encourage industrial growth and development to occur in the more rural areas of the county.	30	44	22	4
Coshocton County should work closely with the villages and townships to promote industrial development in areas within or adjacent to the villages or growth centers.	41	58	0	0
Coshocton County does a good job in planning for and managing growth.	0	16	61	23

Five types of development are listed below. Rank each area of the county in terms of what you feel would be the most desirable type of development. Put a one (1) in the box for your most desired preference, a two (2) for your second and a five (5) for your least preferred.

	High Density Residential (Apartments and ½ acre lots or smaller)	Low Density Residential (½ acre lots or larger)	Retail/ Commercial	Light Industry	Heavy Industry
Coshocton Area	4	5	3	2	3
Warsaw Area	4	3	2	2	4
Conesville / Tyndall Area	5	4	4	2	2
State Route 16 Area South of Coshocton	5	4	4	2	1
Route US 36 Area West of Coshocton	4	3	4	2	3
Route US 36 Area East of Coshocton	5	3	2	2	2
W. Lafayette Area	5	3	3	2	4

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Please tell us about yourself: It is important that we can make sure that the responses provide a good representation of your community. All responses are anonymous. No one can know who has responded. Please complete each item.

How long have you lived in this city or county?
82% responded more than 20 years.

Gender: Female 26% Male 72%

Do you commute outside your county or city to your primary place of work?
Yes 16% No 78%

Age: Under 21 0% 21-24 1% 25-44 5% 45-64 72% 65 and over 19%

Education:

Many non responses here

How would you describe yourself? How active are you in local civic affairs?

Active 41% Somewhat Active 35% Not Very Active 17% Not Active 4%

Are You:

An Elected Official? 30% Yes 54% No

An appointed volunteer board or commission member? 34% Yes 40% No

An employee of local government (management or staff)? 38% Yes 46% No

Have you ever held an elected or appointed position? 42% Yes 34% No

Appendix D: Hazard Mitigation Program

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Coshocton County, Ohio*



FactSheet

Extension

Community Development

700 Ackerman Road, Suite 235, Columbus, OH 43202-1578

Community Household Hazardous Materials Programs

CDFS-113

Joe E. Heimlich

As individuals become more aware of the growing waste management issues, one area of concern is disposal of household hazardous materials. Most people discard hazardous materials with their household refuse. Although legal, this can cause significant problems.

Consider the cleansers, paints, fuels and aerosols in and around your home. What happens when the container is empty, or more likely, nearly empty? Now picture every household in your community with at least as many items as you discarding nearly empty containers. In fact, up to one percent of a household's waste may be hazardous. What is really frightening, though, is that for some materials, only a small bit is highly toxic, ignitable, or reactive. A little bit can cause a major explosion or real pollution potential.

Yet, it is legal to dispose of these materials with household refuse. We are protected from excessive government in our country. What an individual can legally dispose of in a landfill, a business or a community cannot.

Increasingly, communities across the United States are establishing household hazardous materials collection programs. This fact sheet will briefly describe the types of programs and some of their strengths and weaknesses.

Collection Day

A collection day program is one in which hazardous materials from households can be brought into a central site. Communities doing collection days identify what materials they will accept and publicize the list with instructions on how to safely transport and deliver the materials to the

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central location. On the collection day, citizens bring items to the site where the materials are sorted. On the site, food, beverages, and smoking are strictly prohibited.

A city may provide transfer facility services, but cannot store any of the hazardous materials itself. If the city were to store the materials for any amount of time, the city or the sponsor may be considered a "generator" of hazardous waste.

The positive elements of a collection day are that some permits may not be required, the problem is addressed in a short, intensive time period, and it is a good pretest for a permanent program. Disadvantages are that the program is not reliable nor regular for the consumers, it does nothing to address disposal of the hazardous materials after collection, it reinforces the out-of-sight, out-of-mind attitude and it occurs only one time. Finally, a collection day is very costly, raises major liability issues and has no more than a five percent participation rate.

Selective Collection

The selective collection is a collection day with only specific materials accepted. This type of program can remove at least the high-volume or high-toxicity wastes, but it does not address all types of hazardous materials.

Permanent Site

By definition, a permanent site is one that has permits enabling it to collect, store, and process hazardous wastes. A permanent site is convenient, encourages ongoing citizen participation, and reduces more hazardous materials going to a landfill than any other procedure. It is, however, extremely expensive and time consuming to establish, operate and maintain a permanent site.

Curbside Collection/Door-To-Door

There are a couple of examples of curbside or door-to-door collection programs for household hazardous materials. In these programs, waste is collected directly from the homes either by appointment or on a neighborhood schedule. This type of program is by far the most convenient, encourages the most education and may be the only means for some types of households to participate. It is labor and capital intensive, requires residents to be home to collect the materials, and requires transportation, storage and generation permits for the municipality or contracted firm doing the collection. A driver for a curbside collection program must be knowledgeable about the properties of different chemical wastes.

Mobile Unit

A mobile unit is a cross between a collection day and a door-to-door program. A large trailer-type storage facility is transported into a neighborhood on specified days for hazardous materials disposal. This type of program works better in rural areas and small communities and reduces

both organization and contracting time for each community. It is expensive and labor intensive and requires special permits.

Private Vendor

Using existing sites and staff, a manufacturer, hazardous waste transportation firm or waste disposal firm provides collection and disposal as a public service. This type of program is highly dependent upon a benevolent firm participating. If a firm is willing to provide this service on a limited basis, a private vendor provision program may work very well. The public costs are low (promotion and coordination), and public participation will vary depending upon accessibility to the site and frequency of the program.

Manufacturer Take-Back

A take-back program is a legislated program that requires a manufacturer or retailer of a hazardous material to "take back" any leftover hazardous household product. This approach puts the responsibility for disposal on the manufacturer or retailer, alerts consumers as to what materials are hazardous and is convenient for consumers. Disadvantages are that such a program requires legislative action, faces heavy industry opposition and would be difficult to enforce. Costs for this type of program would be passed directly to the consumer.

Swap Programs

In a swap program, certain types of household hazardous materials are accepted for temporary storage. These materials are then available at low or no cost to any individual or non-profit group in need. Swap programs sound good, but have had little success in getting individuals to use the leftover materials of others although a few communities have had good outcomes with paint exchanges. In many swap programs the materials must be disposed of in a timely manner or the site becomes a storage area for large quantities of hazardous materials. Another option is the use of a "clearinghouse" or telephone exchange program whereby people desiring and people who have chemical items are put in contact with each other.

Disposal Alternatives

All the processes described above have some costs associated with them. Obviously, the best alternative is for the consumer not to use or generate hazardous materials in the home. There are non-hazardous alternatives for many of the hazardous items that we use. Failing this, a few simple disposal alternatives are possible for individuals. Any effort to reduce or eliminate household hazardous waste from the waste stream and landfills will require education programs. The following strategies can be effectively communicated to a community.

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Solvent-base cleaners, oil-based paints and solvents can evaporate. Either by solidifying or by air evaporation (away from children and pets, outside only), many household materials can be stabilized or eliminated.

Antifreeze, weak acids/bases, spent photographic developer and non-solvent household cleaners can be flushed into municipal sewage treatment systems. No hazardous material should ever be flushed into a septic system. For more information on appropriate disposal see fact sheet, CDFS-102, available from your county Ohio Cooperative Extension Service office.

This fact sheet is one in a five-part series on Household Hazardous Materials prepared by Community and Natural Resources Development and Home Economics. The others focus on the home-based issues of "Use and Storage of Hazardous Materials," "Alternatives to Hazardous Materials," "Hazardous Materials in the Home," and "Proper Disposal of Hazardous Materials."

All educational programs conducted by Ohio State University Extension are available to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to race, color, creed, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, gender, age, disability or Vietnam-era veteran status.

Keith L. Smith, Associate Vice President for Ag. Adm. and Director, OSU Extension.

TDD No. 800-589-8292 (Ohio only) or 614-292-1868

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Appendix E: History of County Fire Departments

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Law Enforcement:

Office of County Sheriff began in 1811, with 38 Sheriffs to date. Three jails have existed prior to current Justice Center. Current jail is rated for housing 27 inmates but averages 67 daily and has exceeded 78 inmates. A staff of 67 employees with 38 additional Special & Auxiliary Deputies (16 mounted officers) complete the staffing level of the Sheriff's office.

The communications center dispatches all law enforcement, fire & emergency medical services within the county along with neighboring county emergency services. The City of Coshocton contracts with the Sheriff's Department for Law Enforcement and is charged with all Law Enforcement in the county & city, except for the village of West Lafayette.

West Lafayette has a staff of 16 providing police protection for that village.

History of Coshocton County EMS

Early ambulance service was provided by local funeral homes. This was mainly due to the fact that they were the only ones that had the communication equipment and staff to provide it.

Mid 1970's:

Idea was discussed to form a "volunteer service". This was mainly due to impending state and federal legislation and new requirements for ambulance services. Warsaw is credited with forming the 1st ambulance service based outside the funeral home. The Warsaw squad officially began service on February 3, 1973. The squad was staffed by an all volunteer force.

Mid 1970's:

The village of West Lafayette, Keene and the City of Coshocton follow Warsaw's initiative and form ambulance services in their respective areas.

February 1976:

Coshocton County Commissioners assume control of all ambulances services. This was mainly due to additional state and federal legislation. In addition, the Commissioners had a better ability to secure state and federal funding. The squads remained staffed by an all volunteer force.

June 1, 1986:

The Keene station closes due to funding and a lack of 911 calls in that area.

1989:

Advanced Life Support is implemented in to the system. This provides an increased level of care to the community through enhanced equipment and training.

1995:

First part-paid personnel are hired to supplement the volunteer force. Changes in society, along with an increase in call volume, limit the amount of time volunteers can contribute to the system. Part-time, and eventually full-time personnel, are added throughout the next few years.

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July 1999:

County Commissioners ask Medflight to assume responsibility of the County EMS service. County Commissioners were responsible for EMS for 23 years before turning operations over to Medflight. The Commissioners asked for assistance due to numerous changes in state and federal legislation, changes in the EMS industry as a whole, and dramatic changes in insurance reimbursement stemming from The 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

November 2003:

Medflight continues to operate the EMS service. Today, CCEMS is staffed with a combination of part-time and full-time partners at each base. CCEMS continues to operate out of three bases, which are located Coshocton, West Lafayette and Warsaw. A 3.0 mill operating levy passed in November of 2003 enables enhancements in staffing and equipment for the service, which provides the community with a better care.

Coshocton County Haz-Mat Team

**First Haz-Mat Team formed & organized 1991/1992 – Mac Richcreek First team leader
First vehicle a used EMS squad was complimented with a donated trailer by Wiley Organics
in 1994**

Scott Matchett & Ken Posey team leaders in 1996/1997

Larry Wilkin team leader 1997/2002

**Team reorganized in 2002 & additional training provided 21 members trained to Technician
Level**

18 Career firemen & 3 Volunteer Firemen under team leadership of Rick Mills

Bakersville Volunteer Fire Department - Company #1

**Several tragedies in Adams Township determines a need for fire protection at Bakersville
Two stores in Bakersville were destroyed by fire in 1923. Bakersville School was struck by
lightning & burned in 1938. The West Lafayette Fire chief died of heart attack during that
incident. Bakersville feed mill burned in 1943. A home in Bakersville burned for a total loss
in 1959 despite efforts of Baltic & West Lafayette Firefighters.**

**The Independent Bakersville Volunteer Fire Department was formed with the fire station
sitting on the site of the house lost in 1959. First fire truck was a converted gas truck & a
portable pump. First new truck in 1970, First new Van/Rescue in 1974, First new engine in
1984.**

**Fire protection in this rural setting is complicated with 3 phone exchanges, 3 school
districts, 2 area codes, 4 zip codes & mutual aid with Fire Departments in 2 counties.**

**Strong support from community maintains the department of 20/22 volunteers that have
trained members as first responders. Financial support includes fundraisers, township
contract & levy. One chief with 40 years still serves.**

F.C.V. Volunteer Fire Department-Conesville – Company #2

**Conesville Village Council determines a need for fire protection in the 1950's. Franklin &
Virginia Township join the effort to support a department and the F.C.V. (Franklin-
Conesville-Virginia) Volunteer Fire Department is formed in 1955.**

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Harold & Hilda Thomas donate location to build present station. First apparatus purchased in 1956 for \$12,500. Original membership of 20-25 volunteers charge members .25 cents per month for fuel & supplies to operate equipment. Ladies Auxillary was formed in 1956 and continues as a supporting force.

Several station additions are included in the seven bays, station support area & two outlying buildings. Equipment includes 2 engines, 1 tanker, 1 rescue vehicle, 2 brush trucks & 2 boats w/motors. 23 Volunteers are paid \$2.50 /hour for training & drills. They are covered with Workman's Compensation & secondary insurance for line of duty incidents. Calls are unpaid volunteer service. Three Chiefs have served to date.

City of Coshocton, Fire Department-Full time, Paid, Professional – Company #3
Formed in January 1906 with two stations. One on Main Street & one on Walnut Street to provide protection on either side of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks while the crossings were blocked by train traffic. Early equipment was horse & hand drawn.

The first motor driven apparatus was purchased July 25, 1916 for \$5450.00. Captain Wilmer Hale was killed in the line of duty December 16, 1975. City of Coshocton renamed Walnut Street Station "Hale Station" in honor of Captain Hale. The Main Street Station closed in 1982 and Department consolidated into the Walnut Station. City builds a new station on 7th Street in 1989 with the name "Hale Station" coming with the department.

Today's Hale Station houses 4 engines, a 100" aerial, a utility pick-up, 2 administration cars, a Haz-Mat trailer, and a boat w/motor, as well as living quarters for the 18 member department. Seven Fire Chiefs have served to date.

Three Rivers Volunteer Fire District – Company #4
Formally - Tuscarawas Township Volunteer Fire Department
North Side in Canal Lewisville & South Side in Pleasant Valley – Company #4 & #5

Fire claims lives of 2 children in a home fire in early 1950's. First fire levy failed to pass in 1950/51. Fire levy passed in November 1952. Fire department founded on January 7, 1953. Two companies were eventually formed- North Sid – Company #4 & South Side-Company #5

First vehicle was a donated used gas truck-Cleaned & converted. Fundraises & donations provided much initial equipment. Both stations benefit from Ladies Auxillary & wives of firefighters. First two new vehicles ordered - One for North Side & one for South Side 1953/54. North Side station began as a 2 story school house-Building converted in mid 1950's. South Side Station built with levy funds of 1954/55 and volunteer labor.

Manned by 40 unpaid firefighters or 20 at each station house. Three Rivers Fire District formed October 1, 2003 including Tuscarawas, Keene & Millcreek Townships

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West Lafayette Volunteer Fire Department – Company #6

Village council purchases first fire equipment in 1898. The hand pumper, hose reel & ladder wagon was operated by the council, marshal & mayor. The pumper still in possession of the department was refinished in 1970 and still “works”.

The first fire department was organized after village mayor appoints first chief in 1930. Moore Enameling donates modern electric fire siren 1931- It is still in use. The first new fire engine purchased in 1931. A Deluge pumper was donated to department by Moore Enameling in 1945. A fireman’s association is formed in 1954. A boat w/motor & trailer was added in 1960 and a van used as rescue truck in 1961. Fire department headquartered in building on South Kirk Street until municipal building & fire station were completed on Railroad Street.

The present firehouse was built (4 bays) through efforts of council, firemen, & civic groups 1962. A ladies auxiliary “The Sparkettes” was formed to support fundraising. 20/25 Volunteers receive “clothing gratuity” for each run. (Currently they are forgoing payment to pay for a truck). Six Chief Officers have served to date

Walhonding Valley Volunteer Fire District-Warsaw – Company #7 **Formally Warsaw Volunteer Fire Department**

Warsaw forms first volunteer fire department in 1925. A two wheeled chemical (soda acid) fire extinguisher cart purchased in September 1925 was drawn to the fire by local business’s or individual’s truck. Refills came via a bucket brigade. Fire station constructed with a siren on the roof in May 1943. Formal organization of Warsaw Volunteer Firemen takes place in 1947. The first factory built fire truck (1931 model) was purchased from West Lafayette in 1955. The department was certified & reorganized in 1957 The first new fire truck was purchased & delivered in May 1958 via bond issues.

Warsaw Volunteer Emergency Squad began with many firefighters assuming additional responsibility to form & staff this service. Contracts signed to provide fire protection to townships of Bedford, Bethlehem, Jefferson, Monroe, New Castle, Perry, Tiverton & the Village of Nellie.

Walhonding Valley Fire District formed in 1987 covering 228 square miles. New station constructed in 1996 houses 2 engines, 2 tankers, 2 grass trucks, 1 mini pumper, 1 rescue, 1 dive trailer, 1 ATV, 1 boat w/motor.

35 volunteers are paid for training & runs. Department provides 2 paid firefighters, 12 hours per day 6 days a week. Seven Chief Officers have served to date.

Outside agencies providing services to Coshocton County

Baltic, Dresden & Frazeyburg Volunteer Fire Departments serve Crawford, Perry & Washington Townships

Swiss Valley and Newcomerstown E.M.S. serve Crawford & Adams Townships.