PERRY COUNTY
DAM OWNERSHIP TRANSFERS

DAM NAME	OWNER	Parcel Number	BUYER
Siemer Pond Dam	Barbara A. Siemer	200006660000	
		200006680000	
Thomas Lake Dam	William D. Thomas, Trustee	10006210000	William D. Thomas
	William D. Thomas Home Farm Trust		William Thomas
			William D. Thomas Home Farm Trust, William D. Thomas-Trustee
Sunnyhill Freshwater Reservoir	Charles & Kathy Owen	240005230100	OMRA Fish & Wildlife
			Mark J. Howdyshell Trustee
			Mark J. Howdyshell Trustee
			Charles Owen
		240005640100	Same buyers as above
Altiers Lake Dam	Cherry Miesse	280000090200	
San Toy Dam	Evelyn D. Lanphere	200004060000	
Allen No. 2 Dam	Lila J. Allen Trust	10000150000	Ralph & Lila J. Allen
	Gary Allen	10002090100	Gary Allen
			Gary Allen
Allen No. 1 Dam	Lila J. Allen Trust	10000150000	Ralph & Lila J. Allen
	Gary Allen	10005880000	
Shelton Lake Dam	Martha & David Holtz	370007141000	David J. Holtz
Hinkle Lake Dam	Paul Hinkle	10002510000	Paul D. & Ellen Hinkle
			Paul D. & Ellen Hinkle

PERRY COUNTY
DAM OWNERSHIP TRANSFERS

Masterson Lake Dam	Rita & Bernard L. Hayes Trust	10003790000	Bernard L Hayes. Sr
			Rita J. & Bernard L. Hayes
South Sedimentation Basin	Waste Management of Ohio Inc.	120007430000	
Deerfoot Lake Dam	Tim & Betty Fisher H & W	240005120100	Carl V. Cardi III
			Carl V. Cardi III
			Melvin L Adelman
			Amy B. & Michael Spaulding
			Greenpoint Mortgage Funding
			HSBC Bank USA
			Tim & Betty Fisher H & W
Merkle Dam	Tri-State Reclamation Inc.	280002820000	Tri-State Reclamation LTD
W.G. Reed Dam	Walter G. Reed	10000290000	Walter G. Reed
New York Central Reservoir	Keller Brothers Company	200003510000	

USGS
science for a changing world

Drought Watch

Providing Hydrologic Science and Data to Water-Resource Managers and the General Public

Definitions of Drought

"Drought is a condition of moisture deficit sufficient to have an adverse effect on vegetation, animals, and man over a sizeable area."

(Warwick, R.A., 1975, Drought hazard in the United States: A research assessment: Boulder, Colorado, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, Monograph no. NSF/RA/E-75/004, 199 p.)

- Meteorological drought:
  "A period of abnormally dry weather sufficiently prolonged for the lack of water to cause serious hydrologic imbalance in the affected area." (Huschke, R.E., ed., 1959, Glossary of meteorology: Boston, American Meteorological Society, 638 p.)
- Agricultural drought:
  "A climatic excursion involving a shortage of precipitation sufficient to adversely affect crop production or range production." (Rosenberg, N.J., ed., 1979, Drought in the Great Plains--Research on impacts and strategies: Proceedings of the Workshop on Research in Great Plains Drought Management Strategies, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, March 26-28: ittleton, Colorado, Water Resources Publications, 225 p.)
- drologic drought:
  "A period of below average water content in streams, reservoirs, ground-water aquifers, lakes and soils." (Yevjevich Vujica, Hall, W.A., and Salas, J.D, eds., 1977, Drought research needs, in Proceedings of the Conference on Drought Research Needs, December 12-15, 1977: Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, 276 p.)
- Definitions from the National Drought Mitigation Center
  What is Drought?
  Understanding and Defining Drought
- Miscelleaneous Definitions

Because the definition of a drought can be a complex issue, a collection of other definitions of drought follows. Note that particular definitions may not be appropriate for individual circumstances, and that some of the definitions may be quite location specific. Other definitions can be suggested for inclusion by sending email to the maintainer listed at the bottom of this page; be sure to include a full bibliographic reference for the definition.

- Drought: Dryness due to lack of rain... An absolute drought is a period of at least 15 consecutive days to none of which is credited 0.01 inches of rain or more. A partial drought is a period of at least 29 consecutive days, the mean daily rainfall of which does not exceed 0.01 inches. A dry spell is a period of at least 15 consecutive days to none of which is credited 0.04 inches or more... The definitions of absolute drought anf partial drought were introduced in British Rainfall, p. 21, 1887, while that of dry spell was first used in British Rainfall, p. 15, 1919 [from Meteorological Glossary, Air Ministry, 3rd ed., London, 1944, p. 68.] [from Glossary of Geology and Related Sciences, American Geological Institute, Washington, D.C., 1957, p. 89.).

U artment of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey
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National Climatic Data Center
U.S. Department of Commerce

Query Results

0 DROUGHT event(s) were reported in **Perry County, Ohio** between **01/01/2005** and **08/31/2011**.

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National Climatic Data Center
U.S. Department of Commerce

Event Record Details

Event: **Heat**
Begin Date: **20 Jul 2011, 11:00:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **Not Known**
End Date: **22 Jul 2011, 18:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties

Zones affected: **Athens, Jackson, Perry, Washington**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: The heat and humidity levels peaked from Wednesday the 20th through Friday the 22nd. High temperatures from 90 to the mid 90s were common. However, the hottest temperatures were near the Ohio River. For example, Gallipolis reached 99 degrees on both the 21st and 22nd. Overnight low temperatures were mostly from 70 to 75 degrees for a few hours near dawn. Dew points peaked mostly in the mid and upper 70s. The heat index or apparent temperature reached around 105 degrees. Scattered thunderstorms on Friday the 22nd helped to dampen the heat for the 23rd and 24th, hut humidity levels remained high.

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National Climatic Data Center
U.S. Department of Commerce

DOC >NOAA >NESDIS >NCDC

Search Field: Search NCDC

Event Record Details

Event: **Heat**
Begin Date: **28 Jul 2011, 11:00:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **Not Known**
End Date: **29 Jul 2011, 17:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties

Zones affected: **Athens, Jackson, Perry, Washington**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: Another surge of heat and humidity occurred on the 28th and 29th. Temperatures peaked from 90 to the mid 90s. The heat index reached into the 100 to 105 degree range.

FEMA

Earthquake Fast Facts

- Earthquakes strike suddenly, violently, and without warning at any time of the year and at any time of the day or night.
- Smaller earthquakes often follow the main shock.
- An earthquake is caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the Earth's surface. Ground shaking from earthquakes can collapse buildings and bridges; disrupt gas, electric, and phone service; and sometimes trigger landslides, avalanches, flash floods, fires, and huge, destructive ocean waves (tsunamis).
- Most earthquake-related injuries result from collapsing walls, flying glass, and falling objects.
- Several thousand shocks of varying sizes occur annually in the United States, and 70 to 75 damaging earthquakes occur throughout the world each year. All 50 states and all U.S. territories are vulnerable to earthquakes. Where earthquakes have occurred in the past, they will happen again.
- California experiences the most frequent damaging earthquakes; however, Alaska experiences the greatest number of large earthquakes most located in uninhabited areas.
- Earthquakes occur most frequently west of the Rocky Mountains, although historically the most violent earthquakes have occurred in the central United States.
- The largest earthquakes felt in the United States were along the New Madrid Fault in Missouri, where a 3-month-long series of quakes from 1811 to 1812 included three quakes larger than a magnitude of 8 on the Richter Scale. These earthquakes were felt over the entire eastern United States (over 2 million square miles), with Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi experiencing the strongest ground shaking.
- The Richter Scale, developed by Charles F. Richter in 1935, is a logarithmic measurement of the amount of energy released by an earthquake. Earthquakes with a magnitude of at least 4.5 are strong enough to be recorded by sensitive seismographs all over the world.
- It is estimated that a major earthquake in a highly populated area of the United States could cause as much as $200 billion in losses.

FEMA

FEDERAL INSURANCE AND MITIGATION ADMINISTRATION

What To Do Before, During, and After an Earthquake

Recent earthquakes remind us that we live on a restless planet. But there are many important things we can do before, during, and after an earthquake to protect ourselves, our homes, and our families.

Before an Earthquake

It is important for individuals, families, organizations, and communities to identify their risk, make a plan, create a disaster kit, and remove, relocate, or secure anything that can:

- Fall and hurt someone
- Fall and block an exit
- Fall and start a fire
- Require a lengthy or costly clean-up

During an Earthquake

DROP to the ground; take **COVER** by getting under a sturdy table or other piece of furniture; and **HOLD ON** until the shaking stops. If there isn't a table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.

DO NOT RUN OUT OF THE BUILDING DURING THE SHAKING AS OBJECTS MAY BE FALLING OFF THE BUILDING AND CAUSE SERIOUS INJURIES OR DEATH.

For more information, visit What to do During an Earthquake and ShakeOut.

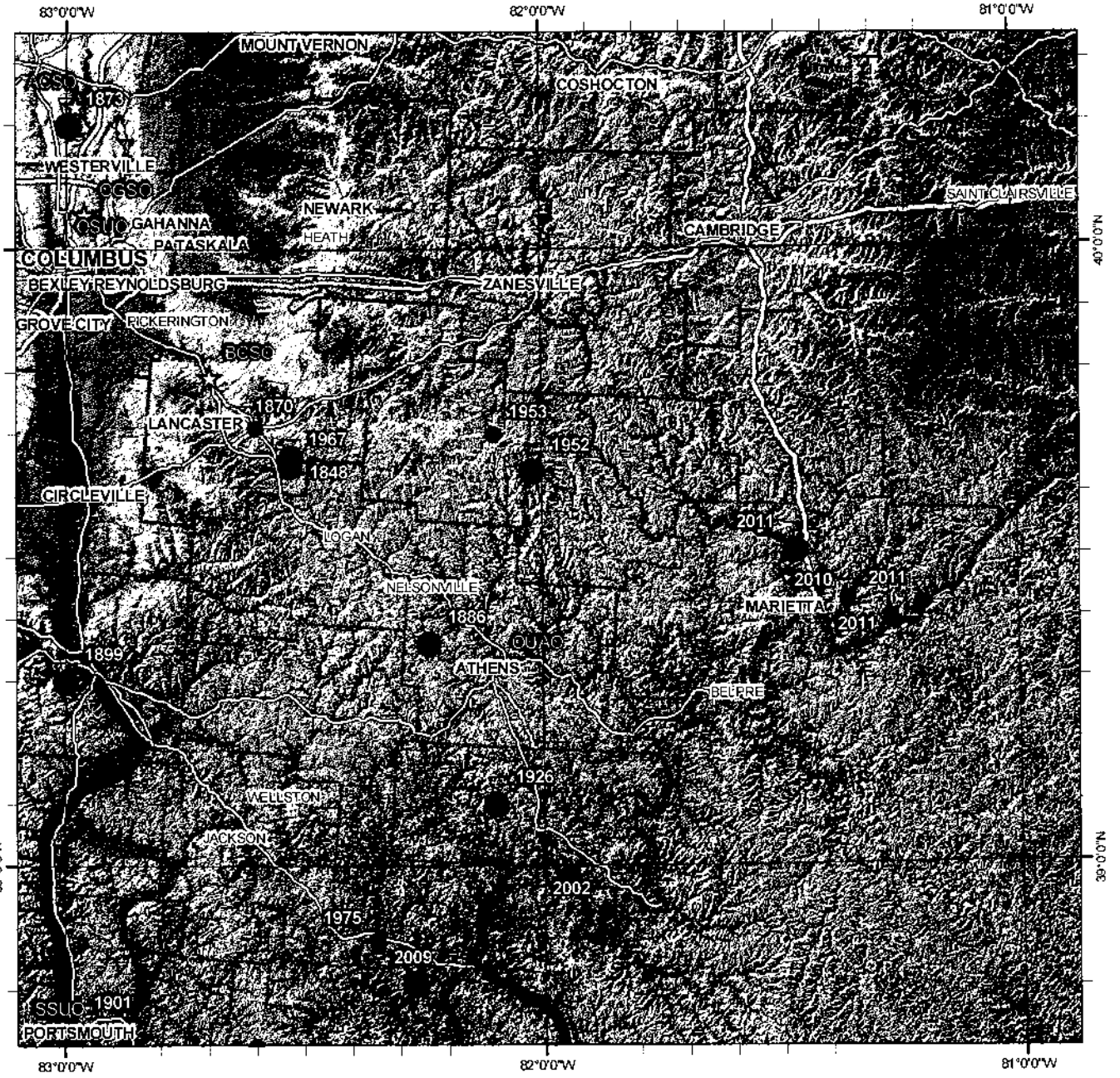
After an Earthquake

Safely evacuate. Please note that aftershocks could happen. These additional shaking events can be strong enough to do additional damage to already weakened structures and can occur in the first hours, days, weeks, or even months after the main earthquake. Have a professional engineer or local building official inspect the structural integrity of your home and/or building for potential damages. This should also include:

- Inspecting your chimney for unnoticed damage that could lead to fires. Even a few cracks not obvious at first glance can create an unsafe condition the next time the fire place is used.
- Checking for gas, electrical, sewer, and water line damages to avoid fire and hazardous leaks.

Also visit the Earthquake Safety Guide for Homeowners and FEMA Earthquake.

EARTHQUAKE EPICENTERS IN OHIO



EXPLANATION

Instrumental Epicenters

Magnitude, mbLg

- 2.0 - 3.0
- 3.0 - 4.0
- 4.0 - 5.0
- 5.0 and up

Historical Epicenters

Magnitude, Mercalli

- 2.0 - 3.0
- 3.0 - 4.0
- 4.0 - 5.0
- 5.0 and up

☆ Seismic Stations

0 10 20 30 40 Scale in Kilometers

0 6 12 18 24 30 Scale in Miles

~dp~

DISCLAIMER

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Recommended bibliographic citation:

20[illegible] (Revised 2008), Earthquake epicenters in Ohio and adjacent areas: Ohio Division of Geological Survey [illegible]-2, Internet Mapping Service, http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/website/geosurvey/[illegible]uakes/viewer.htm

Event Record Details

Event: **Flood**
Begin Date: **05 Jan 2005, 09:30:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **Not Known**
End Date: **10 Jan 2005, 07:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **1**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 9.0M**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
Zones affected: **Athens, Gallia, Lawrence, Meigs, Morgan, Perry, Vinton, Washington**

Description:

Separate waves of rain moved along a strong west to east frontal zone in the Ohio Valley, from late on the 3rd into the early morning hours of the 8th. To the south of the boundary, dew points were in the 50 to 55 degree range. The heaviest rain amounts were from Perry County on north and east into eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania. Preliminary 5 day totals were 5.2 inches for New Lexington, 4.6 inches at McConnelsville, 4.5 inches at Nelsonville, 4.2 inches at McArthur and Beverly, 3.4 inches at Athens, and 2.9 inches at Marietta. Small stream flooding started during the morning hours on the 5th, across Perry, Athens, Morgan, Vinton, and Washington Counties. Some of the flooded streams included Jonathan Creek in northern Perry County, plus Monday and Sunday Creeks in southern Perry County and northern Athens County. Sunday Creek crested at 15.8 feet on the 6th at Glouster, and near 23 feet at Millfield. On Monday Creek, the gauge at Doanville crested at 19.1 feet on the 6th. In Perry County, 9 families were evacuated. The small stream flooding across Vinton County was limited to flooded roads. Significant river flooding occurred on the Muskingum, the Hocking, and the Ohio River. The crest on the Hocking River at Athens was 23.7 feet around 1100E on the 7th. This was the highest level since the 24.65 feet observed on the 25th of May in 1968. It was the highest stage since the river was rechanneled in 1972. The crest level was also the 5th highest on record for Athens. Communities such as Nelsonville and Chauncey were flooded. The lowest and most vulnerable sections of Chauncey had water inside dwellings and other buildings. In Athens, the storm drainage system backup into the business area along East State Street. Some homes on Blick Avenue were flooded. West Union Street was also flooded and closed. Elsewhere in Athens County, the high water along the Ohio River affected Hockingport. All total, about 73 homes in Athens County had minor damage, 56 homes had major damage, and 11 homes were destroyed. About a dozen businesses applied for disaster loans. In McConnelsville of Morgan County, the Muskingum River crested at 13.45 feet around 1400E on the 6th. This was the highest level since the 13.8 feet seen back in March 1964. Water rescues were performed by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources

and the county sheriff department. An 85 year old woman was rescued from her flooded mobile home along the Muskingum River on the 6th. She did not want to evacuate earlier and had her pets inside. When finally rescued, she was sitting on a chair, with water almost up to her knees. Her feet were swollen. She never recovered from the hypothermia, and died several days later. A second crest would occur less than a week later, from additional rain and dam releases. See the 12th for details. In Morgan County, around 142 homes had minor damage. One furniture store in McConnelsville had flood waters inside. In Washington County, small stream and river damage was less severe than in September 2004. The Ohio River crested at 41.0 feet at Marietta 2SW during the predawn hours of the 8th. The crest was 42.4 feet the previous September. Flood stage is 34 feet. Downtown Marietta streets and businesses were still flooded, but sandbags protected most 1st floors. Further down the Ohio River, Racine Lock and Dam crested at 48.9 feet. The crest at Pomeroy was 50.5 feet around 0000E on the 9th. Flood stage is 46 feet at Pomeroy. Back in September 2004 the crest was 51.2 feet. Water still got into businesses. All total, Meigs County had 17 homes with minor damage, 2 homes with major damage, and 3 homes destroyed. Five businesses had major damage and 1 business was destroyed. The crest near Gallipolis, at the RC Byrd Lock and Dam was 50.3 feet around 1400E on the 9th. This was just over the 50 foot flood stage. For the Chesapeake to South Point reach of the river, the Huntington gauge crested at 51.8 feet during the evening hours of the 9th. This was about 6 inches higher than in September 2004. Flood stage at Huntington is 50 feet. Around 0845E on the 6th, just north of the Belleville Lock and Dam, the tugboat Jon Strong was heading up the Ohio River. After passing through the lock chamber, 9 of the 12 barges came loose in the strong currents. Three of barges sank under the gates of the dam, while 3 others were forced up against the dam pier houses. Three other barges went through the structure and were recovered downstream. Salvage crews did not remove all the damaged barges until the last day of the month. Since the gates could not be closed, the pool above Belleville Lock and Dam dropped 10 to 15 feet below normal. River traffic was suspended on the 19th. River bank slippage occurred around Hockingport during the unusually low levels late in the month. This caused damage to roads and a few homes. Water levels returned toward normal in early February. F85MH

Event Record Details

Event: **Flood**
Begin Date: **11 Jan 2005, 06:15:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Not Known**
End Date: **14 Jan 2005, 06:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 1.7M**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties

Zones affected: **Athens, Morgan, Perry, Washington**

Description:
After a 3 day reprieve from precipitation, more rain with embedded thunderstorms, crossed southeast Ohio during the afternoon and evening on the 11th. Rains of 1.25 to 1.75 inches were common, with isolated amounts over 2 inches. Nelsonville measured 2.25 inches. Small streams overflowed and blocked roads. Sunday Creek at Glouster crested barely higher than the previous week, reaching 15.9 feet on the 12th. Sunday Creek at Millfield was 22.2 feet, or slightly lower than the crest on the 6th. The Muskingum River, aided by dam releases, crested slightly higher than on the 6th. The crest was 13.8 feet around 0900E on the 12th. This was very similar to the March 1964 crest. The crest on the Ohio River at Marietta was lower than the high water the previous week. The crest was 34.6 feet around 1500E on the 13th.

Event Record Details

Event: **Flood**
Begin Date: **15 Jan 2007, 12:30:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Glenford**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°52'N / 82°19'W**
End Date: **15 Jan 2007, 16:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Mt Perry**
End LAT/LON: **39°52'N / 82°13'W**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 5.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: Three day rain totals, along a front, reached into the 2 to 2.25 inch range across Perry and Morgan Counties. Small streams overflowed across northern portions of Perry County. The small streams in the Jonathan and Painter Creek basins flooded and closed roads. In Morgan County, the creeks feeding into the swollen Muskingum River flooded. Again, roads were flooded and closed. No evacuations were required in either county.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Flood**
Begin Date: **15 Mar 2007, 10:30:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **Glenford**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°52'N / 82°19'W**
End Date: **15 Mar 2007, 13:30:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Crooksville**
End LAT/LON: **39°46'N / 82°06'W**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 5.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Small streams, such as Jonathan Creek and Moxahala Creek flooded roads, but no dwellings were affected. EPISODE NARRATIVE: Heavy rain fell across eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania from the 14th into the 15th. In about an 18 hour period, rains of around 2 inches were observed across northern Perry County on north toward Zanesville.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Flood**
Begin Date: **04 Mar 2008, 10:15:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **1 Mile East of Thornville**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°54'N / 82°24'W**
End Date: **04 Mar 2008, 13:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **2 Miles North East of Mt Perry**
End LAT/LON: **39°54'N / 82°12'W**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 2.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Small streams, such as Jonathan Creek, flooded and blocked roads. EPISODE NARRATIVE: Rains of 1.5 to 2 inches fell in about 12 hours, as a low pressure system lifted northeast toward the eastern Ohio Valley. The wet soils and lack of vegetation caused strong rises on streams and rivers. Flooding was restricted to roads. No evacuations or damage to dwellings were reported.

Event Record Details

Event: **Flood**
Begin Date: **19 Mar 2008, 09:00:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **1 Mile East South East of Thornville**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°54'N / 82°24'W**
End Date: **19 Mar 2008, 18:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **1 Mile West North West of Mt Perry**
End LAT/LON: **39°53'N / 82°14'W**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 5.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: Rain spread into southeast Ohio near dawn on Tuesday, the 18th. A strong east to west warm front had set up across northern Kentucky. By late afternoon, rain amounts of 0.5 to 1.35 had already fallen, with the heaviest being over northern Jackson, Vinton, and Athens Counties. A lull occurred Tuesday evening, as the warm front and its rain shifted north. However, as the low pressure lifted northeast through the Ohio Valley, another 1 to 2 inches of rain fell on the 19th. Some preliminary rain totals over about a 36 hour period included, 3.5 inches at McArthur, 3.0 inches at New Lexington, 2.7 inches at Jackson, 2.6 inches at Salem Center, 2.3 inches at McConnelsville, 2.2 inches at Beverly, 2.1 inches at Athens, and 1.7 inches at Nelsonville. Storm totals were even higher further southwest, down the Ohio River Valley, where the moisture inflow was greater. Luckily, southeast Ohio avoided a major flood event. Small stream flooding was widespread across Perry, Athens, Morgan, Vinton, Jackson, and Meigs Counties. A few streams, such as Duck Creek, also flooded in Washington County. Numerous roads were closed by high water, but no dwellings were damaged by flood waters. Several school districts closed schools on the 19th. County maintenance departments were kept busy clearing debris off of culverts and roads. Later, the larger streams and rivers also saw minor flooding on the 19th into the 20th. The Muskingum River creasted just over 12 feet at McConnelsville during the predawn hours of the 20th. Flood stage there is 11 feet. The Hocking River at Athens crested at 21.4 feet during the late evening of the 20th. Flood stage at Athens is 20 feet. The Shade River near Chester crested at 20 feet during the evening of the 20th. Bankfull is 17 feet near Chester.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Flood**
Begin Date: **26 Jun 2008, 04:30:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **3 Miles West of Thornville**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°54'N / 82°28'W**
End Date: **26 Jun 2008, 08:00:00 AM EST**
End Location: **2 Miles North of Thornville**
End LAT/LON: **39°55'N / 82°25'W**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 25.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: Training thunderstorms dropped east and southeast across central Ohio and into northern Perry County during the late night and early morning hours of the 25th into the 26th. The focusing mechanism was a warm front. Rain totals of around 3 inches fell over relatively wet ground in less than 8 hours from around 2200E on the 25th to 0600E on the 26th. An unofficial gauge at Thornville measured 3.1 inches. The cooperative observer at New Lexington also recorded 3.1 inches. Johnathan Creek flooded and covered roads in the Thornville to Mount Perry region, including Route 204. Some voluntary evacutations occurred in Thornville.

Event Record Details

Event: **Flood**
Begin Date: **19 Apr 2011, 09:30:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **Bristol**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°40'N / 82°13'W**
End Date: **19 Apr 2011, 18:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Maxville**
End LAT/LON: **39°37'N / 82°19'W**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 5.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Numerous streams overflowed and blocked roads across the southern portion of the county. EPISODE NARRATIVE: On Tuesday the 19th, a strong east to west front stretched from north central West Virginia on across extreme southern Ohio near the Ohio River. Rounds of showers and thunderstorms moved into southeast Ohio around 0200E and continued into the late afternoon. By late afternoon, rain amounts of 1.75 to 2.25 were common, generally from the Route 50 corridor on north through Perry County. One automatic gauge near New Lexington had 2.31 inches. Small stream flooding was common in Athens and Perry Counties. Numerous roads were flooded and closed, but homes were not flooded. The rain diminished by evening, as the front lifted north. However, another round of convection followed, well ahead of the cold front. Severe convection moved up the Ohio River Valley overnight on the 19th into the 20th. The convection began to weaken as it approached southeast Ohio during the predawn hours on the 20th. However, due to the fast wind flow aloft, wind damage still occurred in Perry County. The additional rain was not as heavy, mostly less than a third of an inch. The total rain event brought a strong rise on the Hocking River through the day on the 20th, reaching flood stage at Athens by late afternoon on the 20th. The Hocking River crested at Athens during the morning hours of the 21st at 21.17 feet. Flood stage is 20 feet. The river fell below flood stage by that evening. This level kept vulnerable roads near the river flooded. Yet, no homes were flooded.

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FEMA

Flood

Floods are one of the most common hazards in the United States. Flood effects can be local, impacting a neighborhood or community, or very large, affecting entire river basins and multiple states.

However, all floods are not alike. Some floods develop slowly, sometimes over a period of days. But flash floods can develop quickly, sometimes in just a few minutes and without any visible signs of rain. Flash floods often have a dangerous wall of roaring water that carries rocks, mud, and other debris and can sweep away most things in its path. Overland flooding occurs outside a defined river or stream, such as when a levee is breached, but still can be destructive. Flooding can also occur when a dam breaks, producing effects similar to flash floods.

Be aware of flood hazards no matter where you live, but especially if you live in a low-lying area, near water or downstream from a dam. Even very small streams, gullies, creeks, culverts, dry streambeds, or low-lying ground that appear harmless in dry weather can flood. Every state is at risk from this hazard.

What is the flood risk where I live?

Preparedness tips on what to do before, during, and after a flood, visit Ready.gov.

Ready
Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed..

FEMA

Natural Disasters

Floods

Tornadoes

Hurricanes

Thunderstorms & Lightning

Winter Storms & Extreme Cold

Extreme Heat

Earthquakes

Volcanoes

Landslides & Debris Flow

Tsunamis

Fires

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Pandemic

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Terrorist Hazards

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Recovering from Disaster

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Be Informed Natural Disasters Floods

FLOODS

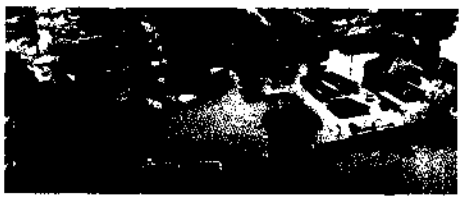
Floods are one of the most common hazards in the United States, however not all floods are alike. Some floods develop slowly, while others such a flash floods, can develop in just a few minutes and without visible signs of rain. Additionally, floods can be local, impacting a neighborhood or community, or very large, affecting entire river basins and multiple states.

Flash floods can occur within a few minutes or hours of excessive rainfall, a dam or levee failure, or a sudden release of water held by an ice jam. Flash floods often have a dangerous wall of roaring water carrying rocks, mud and other debris. Overland flooding, the most common type of flooding event typically occurs when waterways such as rivers or streams overflow their banks as a result of rainwater or a possible levee breach and cause flooding in surrounding areas. It can also occur when rainfall or snowmelt exceeds the capacity of underground pipes, or the capacity of streets and drains designed to carry flood water away from urban areas.

Be aware of flood hazards no matter where you live or work, but especially if you are in low-lying areas, near water, behind a levee or downstream from a dam. Even very small streams, gullies, creeks, culverts, dry streambeds or low-lying ground that appear harmless in dry weather can flood.

Before During After Flood Insurance More Information

Before a Flood



What would you do if your property were flooded? Are you prepared?

Even if you feel you live in a community with a low risk of flooding, remember that anywhere it rains, it can flood. Just because you haven't experienced a flood in the past, doesn't mean you won't in the future. Flood risk isn't just based on history; it's also based on a number of factors including rainfall , topography, flood-control measures, river-flow and tidal-surge data, and changes due to new construction and development.

Flood-hazard maps have been created to show the flood risk for your community, which helps determine the type of flood insurance coverage you will need since standard homeowners insurance doesn't cover flooding. The lower the degree of risk, the lower the flood insurance premium.

In addition to having flood insurance, knowing following flood hazard terms will help you recognize and prepare for a flood.

To prepare for a flood, you should:

- Build an emergency kit and make a family communications plan.
- Avoid building in a floodplain unless you elevate and reinforce your home.

- Elevate the furnace, water heater and electric panel in your home if you live in an area that has a high flood risk.
- Consider installing "check valves" to prevent flood water from backing up into the drains of your home.
- If feasible, construct barriers to stop floodwater from entering the building and seal walls in basements with waterproofing compounds.

Causes of Flooding

Flood Hazard Terms

Driving: Flood Facts

Natural Disasters

Floods
Tornadoes
Hurricanes
Thunderstorms & Lightning
Winter Storms & Extreme Cold
Extreme Heat
Earthquakes
Volcanoes
Landslides & Debris Flow
Tsunamis
Fires
Wildfires
Pandemic
Technological & Accidental Hazards
Terrorist Hazards
Options for Protection
Recovering from Disaster

Workplace Plans >
School Emergency Plans >

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FLOODS

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Be aware of flood hazards no matter where you live or work, but especially if you are in low-lying areas, near water, behind a levee or downstream from a dam. Even very small streams, gullies, creeks, culverts, dry streambeds or low-lying ground that appear harmless in dry weather can flood.

Before During After Flood Insurance More Information

During a Flood

If a flood is likely in your area, you should:

- Listen to the radio or television for information.
- Be aware that flash flooding can occur. If there is any possibility of a flash flood, move immediately to higher ground. Do not wait for instructions to move.
- Be aware of stream, drainage channels, canyons and other areas known to flood suddenly. Flash floods can occur in these areas with or without typical warnings such as rain clouds or heavy rain.

If you must prepare to evacuate, you should do the following:

- Secure your home. If you have time, bring in outdoor furniture. Move essential items to an upper floor.
- Turn off utilities at the main switches or valves if instructed to do so. Disconnect electrical appliances. Do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.

If you have to leave your home, remember these evacuation tips:

- Do not walk through moving water. Six inches of moving water can make you fall. If you have to walk in water, walk where the water is not moving. Use a stick to check the firmness of the ground in front of you.

- Do not drive into flooded areas. If floodwaters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher ground if you can do so safely. You and the vehicle can be swept away quickly.
- Do not camp or park your vehicle along streams, rivers or creeks, particularly during threatening conditions.

Natural Disasters

Floods
Tornadoes
Hurricanes
Thunderstorms & Lightning
Winter Storms & Extreme Cold
Extreme Heat
Earthquakes
Volcanoes
Landslides & Debris Flow
Tsunamis
Fires
Wildfires
Pandemic
Technological & Accidental Hazards
Terrorist Hazards
Options for Protection
Recovering from Disaster

Workplace Plans >
School Emergency Plans >

FLOODS

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Be aware of flood hazards no matter where you live or work, but especially if you are in low-lying areas, near water, behind a levee or downstream from a dam. Even very small streams, gullies, creeks, culverts, dry streambeds or low-lying ground that appear harmless in dry weather can flood.

Before During After Flood Insurance More Information

After the Flood

Your home has been flooded. Although floodwaters may be down in some areas, many dangers still exist. Here are some things to remember in the days ahead:

- Use local alerts and warning systems to get information and expert informed advice as soon as available.
- Avoid moving water.
- Stay away from damaged areas unless your assistance has been specifically requested by police, fire, or relief organization.
- Emergency workers will be assisting people in flooded areas. You can help them by staying off the roads and out of the way.
- Play it safe. Additional flooding or flash floods can occur. Listen for local warnings and information. If your car stalls in rapidly rising waters, get out immediately and climb to higher ground.
- Return home only when authorities indicate it is safe.
- Roads may still be closed because they have been damaged or are covered by water. Barricades have been placed for your protection. If you come upon a barricade or a flooded road, go another way.
- If you must walk or drive in areas that have been flooded.
  - Stay on firm ground. Moving water only 6 inches deep can sweep you off your feet. Standing water may be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.

- Flooding may have caused familiar places to change. Floodwaters often erode roads and walkways. Flood debris may hide animals and broken bottles, and it's also slippery. Avoid walking or driving through it.
- Be aware of areas where floodwaters have receded. Roads may have weakened and could collapse under the weight of a car.
- Stay out of any building if it is surrounded by floodwaters.
- Use extreme caution when entering buildings; there may be hidden damage, particularly in foundations.

STAYING HEALTHY

A flood can cause physical hazards and emotional stress. You need to look after yourself and your family as you focus on cleanup and repair.

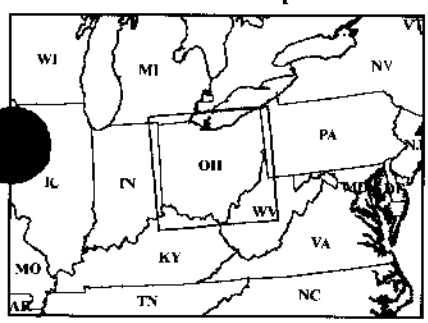
- Avoid floodwaters; water may be contaminated by oil, gasoline or raw sewage.
- Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits and leaching systems as soon as possible. Damaged sewer systems are serious health hazards.
- Listen for news reports to learn whether the community's water supply is safe to drink.
- Clean and disinfect everything that got wet. Mud left from floodwaters can contain sewage and chemicals.
- Rest often and eat well.
- Keep a manageable schedule. Make a list and do jobs one at a time.
- Discuss your concerns with others and seek help. Contact Red Cross for information on emotional support available in your area.

CLEANING UP AND REPAIRING YOUR HOME

- Turn off the electricity at the main breaker or fuse box, even if the power is off in your community. That way, you can decide when your home is dry enough to turn it back on.
- Get a copy of the book Repairing Your Flooded Home which is available free from the American Red Cross or your state or local emergency manager. It will tell you:
  - How to enter your home safely.
  - How to protect your home and belongings from further damage.
  - How to record damage to support insurance claims and requests for assistance.
  - How to check for gas or water leaks and how to have service restored.
  - How to clean up appliances, furniture, floors and other belongs.
- The Red Cross can provide you with a cleanup kit: mop, broom, bucket, and cleaning supplies.
- Contact your insurance agent to discuss claims.
- Listen to your radio for information on assistance that may be provided by the state or federal government or other organizations.
- If you hire cleanup or repair contractors, check references and be sure they are qualified to do the job. Be wary of people who drive through neighborhoods offering help in cleaning up or repairing your home.

FEMA-1805-DR, Ohio
Disaster Declaration as of 10/24/2008

Location Map



0 4.5 9 18 27

Miles

Legend

Designated Counties

- No Designation
- Public Assistance

All counties are eligible for Hazard Mitigation

FEMA

ITS Mapping & Analysis Center
Washington, DC
10/24/08 -- 03:46 PM EDT

Source: Disaster Federal Registry Notice 10/24/2008

MapID 21f1d366f651024081539hqprod

NOAA Satellite and Information Service
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National Climatic Data Center
U.S. Department of Commerce

Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **13 May 2005, 07:35:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **New Lexington**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°43'N / 82°12'W**
End Date: **13 May 2005, 07:35:00 PM EST**
End Location: **New Lexington**
End LAT/LON: **39°43'N / 82°12'W**
Magnitude: **0.88 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
None Reported

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U.S. Department of Commerce

DOC >NOAA >NESDIS >NCDC

Search Field: Search NCDC

Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **14 Apr 2006, 04:50:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Somerset**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°48'N / 82°18'W**
End Date: **14 Apr 2006, 04:50:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Somerset**
End LAT/LON: **39°48'N / 82°18'W**
Magnitude: **0.88 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
None Reported

NOAA Satellite and Information Service
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)

National Climatic Data Center
U.S. Department of Commerce

Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **14 Apr 2006, 05:07:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Mt Perry**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°53'N / 82°13'W**
End Date: **14 Apr 2006, 05:07:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Mt Perry**
End LAT/LON: **39°53'N / 82°13'W**
Magnitude: **0.75 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
None Reported

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Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **22 Jun 2006, 04:27:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Crooksville**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°46'N / 82°06'W**
End Date: **22 Jun 2006, 04:27:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Crooksville**
End LAT/LON: **39°46'N / 82°06'W**
Magnitude: **0.75 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
None Reported

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National Climatic Data Center
U.S. Department of Commerce

Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **04 Oct 2006, 16:30:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **1 Mile North of Somerset**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°48'N / 82°18'W**
End Date: **04 Oct 2006, 16:30:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0.88 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: Strong to severe thunderstorms formed along a cold front. The storms then dropped southeast. Dew points had pooled into the low and mid 60s along the front.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **11 Apr 2007, 22:00:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Glenford**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°52'N / 82°19'W**
End Date: **11 Apr 2007, 22:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0.75 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: A narrow line of showers and thunderstorms was along a cold front associated with a strong low pressure system centered near Chicago.

Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **13 Jun 2007, 18:05:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Glenford**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°52'N / 82°19'W**
End Date: **13 Jun 2007, 18:05:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0.88 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: During the late afternoon on the 13th, an east to west oriented line of thunderstorms moved southwest into southeast Ohio. This was an unusual movement for summer convection. The western portion of the line maintained its intensity a bit longer.

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U.S. Department of Commerce

Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **23 Jun 2008, 14:05:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Junction City**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°43'N / 82°18'W**
End Date: **23 Jun 2008, 14:05:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0.75 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: The axis of an unusually strong summer upper air trough, in association with a weak surface cold front, helped form and focus the convection. The freezing level was only around 9,000 feet.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **23 Jun 2008, 14:23:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Crooksville**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°46'N / 82°06'W**
End Date: **23 Jun 2008, 14:23:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0.75 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: The axis of an unusually strong summer upper air trough, in association with a weak surface cold front, helped form and focus the convection. The freezing level was only around 9,000 feet.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **23 Jun 2008, 14:25:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Crooksville**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°46'N / 82°06'W**
End Date: **23 Jun 2008, 14:25:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **1.00 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: The axis of an unusually strong summer upper air trough, in association with a weak surface cold front, helped form and focus the convection. The freezing level was only around 9,000 feet.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **02 Jun 2009, 15:54:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Thornville**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°54'N / 82°25'W**
End Date: **02 Jun 2009, 15:54:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0.88 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: Thunderstorms fired across southeast Ohio during the heat and instability of the afternoon. The area was well south of an east to west front. The storms became multicellular and formed short lines. Numerous outflow boundaries were produced. Large hail was noted quickly, with strong surface wind gusts developing as the episode unfolded. The heaviest downpours were noted in southern Washington County, causing street flooding in the city of Marietta.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **02 Jun 2009, 16:14:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **New Lexington**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°43'N / 82°12'W**
End Date: **02 Jun 2009, 16:14:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0.75 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: Thunderstorms fired across southeast Ohio during the heat and instability of the afternoon. The area was well south of an east to west front. The storms became multicellular and formed short lines. Numerous outflow boundaries were produced. Large hail was noted quickly, with strong surface wind gusts developing as the episode unfolded. The heaviest downpours were noted in southern Washington County, causing street flooding in the city of Marietta.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **02 Jun 2009, 16:30:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Corning**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°36'N / 82°04'W**
End Date: **02 Jun 2009, 16:30:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **1.00 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: The hail damaged a garden. EPISODE NARRATIVE: Thunderstorms fired across southeast Ohio during the heat and instability of the afternoon. The area was well south of an east to west front. The storms became multicellular and formed short lines. Numerous outflow boundaries were produced. Large hail was noted quickly, with strong surface wind gusts developing as the episode unfolded. The heaviest downpours were noted in southern Washington County, causing street flooding in the city of Marietta.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **26 Oct 2010, 13:57:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Crooksville**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°46'N / 82°06'W**
End Date: **26 Oct 2010, 13:57:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0.75 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: A squall line developed ahead of a strong autumn cold front. The front was associated with the record setting low pressure system lifting northeast through Minnesota into Canada. The front passed through southeast Ohio during the mid afternoon. Strong to severe wind gusts occurred near the squall line and in its wake. Temperatures dropped rapidly from around 80 degrees to near 60 degrees, then eventually into the lower 50s by sunset.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **21 Mar 2011, 13:51:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Crossenville**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°40'N / 82°21'W**
End Date: **21 Mar 2011, 13:51:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0.75 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: A fast flow aloft existed south of a cold front. Surface dew points were in the low and mid 50s. Temperatures reached into the 70s south of the front. Showers and thunderstorms formed. Hail was common, with a few reports of large hail. Surprisingly, strong wind gusts were not an issue.

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DOC >NOAA >NESDIS >NCDC

Search Field: Search NCDC

Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **21 Mar 2011, 17:09:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Portersville**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°40'N / 82°01'W**
End Date: **21 Mar 2011, 17:09:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **1.00 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: A fast flow aloft existed south of a cold front. Surface dew points were in the low and mid 50s. Temperatures reached into the 70s south of the front. Showers and thunderstorms formed. Hail was common, with a few reports of large hail. Surprisingly, strong wind gusts were not an issue.

Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **23 Mar 2011, 14:30:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **6 Miles East of Thornville**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°54'N / 82°18'W**
End Date: **23 Mar 2011, 14:30:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0.75 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: This was a synoptic scale event. A strong north to south temperature gradient existed along the Interstate 70 corridor in Ohio. Low pressure moved out of Illinois in the morning, reaching western Pennsylvania by evening. Individual thunderstorm cells developed in western Ohio and southern Indiana around midday. Hail was initially the main impact, but higher wind gusts developed as the thunderstorm complex matured. A separate batch of showers and thunderstorms developed closer to the cold front and reached into southeast Ohio during the late evening.

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U.S. Department of Commerce

Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **25 Apr 2011, 15:33:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **New Lexington**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°43'N / 82°12'W**
End Date: **25 Apr 2011, 15:33:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0.75 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: In the warm sector, south and east of a nearly stationary front, one cluster of thunderstorms formed during the afternoon across southeast Ohio.

NOAA Satellite and Information Service
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)

National Climatic Data Center
U.S. Department of Commerce

DOC >NOAA >NESDIS >NCDC Search Field: Search NCDC

Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **07 Jun 2011, 12:36:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Thornville**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°54'N / 82°25'W**
End Date: **07 Jun 2011, 12:36:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0.75 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: Morning showers and thunderstorms in northern Ohio dropped south into southeast Ohio during the afternoon. Strong heating helped increase buoyancy during the afternoon.

Event Record Details

Event: **Hail**
Begin Date: **21 Jun 2011, 18:48:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Crooksville**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°46'N / 82°06'W**
End Date: **21 Jun 2011, 18:48:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0.75 inches**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: Thunderstorms developed over southern West Virginia and eastern Kentucky during the heat and humidity of this June afternoon. The storms moved northeast into southeast Ohio hy the early evening. Despite the high freezing level, some large hail still occurred. The rapid temperature drop from near 90 to 70 degrees also helped produced some damaging wind gusts.

Hail...

Damage to property and crops...

Imagine a baseball dropped from an airplane flying at 30,000 feet ... imagine that baseball reaching speeds of 120 MPH as it falls to the ground ... and imagine you're under it!

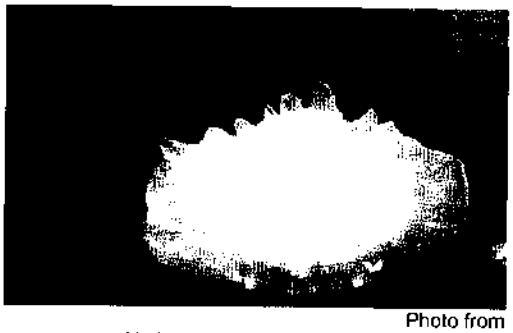
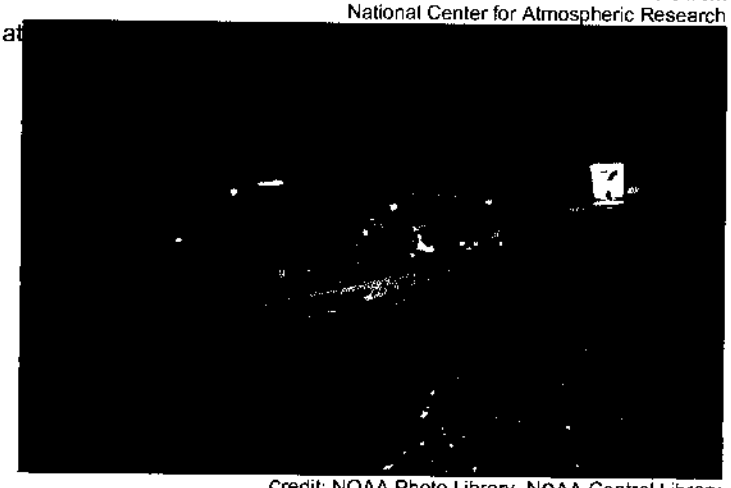


Photo from
National Center for Atmospheric Research

Imagine you're driving along at 70 MPH...or your crops are under the hail producing thunderstorm...or your home is under the thunderstorm...

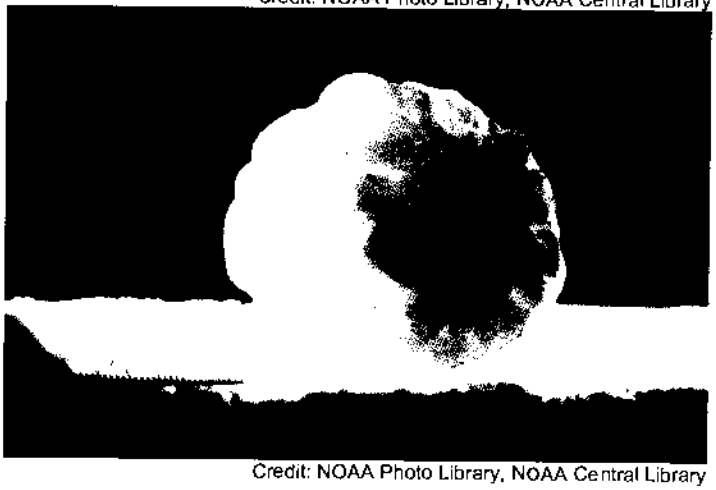
Hail causes $1 billion dollars in damage to crops and property each year



Credit: NOAA Photo Library, NOAA Central Library

According to NOAA, the Kansas City hail storm on April 10, 2001 was the costliest hail storm in the U.S. which caused damages of an estimated $2 billion.

Even small hail can cause significant damage to young and tender plants



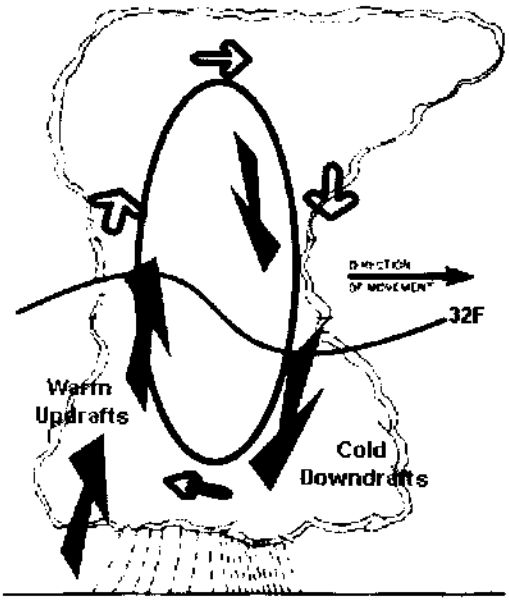
Credit: NOAA Photo Library, NOAA Central Library

How does hail form?

- Inside of a thunderstorm are strong updrafts of warm air and downdrafts of cold air.
- If a water droplet is picked up by the updrafts...it can be carried well above the freezing level. With temperatures below 32F...our water droplet freezes. As the frozen droplet begins to fall...carried by cold downdrafts...it may thaw as it moves into warmer air toward the bottom of the thunderstorm
- But...our little half-frozen droplet may also get picked up again by another updraft...carrying it back into very cold

air and re-freezing it. With each trip above and below the freezing level our frozen droplet adds another layer of ice.

Finally...our frozen water droplet...with many layers of ice - much like the rings in a tree...falls to the ground - as hail!

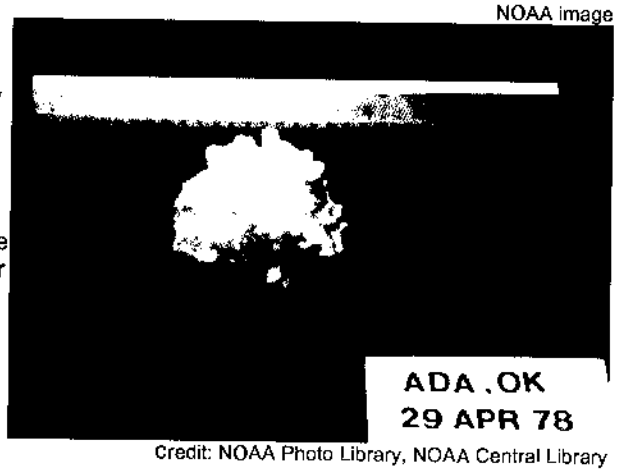


How large can hail get?

Fortunately...most hail is small - usually less than 2 inches in diameter.

The **largest** hailstone fell on June 23, 2003 in Aurora, Nebraska and had a diameter of 7.0 inches, a circumference of 18.75 inches, and weighed just under 2 lbs. The **heaviest** hailstone fell in Coffeyville, Kansas on September3, 1970 and weighed 1.67 lbs. It had a diameter of 5.7 inches and a circumference of 17.5 inches.

NOAA image



Credit: NOAA Photo Library, NOAA Central Library

Hailstones can begin to melt and then re-freeze together - forming large and very irregularly shaped hail

Is there a way to estimate hail size...or do I have to go outside and measure it?

- It's often difficult to get an accurate measurement of hail diameter - especially when it's falling
- The table to the right helps observers estimate the size of hail based on average diameters of common items
- When in doubt - play it safe and wait until the thunderstorm has moved away before going outside to measure the size of hail

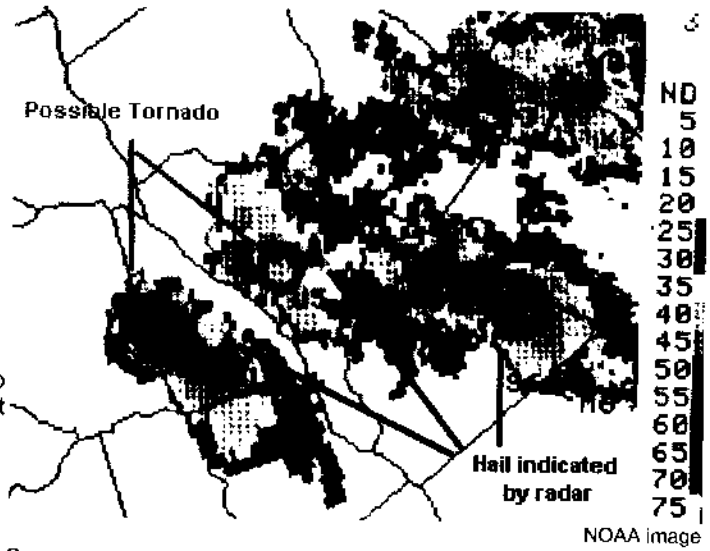
Estimating Hail Size

- Pea = 1/4 inch diameter
- Marble/mothball = 1/2 inch diameter
- **Dime/Penny = 3/4 inch diameter - hail penny size or larger is considered severe**
- Nickel = 7/8 inch
- Quarter = 1 inch
- Ping-Pong Ball = 1 1/2 inch
- Golf Ball = 1 3/4 inches
- Tennis Ball = 2 1/2 inches
- Baseball = 2 3/4 inches

- Tea cup = 3 inches
- Grapefruit = 4 inches
- Softball = 4 1/2 inches

Should I be concerned about tornadoes when hail is observed?
The presence of large hail indicates very strong updrafts and downdrafts within the thunderstorm. These are also possible indicators of tornadic activity.

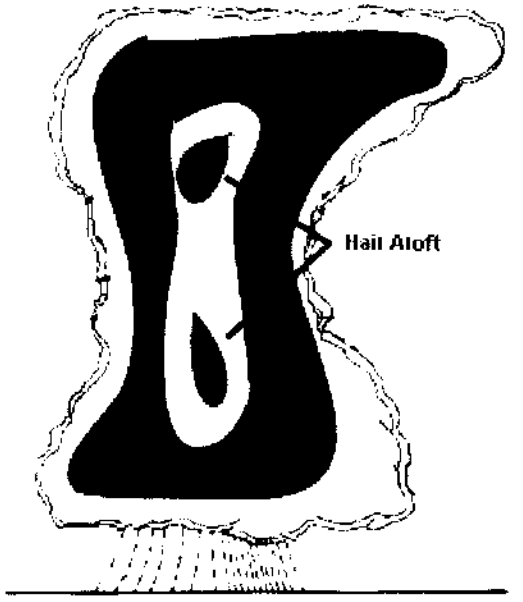
Often large hail is observed immediately north of a tornado track - but the presence of hail doesn't always mean a tornado and the absence of hail doesn't always mean there isn't a risk of tornadoes.



NOAA image

Is there a way to simply look at a thunderstorm and tell if it will produce hail at the ground?

- There is no positive way to look at a thunderstorm in the distance and tell if it will produce hail reaching the ground.
  Meteorologists use weather radar to "look" inside a thunderstorm. Since hail reflects more energy back to the radar than raindrops it often shows up in red shades.
- The WSR-88D Doppler Radar can also estimate size of the hail based on the amount of energy reflected back.



NOAA Image

T[redacted] on EAB

EAB Impacts All Ohioans

EAB Management - Why Plan Now?

EAB Management Plan

Additional State and Federal Resources:

Ohio Department of Agriculture

Ohio State University

USDA Forest Service

USDA APHIS

Division of Forestry
2045 Morse Rd.
Building H1.
Columbus, OH 43229

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

The environmental, social, and economic impact this pest is having on Ohio's rural and urban forests is staggering.

The Division of Forestry is taking proactive steps on state forests, as well as encouraging **municipalities** and woodland owners to do likewise.

EAB larvae feed on the living portion of the tree, directly beneath the bark. This eating habit restricts the tree's ability to move essential water and nutrients throughout the plant. In three to five years, **even the healthiest tree is unable to survive an attack.**

This pest can be difficult to identify because the symptoms that infested ash trees exhibit are much like the symptoms of our native ash borers. The main symptoms of an EAB infested tree are **branch dieback, sprouting around the base of the tree, and unusual woodpecker activity**.

Signs of an EAB infestation are very unique. These include 1/8-inch, D-shaped exit holes, and if the bark is peeled back, a serpentine pattern of tunnels packed with sawdust.

Emerald Ash Borer (Agrilus planipennis) is an ash tree-killing insect from Asia that was unintentionally introduced to southeastern Michigan several years ago. In February of 2003, it was first found feeding on ash trees in northwest Ohio.

This Asian pest is part of a group of insects known as metallic wood-boring beetles. EAB affects all species of native ash found in Ohio. Because North American ash trees did not coexist in association with this pest, they have little or no resistance to its attack.

To report symptoms or infestation, please contact the Ohio Department of Agriculture.

RELATED INFORMATION

Insecticide Options for Protecting Ash Trees from Emerald Ash Borer

Managing Emerald Ash Borer (pdf) An August 2008 *Ohio Woodland Journal* article.

Ohio Quarantine Information

How Do I Know If It's an Ash? (pdf)

Ohio Commercial Firewood Dealers

Purple EAB Detection Traps on ODNR Lands (jpg)

EAB Life Cycle (pdf)

Ohio's Ash Population
When Emerald Ash Borer was first discovered in Ohio (2003), the only available hard data for the number of ash trees came from the USDA Forest Service's Forest Inventory & Analysis (FIA) Program. This was data last released in 1991.

At that time, the Forest Service listed Ohio as having 3.8 billion white ash trees. When, adding the relative percentage of green, blue, and pumpkin ash in our state, that led to a number of just greater than 5 billion total ash trees in Ohio. These numbers represent all sizes of trees, including seedlings.

The Forest Service has just released its latest FIA data for our state and they are now using a new data collection process that does not count all trees. The new system counts only trees that are at least one inch in diameter. This new data indicates a total of more than 254 million ash trees (all species) one inch in diameter and greater*. The total amount of ash trees in Ohio has not yet changed dramatically because of Emerald Ash Borer. There are still about the same number of total trees. However, the new Forest Service counting method accounts only for the

economically significant number of trees.

* USDA Forest Service - 2006 Forest Inventory Analysis Program

What do I need to know about firewood?
Emerald Ash Borer can become established when infested firewood is transported to new areas. Help stop the movement of exotic pests. DO NOT MOVE FIREWOOD.

Who should I contact?

- ODNR Division of Forestry
  Service Forester
  Urban Forester
  1-877-247-8733

- Ohio Department of Agriculture
  Phone: EAB Hotline - (888) DHID-EAB
  Plant Pest Control Section - (614) 728-6400
  Plant Industry Division - (614) 728-6270
  Ohio Department of Agriculture - (614) 728-6200

- Mail:
  Ohio Department of Agriculture
  Plant Industry Division, Emerald Ash Borer
  East Main Street
  Reynoldsburg, OH 43068-3399

- Email:
  EAB Section: eab@mail.agri.state.oh.us

Below is a typical Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) inquiry the Ohio Division of Forestry receives.

Q: We have several ash trees that have been killed by the emerald ash borer. We are wondering what we can do with the trees after we cut them down. Are we allowed to sell them as firewood? We know we can't burn them as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has regulations regarding burning near inhabited buildings.

A: Because the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) has extended the EAB quarantine statewide, you can move and sell your cut ash anywhere in Ohio.

However, ODA and Division of Forestry recommend that people limit the movement of firewood when they sell or buy it to protect against the spread of all wood-borne pests, including the emerald ash borer and gypsy moth.

It is still illegal to move ash trees, parts of ash trees, and hardwood firewood across the state line, due to a USDA Department of Agriculture quarantine.

Ohio | Department of Agriculture

NEWS RELEASE

Governor Ted Strickland
Lieutenant Governor Lee Fisher
Director Robert J. Boggs

Office of Communication
8995 East Main Street, Reynoldsburg, OH 43068
Phone: 614-752-9817 • Fax: 614-466-7754
www.agri.ohio.gov • communications@agri.ohio.gov

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Emerald Ash Borer Confirmed in Perry County

Ohio Department of Agriculture Expands Quarantine

REYNOLDSBURG, Ohio (June 28, 2010) - Ohio's Emerald Ash Borer quarantine was expanded today by the Ohio Department of Agriculture to include Perry County. The quarantine helps slow the spread of the ash tree-killing insect by prohibiting the movement of all hardwood firewood and ash tree materials.

The specimen, confirmed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, was collected by an Ohio Department of Agriculture surveyor from an ash tree located near state Route 668 at Township Road 133, within Wayne National Forest. This is Perry County's first known infestation.

Since Emerald Ash Borer was first discovered in Ohio in 2003, the department has placed 68 counties under quarantine. The quarantine makes it illegal to transport ash trees, parts of ash trees and all hardwood firewood from any quarantined county into a non-quarantined county without a compliance agreement from the Ohio Department of Agriculture. Violation of this quarantine could result in fines. Due to a federal quarantine, it is also illegal to take these items from the state of Ohio.

Firewood dealers, businesses or woodlot owners interested in marketing and transporting ash trees or firewood from quarantined areas can do so only with a department-approved compliance agreement. These agreements stipulate handling practices that mitigate the artificial spread of Emerald Ash Borer.

Ash trees infested with Emerald Ash Borer typically die within five years. The pest belongs to a group of metallic wood-boring beetles. Adults are dark green, one-half inch in length, one-eighth inch wide and fly from early May until September. Larvae spend the rest of the year beneath the bark of ash trees and leave D-shaped holes in the bark about one-eighth inch wide when they emerge as adults.

For information on the Emerald Ash Borer, maps, compliance agreements, firewood restrictions and quarantine updates, visit www.agri.ohio.gov or call 1-888-OHIO-EAB.

- 30 -

Media Contact: Kaleigh Frazier, Public Information Officer, 614-728-6211

Ohio's Emerald Ash Borer Quarantine

Ash tree material and hardwood firewood prohibited from leaving Ohio.

Cooperative Emerald Ash Borer Program
Ohio Department of Agriculture
Division of Plant Industry
USDA/APHIS/PPQ
U.S. Forest Service
DSU – OARDC/Extension

USDA Quarantine

N

Sept. 8, 2010

Miles
0 10 20 30

Updates: 1-888-OHIO-EAB
www.ohioagriculture.gov/eab

OHIO GEOLOGY

GEOFACTS NO. 8

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES • DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LANDSLIDES IN OHIO

Landslides are a significant problem in several areas of Ohio. The Cincinnati area has one of the highest per-capita costs due to landslide damage of any city in the United States. Many landslides in Ohio damage or destroy homes, businesses, and highways, resulting in annual costs of millions of dollars. Upon occasion, they can be a serious threat to personal safety. On Christmas Eve 1986, an individual traveling in an automobile was killed by falling rock along U.S. Route 52 in Lawrence County in southern Ohio. Although this is Ohio's only recorded landslide fatality, there have been numerous near misses.

TYPES OF LANDSLIDES

The term landslide is a general term for a variety of downslope movements of earth materials. Some slides are rapid, occurring in seconds, whereas others may take hours, weeks, or even longer to develop.

ROTATIONAL SLUMP

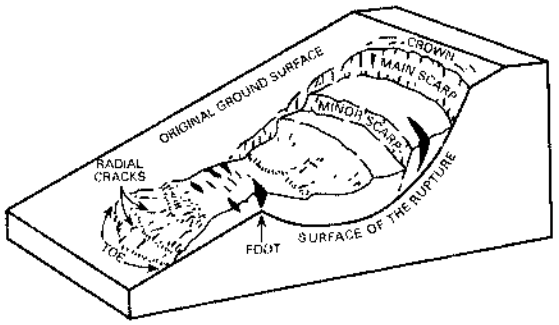
A rotational slump is characterized by the movement of a mass of weak rock or sediment as a block unit along a curved slip plane. These slumps are the largest type of landslide in Ohio, commonly involving hundreds of thousands of cubic yards of material and extending for hundreds of feet.

Rotational slumps have an easily recognized, characteristic form. The upper part (crown or head) consists of one or more transversely oriented zones of rupture (scarps) that form a stair-step pattern of displaced blocks. The upper surface of these blocks commonly is rotated backward (reverse slope), forming depressions along which water may accumulate to create small ponds or swampy areas. Trees on these rotated blocks may be inclined upslope, toward the top of the hill. The lower, downslope end (toe) of a rotational slump is a fan-shaped, bulging mass of material characterized by radial ridges and cracks. Trees on this portion of the landslide may be inclined at strange angles, giving rise to the descriptive terms "drunken" or "staggering" forest. Rotational slumps may develop comparatively slowly and commonly require several months or even years to reach stability; however, on occasion, they may move rapidly, achieving stability in only a few hours.

EARTHFLOW

Earthflows are perhaps the most common form of downslope movement in Ohio; many of them are comparatively small in size. Characteristically, an earthflow involves a weathered mass of rock or sediment that flows downslope as a jumbled mass, forming a hummocky topography of ridges and swales. Trees may be inclined at odd angles throughout the length of an earthflow. Earthflows are most common in weathered surface materials and do not necessarily indicate weak rock. They are also common in unconsolidated glacial sediments. The rate of movement of an earthflow is generally quite slow.

Landslide in westbound lanes of I-70 near New Concord, Muskingum County, 1986.



Major components of a rotational slump.

ROCKFALL

A rockfall is an extremely rapid, and potentially dangerous, downslope movement of earth materials. Large blocks of massive bedrock may suddenly become detached from a cliff or steep hillside and travel downslope in free fall and/or a rolling, bounding, or sliding manner until a position of stability is achieved.

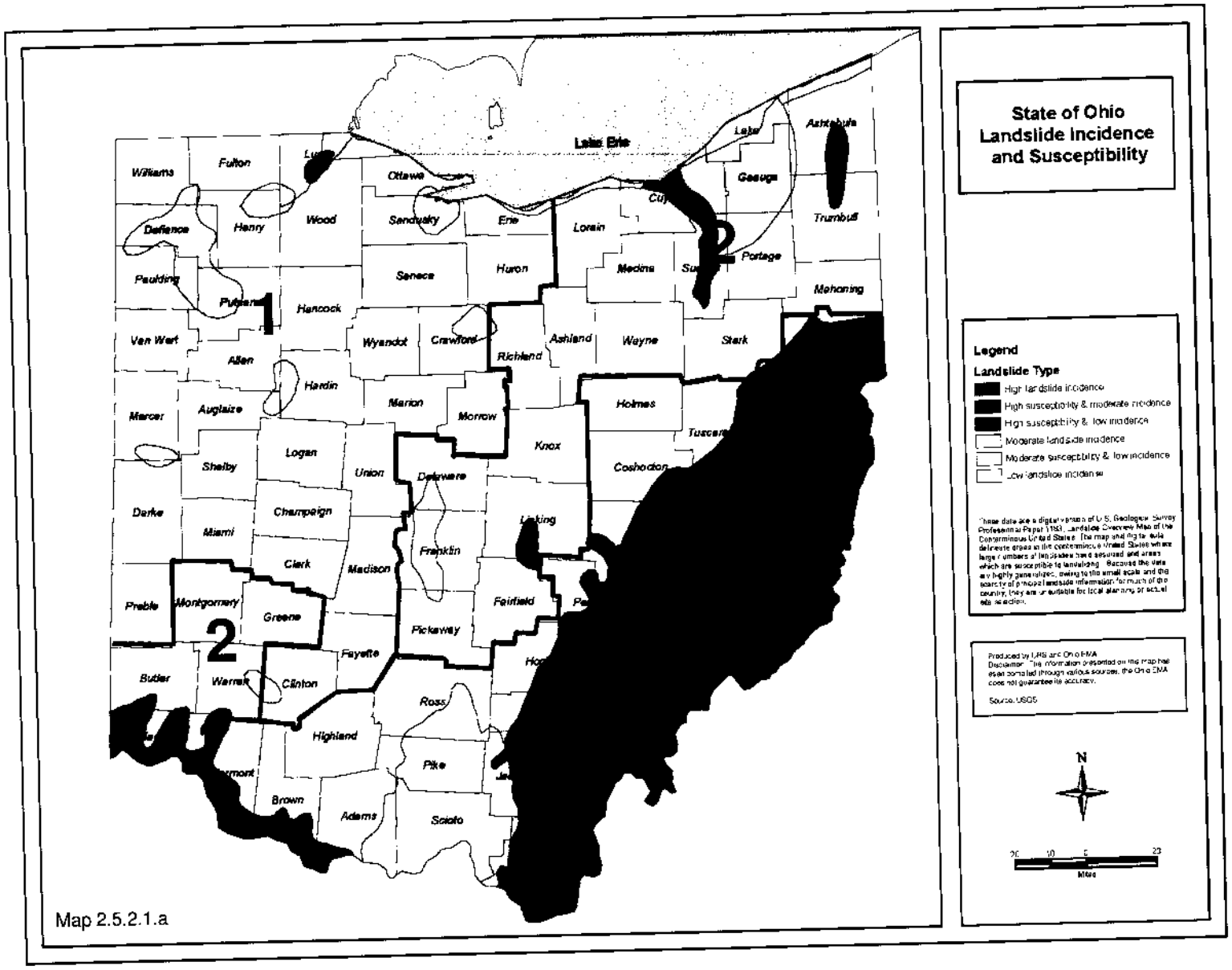
Most rockfalls in Ohio involve massive beds of sandstone or limestone. Surface water seeps into joints or cracks in the rock, increasing the weight of the rock and causing expansion of joints when it freezes, thus prying blocks of rock away from the main cliff. Weak and easily eroded clay or shale beneath the massive bed is an important contributing factor to a rockfall; undercutting in this layer removes basal support.

CAUSES OF LANDSLIDES

Landslides are not random, totally unpredictable phenomena. Certain inherent geologic conditions are a prerequisite to the occurrence of a landslide in a particular area. The presence of one or more of the following conditions can serve as an alert to potential landslide problems.

1. STEEP SLOPES. All landslides move downslope under the influence of gravity. Therefore, steep slopes, cliffs, or bluffs are required for development of a landslide, especially in conjunction with one or more of the conditions listed below.
2. JOINTED ROCKS. Vertical joints (fractures) in rocks allow surface moisture to penetrate the rock and weaken it. During periods of cold weather, this moisture freezes and causes the rock masses to be pried apart along the joint.
3. FINE-GRAINED, PERMEABLE ROCK OR SEDIMENT. These materials are particularly susceptible to landslides because large amounts of moisture can easily enter them, causing an increase in weight, reduction of the bonding strength of individual grains, and dissolution of grain-cementing materials.
4. CLAY OR SHALE UNITS SUBJECT TO LUBRICATION. Ground water penetrating these materials can lead to loss of binding strength between individual mineral grains and subsequent failure. Excess ground water in the area of contact between susceptible units and underlying materials can lubricate this contact and thus promote failure.

continued ⇨


State of Ohio
Landslide Incidence
and Susceptibility
Legend
Landslide Type
High landslide incidence
High susceptibility & moderate incidence
High susceptibility & low incidence
Moderate landslide incidence
Moderate susceptibility & low incidence
Low landslide incidence
Produced by URS and Ohio EMA
Source: USGS
N
Lake Erie
Williams
Fulton
Lucas
Ottawa
Lake
Ashtabula
Geauga
Defiance
Henry
Wood
Sandusky
Erie
Lorain
Cuyahoga
Trumbull
Portage
Paulding
Putnam
Seneca
Huron
Medina
Summit
Mahoning
Van Wert
Allen
Hancock
Wyandot
Crawford
Richland
Ashland
Wayne
Stark
Hardin
Marion
Morrow
Holmes
Tuscarawas
Mercer
Auglaize
Logan
Union
Delaware
Knox
Coshocton
Shelby
Darke
Champaign
Miami
Clark
Madison
Franklin
Licking
Preble
Montgomery
Greene
Fairfield
Pickaway
Fayette
Butler
Warren
Clinton
Ross
Highland
Pike
Brown
Adams
Scioto
1
2
2
Map 2.5.2.1.a

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National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)

National Climatic Data Center
U.S. Department of Commerce

Event Record Details

Event: **Tstm Wind**
Begin Date: **25 Jul 2005, 03:10:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **New Lexington**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°43'N / 82°12'W**
End Date: **25 Jul 2005, 03:10:00 PM EST**
End Location: **New Lexington**
End LAT/LON: **39°43'N / 82°12'W**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 5.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
A large thunderstorm complex formed in northwest Ohio in the heat and humidity. A bow echo formed as it dropped through southeastern Ohio. Numerous trees and large branches fell to the ground. Power outages were associated with the downed trees.

NOAA Satellite and Information Service
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)

National Climatic Data Center
U.S. Department of Commerce

Event Record Details

Event: **Tstm Wind**
Begin Date: **20 Jul 2006, 02:20:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **5 Miles South of Junction City**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°39'N / 82°18'W**
End Date: **20 Jul 2006, 02:20:00 PM EST**
End Location: **5 Miles South West of Junction City**
End LAT/LON: **39°39'N / 82°18'W**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
Trees were blown down along Route 668.

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NOAA Satellite and Information Service
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)

National Climatic Data Center
U.S. Department of Commerce

Event Record Details

Event: **Tstm Wind**
Begin Date: **03 Aug 2006, 04:15:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Mt Perry**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°53'N / 82°13'W**
End Date: **03 Aug 2006, 04:15:00 PM EST**
End Location: **3 Miles North West of Crooksville**
End LAT/LON: **39°48'N / 82°08'W**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
Trees fell on Chapel and Cimarron Roads, plus a tree fell on a house along Route 345.

Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **04 Oct 2006, 17:30:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Junction City**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°43'N / 82°18'W**
End Date: **04 Oct 2006, 17:30:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 3.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Trees fell onto power lines along Route 668. EPISODE NARRATIVE: Strong to severe thunderstorms formed along a cold front. The storms then dropped southeast. Dew points had pooled into the low and mid 60s along the front.

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National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)

National Climatic Data Center
U.S. Department of Commerce

Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **08 Jun 2007, 14:00:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **1 Mile North West of Somerset**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°48'N / 82°18'W**
End Date: **08 Jun 2007, 14:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Trees were blown down along Route 757. EPISODE NARRATIVE: Thunderstorms formed in advance of a cold front. A few storms pulsed to severe limits.

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NOAA Satellite and Information Service
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)

National Climatic Data Center
U S Department of Commerce

Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **19 Jun 2007, 14:40:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **5 Miles South of Thornville**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°49'N / 82°25'W**
End Date: **19 Jun 2007, 14:40:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Several trees were blown down. EPISODE NARRATIVE: Thunderstorms formed ahead of a cold front.

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NOAA Satellite and Information Service
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)

National Climatic Data Center
U.S. Department of Commerce

Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **06 Feb 2008, 03:00:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **Corning**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°36'N / 82°04'W**
End Date: **06 Feb 2008, 03:00:00 AM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: A squall line raced through southeast Ohio at 50 to 60 mph during the late night hours. The line was weakening, compared to earlier that night and further to the southwest. However, trees were still blown down.

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National Climatic Data Center
U.S. Department of Commerce

Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **06 Feb 2008, 03:00:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **Shawnee**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°36'N / 82°13'W**
End Date: **06 Feb 2008, 03:00:00 AM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: A squall line raced through southeast Ohio at 50 to 60 mph during the late night hours. The line was weakening, compared to earlier that night and further to the southwest. However, trees were still blown down.

NCDC: Event Details

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **04 Jun 2008, 09:00:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **Hemlock**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°34'N / 82°09'W**
End Date: **04 Jun 2008, 09:00:00 AM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Several trees fell across roads. EPISODE NARRATIVE: Increasing moisture quickly moved up the Ohio River Valley on the morning of the 3rd into a developing east to west frontal zone. The first of several thunderstorm complexes moved from west to east into extreme southern Ohio during the early afternoon on Tuesday, the 3rd. The west to east band of training thunderstorms shifted slightly north overnight, to include Jackson, Vinton, Athens, Meigs, Morgan, and Washington Counties. A tornado warning, during the evening of the 3rd, prompted Ohio University at Athens to enact emergency precautions for their dormitories. However, no tornado occurred. The ground was already wetter than normal in the Hocking Valley on north, from above normal rainfall in May. By dawn on the 4th, the highest rain totals were over 2 inches around Jackson on northeast toward Athens. These rain amounts over the wet terrain, caused some flash flooding on small streams late on the 3rd and early on the 4th. The west to east band of convection sank slightly back to the south during the daylight hours on Wednesday, the 4th. Portions of Jackson, Meigs, Gallia, and Lawrence Counties saw the heaviest rains then. Small stream flooding was widespread with numerous road clnsures. Lawrence County was hit the hardest with small stream flooding. Hail and some wind damage occurred with the convection. The last of the significant showers exited after 2100E on the 4th. Rain totals over a 30 to 36 hour time frame were 2.5 to 4.5 inches. A few specific preliminary totals from cooperative observers included Waterloo with 4.5 inches, Jackson 4.3 inches, Gallipolis 3.8 inches, Salem Center 3.4 inches, South Point 3.1 inches, and Athens, McArthur, plus McConnelsville 2.9 inches.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **08 Jul 2008, 18:05:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Thornville**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°54'N / 82°25'W**
End Date: **08 Jul 2008, 18:05:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Trees and large branches were blown down. EPISODE NARRATIVE: Several tall clusters of thunderstorms formed during the afternoon and evening, well ahead of a cold front in the Great Lake region. The storms moved southeast.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **08 Jul 2008, 18:15:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Saltillo**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°48'N / 82°09'W**
End Date: **08 Jul 2008, 18:15:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Trees were blown down. EPISODE NARRATIVE: Several tall clusters of thunderstorms formed during the afternoon and evening, well ahead of a cold front in the Great Lake region. The storms moved southeast.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **08 Jul 2008, 18:20:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Crooksville**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°46'N / 82°06'W**
End Date: **08 Jul 2008, 18:20:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Trees were blown down. EPISODE NARRATIVE: Several tall clusters of thunderstorms formed during the afternoon and evening, well ahead of a cold front in the Great Lake region. The storms moved southeast.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **22 Jul 2008, 02:58:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **1 Mile North North East of Junction City**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°44'N / 82°17'W**
End Date: **22 Jul 2008, 02:58:00 AM EST**
End Location: **1 Mile East North East of Junction City**
End LAT/LON: **39°43'N / 82°16'W**
Magnitude: **96**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 300.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Most of the damage was concentrated along Route 94 or Garey Road, to the north and east of the town of Junction City. Trees were uprooted, power lines downed, and a roof was blown off a farm house. Several other roofs were damaged. Bales of hay were thrown about pastures. EPISODE NARRATIVE: A large upper air trough over eastern Canada helped maintain an east to west front across the lower Great Lakes. South of this boundary was warm, moist and unstable. Dew points were near 70 degrees. A mesoscale convective system raced out of Indiana and across Ohio during the late night and predawn hours. Cloud top temperatures on satellite imagery reached their coldest just west of Perry County, then began to warm as the complex crossed southeast Ohio. Bow echoes were noted on the leading edge of the complex, causing wind damage. In the aftermath, Perry County Sheriff Barker declared a Level 2 road emergency. Perry County commissioners and the mayors of Junction City and New Lexington declared a state of emergency. Many residents were without electricity. Later Governor Ted Stickland issued an emergency declaration for Perry County in order to gain the support of the Ohio Department of Transportion in tree removal from roadways. Near the Vinton and Jackson County line, a boy scout camp was hit, but thankfully there was just one minor injury.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **22 Jul 2008, 03:11:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **New Lexington**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°43'N / 82°12'W**
End Date: **22 Jul 2008, 03:11:00 AM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **70**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 200.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Several large trees fell about town. A roof to a funeral home was also blown off. EPISODE NARRATIVE: A large upper air trough over eastern Canada helped maintain an east to west front across the lower Great Lakes. South of this boundary was warm, moist and unstable. Dew points were near 70 degrees. A mesoscale convective system raced out of Indiana and across Ohio during the late night and predawn hours. Cloud top temperatures on satellite imagery reached their coldest just west of Perry County, then began to warm as the complex crossed southeast Ohio. Bow echoes were noted on the leading edge of the complex, causing wind damage. In the aftermath, Perry County Sheriff Barker declared a Level 2 road emergency. Perry County commissioners and the mayors of Junction City and New Lexington declared a state of emergency. Many residents were without electricity. Later Governor Ted Stickland issued an emergency declaration for Perry County in order to gain the support of the Ohio Department of Transportion in tree removal from roadways. Near the Vinton and Jackson County line, a boy scout camp was hit, but thankfully there was just one minor injury.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **11 Feb 2009, 18:00:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Thornville**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°54'N / 82°25'W**
End Date: **11 Feb 2009, 18:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **55**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 15.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Trees were blown onto power lines. EPISODE NARRATIVE: A strong low pressure center tracked from Missouri to Michigan. Meanwhile, its associated upper level trough pushed a cold front through southeast Ohio just before sunset. A fast moving band of rain, along and immediately ahead of the front, featured a narrow line of embedded showers. These convective showers helped mix down the winds that were located at 4 to 6 thousand feet above the ground. Surface wind gusts of 55 to 65 mph were common. Later that night, wind gusts near 60 mph occurred, as the colder air poured in. Power outages were common throughout southeast Ohio, as tree branches fell onto power lines. One major utility company reported the electricity remained out until late on the 13th or early on the 14th for some of its customers in southeast Ohio.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **02 Jun 2010, 20:15:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **New Lexington Arpt**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°40'N / 82°12'W**
End Date: **02 Jun 2010, 20:15:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 5.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Trees were blown down. EPISODE NARRATIVE: A line of thunderstorms formed over eastern Indiana during the mid afternoon. With afternoon heating, the thunderstorms intensified as they moved east across Ohio. The leading edge of the storms moved into southeast Ohio near sunset. Severe wind gusts were noted in a few localities. In the wake of the afternoon and evening cluster of thunderstorms, new thunderstorms formed along a leftover boundary. They were oriented in a narrow west to east line. Training of cells occurred over southern Vinton County and northern Jackson County later that night. The maximum total rain from the initial storms plus the smaller training cells was estimated at 3 to 4 inches. This occured in a narrow west to east band along the border of Jackson and Vinton Counties. Just north of this band, the cooperative observer in McArthur measured 2.3 inches.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **04 Aug 2010, 13:25:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **1 Mile East of New Lexington**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°43'N / 82°11'W**
End Date: **04 Aug 2010, 13:25:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 2.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: A tree and other large branches fell across Tunnel Hill Road.
EPISODE NARRATIVE: In a hot and humid air, thunderstorms moved through southeast Ohio during the afternoon. Low level convergence was aided by a leftover boundary from convection during the early morning hours. The thunderstorms moved southeast around 30 mph with wind gusts the main hazard. The tall thunderstorms also produced considerable cloud to ground lightning. Brief repetitive showers increased concerns for flash flooding across Meigs County, but no flooding occurred. Another prefrontal cluster of showers and thunderstorms moved into southeast Ohio during the late evening hours.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **04 Aug 2010, 13:35:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Shawnee**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°36'N / 82°13'W**
End Date: **04 Aug 2010, 13:35:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 4.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Several trees were blown down. EPISODE NARRATIVE: In a hot and humid air, thunderstorms moved through southeast Ohio during the afternoon. Low level convergence was aided by a leftover boundary from convection during the early morning hours. The thunderstorms moved southeast around 30 mph with wind gusts the main hazard. The tall thunderstorms also produced considerable cloud to ground lightning. Brief repetitive showers increased concerns for flash flooding across Meigs County, but no flooding occurred. Another prefrontal cluster of showers and thunderstorms moved into southeast Ohio during the late evening hours.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **04 Aug 2010, 13:35:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Somerset**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°48'N / 82°18'W**
End Date: **04 Aug 2010, 13:35:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 5.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: A tree fell onto power lines. Other large branches were blown down. EPISODE NARRATIVE: In a hot and humid air, thunderstorms moved through southeast Ohio during the afternoon. Low level convergence was aided by a leftover boundary from convection during the early morning hours. The thunderstorms moved southeast around 30 mph with wind gusts the main hazard. The tall thunderstorms also produced considerable cloud to ground lightning. Brief repetitive showers increased concerns for flash flooding across Meigs County, but no flooding occurred. Another prefrontal cluster of showers and thunderstorms moved into southeast Ohio during the late evening hours.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **04 Aug 2010, 13:37:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **1 Mile North North East of Buckingham**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°35'N / 82°07'W**
End Date: **04 Aug 2010, 13:37:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 3.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: A tree and other large branches fell across Route 155 near Drakes. EPISODE NARRATIVE: In a hot and humid air, thunderstorms moved through southeast Ohio during the afternoon. Low level convergence was aided by a leftover boundary from convection during the early morning hours. The thunderstorms moved southeast around 30 mph with wind gusts the main hazard. The tall thunderstorms also produced considerable cloud to ground lightning. Brief repetitive showers increased concerns for flash flooding across Meigs County, but no flooding occurred. Another prefrontal cluster of showers and thunderstorms moved into southeast Ohio during the late evening hours.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **04 Aug 2010, 13:50:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Mt Perry**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°52'N / 82°13'W**
End Date: **04 Aug 2010, 13:50:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 2.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: A tree and other large branches were blown down. EPISODE NARRATIVE: In a hot and humid air, thunderstorms moved through southeast Ohio during the afternoon. Low level convergence was aided by a leftover boundary from convection during the early morning hours. The thunderstorms moved southeast around 30 mph with wind gusts the main hazard. The tall thunderstorms also produced considerable cloud to ground lightning. Brief repetitive showers increased concerns for flash flooding across Meigs County, but no flooding occurred. Another prefrontal cluster of showers and thunderstorms moved into southeast Ohio during the late evening hours.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **26 Oct 2010, 13:40:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Somerset**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°48'N / 82°18'W**
End Date: **26 Oct 2010, 13:40:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 8.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Trees fell onto power lines causing electrical outages in town.
EPISODE NARRATIVE: A squall line developed ahead of a strong autumn cold front. The front was associated with the record setting low pressure system lifting northeast through Minnesota into Canada. The front passed through southeast Ohio during the mid afternoon. Strong to severe wind gusts occurred near the squall line and in its wake. Temperatures dropped rapidly from around 80 degrees to near 60 degrees, then eventually into the lower 50s by sunset.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **26 Oct 2010, 13:43:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Junction City**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°43'N / 82°18'W**
End Date: **26 Oct 2010, 13:43:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 3.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Several trees were blown down across roads. EPISODE NARRATIVE: A squall line developed ahead of a strong autumn cold front. The front was associated with the record setting low pressure system lifting northeast through Minnesota into Canada. The front passed through southeast Ohio during the mid afternoon. Strong to severe wind gusts occurred near the squall line and in its wake. Temperatures dropped rapidly from around 80 degrees to near 60 degrees, then eventually into the lower 50s by sunset.

Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **26 Oct 2010, 13:50:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **5 Miles North of New Lexington**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°47'N / 82°12'W**
End Date: **26 Oct 2010, 13:50:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 8.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Trees fell onto power lines causing electrical outages. EPISODE NARRATIVE: A squall line developed ahead of a strong autumn cold front. The front was associated with the record setting low pressure system lifting northeast through Minnesota into Canada. The front passed through southeast Ohio during the mid afternoon. Strong to severe wind gusts occurred near the squall line and in its wake. Temperatures dropped rapidly from around 80 degrees to near 60 degrees, then eventually into the lower 50s by sunset.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **28 Feb 2011, 06:20:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **New Lexington**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°43'N / 82°12'W**
End Date: **28 Feb 2011, 06:20:00 AM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 5.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Trees were blown down. A vehicle hit a fallen tree and damaged its windshield. EPISODE NARRATIVE: Out ahead of a strong late winter cold front, dew points rose into the 50s. A marginally unstable air mass allowed a squall line to sweep through during the early morning hours.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **28 Feb 2011, 06:35:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **Corning**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°36'N / 82°04'W**
End Date: **28 Feb 2011, 06:35:00 AM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 5.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Trees fell onto power lines, knocking out the electricity. EPISODE NARRATIVE: Out ahead of a strong late winter cold front, dew points rose into the 50s. A marginally unstable air mass allowed a squall line to sweep through during the early morning hours.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **04 Apr 2011, 15:08:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **2 Miles North North East of Carthon**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°46'N / 82°19'W**
End Date: **04 Apr 2011, 15:08:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 1.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Trees were blown down along County Route 93. EPISODE NARRATIVE: A strong wind flow existed ahead of a cold front. Thunderstorms were racing northeast at speeds over 60 mph.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **04 Apr 2011, 15:10:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **2 Miles South East of Sego**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°49'N / 82°11'W**
End Date: **04 Apr 2011, 15:10:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 1.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Trees were blown down along roads. EPISODE NARRATIVE: A strong wind flow existed ahead of a cold front. Thunderstorms were racing northeast at speeds over 60 mph.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **20 Apr 2011, 02:00:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **1 Mile South of Bruno**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°49'N / 82°25'W**
End Date: **20 Apr 2011, 02:00:00 AM EST**
End Location: **Ziontown**
End LAT/LON: **39°51'N / 82°22'W**
Magnitude: **61**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 175.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: An attached garage collapsed onto 2 vehicles parked inside along Route 256. A shed was destroyed and siding was ripped off a house. Numerous trees were blown down. Power poles were damaged along Township Route 87. Peak wind gusts were estimated at 70 mph. EPISODE NARRATIVE: On Tuesday the 19th, a strong east to west front stretched from north central West Virginia on across extreme southern Ohio near the Ohio River. Rounds of showers and thunderstorms moved into southeast Ohio around 0200E and continued into the late afternoon. By late afternoon, rain amounts of 1.75 to 2.25 were common, generally from the Route 50 corridor on north through Perry County. One automatic gauge near New Lexington had 2.31 inches. Small stream flooding was common in Athens and Perry Counties. Numerous roads were flooded and closed, but homes were not flooded. The rain diminished by evening, as the front lifted north. However, another round of convection followed, well ahead of the cold front. Severe convection moved up the Ohio River Valley overnight on the 19th into the 20th. The convection began to weaken as it approached southeast Ohio during the predawn hours on the 20th. However, due to the fast wind flow aloft, wind damage still occurred in Perry County. The additional raiu was not as heavy, mostly less than a third of an inch. The total rain event brought a strong rise on the Hocking River through the day on the 20th, reaching flood stage at Athens by late afternoon on the 20th. The Hocking River crested at Athens during the morning hours of the 21st at 21.17 feet. Flood stage is 20 feet. The river fell below flood stage by that evening. This level kept vulnerable roads near the river flooded. Yet, no homes were flooded.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **20 Apr 2011, 02:10:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **3 Miles South of Junction City**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°40'N / 82°17'W**
End Date: **20 Apr 2011, 02:10:00 AM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 1.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Trees were blown down along County Route 11. EPISODE NARRATIVE: On Tuesday the 19th, a strong east to west front stretched from north central West Virginia on across extreme southern Ohio near the Ohio River. Rounds of showers and thunderstorms moved into southeast Ohio around 0200E and continued into the late afternoon. By late afternoon, rain amounts of 1.75 to 2.25 were common, generally from the Route 50 corridor on north through Perry County. One automatic gauge near New Lexington had 2.31 inches. Small stream flooding was common in Athens and Perry Counties. Numerous roads were flooded and closed, but homes were not flooded. The rain diminished by evening, as the front lifted north. However, another round of convection followed, well ahead of the cold front. Severe convection moved up the Ohio River Valley overnight on the 19th into the 20th. The convection began to weaken as it approached southeast Ohio during the predawn hours on the 20th. However, due to the fast wind flow aloft, wind damage still occurred in Perry County. The additional rain was not as heavy, mostly less than a third of an inch. The total rain event brought a strong rise on the Hocking River through the day on the 20th, reaching flood stage at Athens by late afternoon on the 20th. The Hocking River crested at Athens during the morning hours of the 21st at 21.17 feet. Flood stage is 20 feet. The river fell below flood stage by that evening. This level kept vulnerable roads near the river flooded. Yet, no homes were flooded.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **25 Apr 2011, 15:27:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **1 Mile North North West of New Lexington Arpt**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°41'N / 82°12'W**
End Date: **25 Apr 2011, 15:27:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 2.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Trees were blown down along Airport Road. EPISODE NARRATIVE: In the warm sector, south and east of a nearly stationary front, one cluster of thunderstorms formed during the afternoon across southeast Ohio.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **25 Apr 2011, 15:33:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **1 Mile South South West of New Lexington**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°42'N / 82°12'W**
End Date: **25 Apr 2011, 15:33:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 75.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: A 10 foot section of roof was blown off a nursing home. Some shingles were damaged on nearby homes. A few trees were also uprooted. A garage door was buckled in by the wind. EPISODE NARRATIVE: In the warm sector, south and east of a nearly stationary front, one cluster of thunderstorms formed during the afternoon across southeast Ohio.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **23 May 2011, 20:27:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Thornville**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°54'N / 82°25'W**
End Date: **23 May 2011, 20:27:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 5.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Numerous trees were blown down. EPISODE NARRATIVE: A well defined squall line raced northeast up the Ohio Valley during the afternoon, reaching southeast Ohio during the evening.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **23 May 2011, 20:28:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Somerset**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°48'N / 82°18'W**
End Date: **23 May 2011, 20:28:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 5.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Numerous trees were blown down. EPISODE NARRATIVE: A well defined squall line raced northeast up the Ohio Valley during the afternoon, reaching southeast Ohio during the evening.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **23 May 2011, 20:30:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Shawnee**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°36'N / 82°13'W**
End Date: **23 May 2011, 20:30:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 5.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Several trees were knocked down. EPISODE NARRATIVE: A well defined squall line raced northeast up the Ohio Valley during the afternoon, reaching southeast Ohio during the evening.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **23 May 2011, 20:35:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Corning**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°36'N / 82°04'W**
End Date: **23 May 2011, 20:35:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 2.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Several trees were knocked down. EPISODE NARRATIVE: A well defined squall line raced northeast up the Ohio Valley during the afternoon, reaching southeast Ohio during the evening.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **11 Jul 2011, 13:48:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Glenford**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°52'N / 82°19'W**
End Date: **11 Jul 2011, 13:48:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 1.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Trees and large branches were blown down. EPISODE NARRATIVE: In a hot and humid air mass, long lived strong to severe thunderstorms traveled southeast through southeast Ohio during the afternoon. A second cluster of strong thunderstorms reformed over northeast Indiana and northern Ohio by evening. The environment recovered quickly, allowing the second complex to reach southeast Ohio during the late evening. Both complexes contained frequent lightning. The second cluster bowed in several places, allowing for repetitive showers to hit portions of Athens County.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Thunderstorm Wind**
Begin Date: **11 Jul 2011, 14:00:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **New Lexington**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°43'N / 82°12'W**
End Date: **11 Jul 2011, 14:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **50**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 1.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: Large branches were blown down. EPISODE NARRATIVE: In a hot and humid air mass, long lived strong to severe thunderstorms traveled southeast through southeast Ohio during the afternoon. A second cluster of strong thunderstorms reformed over northeast Indiana and northern Ohio by evening. The environment recovered quickly, allowing the second complex to reach southeast Ohio during the late evening. Both complexes contained frequent lightning. The second cluster bowed in several places, allowing for repetitive showers to hit portions of Athens County.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Strong Wind**
Begin Date: **29 Sep 2005, 02:00:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **Not Known**
End Date: **29 Sep 2005, 05:00:00 AM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **39**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 5.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties

Zones affected: **Perry**

Description:
A strong autumn cold front swept through around 0300E. Wind gusts of 35 to 45 mph were likely felt. Scattered locations had trees or branches blown down. The county started the school day on a 2 hour delay.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Strong Wind**
Begin Date: **14 Sep 2008, 14:00:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Not Known**
End Date: **14 Sep 2008, 18:30:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **40**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 5.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties

Zones affected: **Athens, Perry, Vinton**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: By mid and late afternoon on Sunday, the 14th, the remnants of Hurricane Ike had raced northeast through Indiana and into northwest Ohio. It was merging with a frontal system in the Ohio Valley. A strong west to east temperature gradient existed. Readings were in the lower 90s across the western lowlands of West Virginia, while 60s and lower 70s were observed in Indiana. Wind gusts of 40 to 50 mph occurred across southeast Ohio in the late afternoon and early evening. Power outages were reported. In Perry County, roads were blocked by fallen trees and minor roof damage occurred. Stronger wind gusts had occurred further to the west, across central and western Ohio. Due to the large area affected in Ohio, parts of Perry County were without electricity for 5 days.

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Query Results

0 LIGHTNING event(s) were reported in **Perry County, Ohio** between **01/01/2005** and **08/31/2011**.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Tornado**
Begin Date: **16 Sep 2010, 17:00:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **4 Miles West of Carthon**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°45'N / 82°24'W**
End Date: **16 Sep 2010, 17:10:00 PM EST**
End Location: **2 Miles North North West of Mainsville**
End LAT/LON: **39°45'N / 82°16'W**
Length: **7.00 Miles**
Width: **800 Yards**
Magnitude: **F2**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **1**
Property Damage: **$ 500.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: This tornado originiated in Fairfield County, but got stronger in western Perry County. The damage path widened as it crossed several north to south oriented roads. A convergent damage pattern was evident. Large trees were snapped along Avalon Road. A greater swath of tree and structural damage was along Otterhein Road. The damage path widened to as much as 800 yards, though the southern portion of the path was dominant. The tornado unleashed it worst winds as it continued east to encounter Palomino Road and County Township Road 138. At this stage, there was aproximately a 1 mile long and 100 yard wide path of EF2 strength winds, estimated at 110 to 120 mph. A manufactured home on Palomino Road was missing 95 percent of it roof eovering and 40 to 50 pereent of the roof supports and interior ceilings were missing. The woman inside was injured when a hallway door struck her in the hack. There were at least 2 eyewitnesses to the actual tornado. Almost a mile east on County Township Road 138 a eluster of houses was heavily damaged. The worst damage was a newer 2 story single family home, but seemed to be of the manufactured home quality. Its roof and garage were completely blown off and thrown away. The tornado began to weaken as it headed across County Road 25. The tornado further weakened during its final 1.5 miles, ending near the intersection of County Roads 122, 123, and 134. About 8 homes were destroyed in this tornado. EPISODE NARRATIVE: A cold front, in tandem with strong mid and upper level forcing, produced a severe weather outbreak in southeast Ohio into extreme western West Virginia during the late afternoon and evening of Thursday the 16th. The setup featured a 45 knot mid level flow and a 95 knot upper level jet. Matter of fact, a larger area of showers, associated with a warm front, had moved across southeast Ohio and

West Virginia during the morning and midday hours. This kept the surface based instability at a minimum. However, new cells formed further west during the mid afternoon over western Ohio. It was this new cluster of convection that would intensify due to the strong mid and upper level dynamics. Several of the new cells formed and intensified on the southern or southwestern flank of the overall larger area of showers and thunderstorms. This area of convection stretched further to the northeast into eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania. This allowed an unimpeded low level moisture inflow into the new development. Surface dew points ahead of the cold front reached into the mid 60s. Most of the severe thunderstorms exhibited strong rotation, resulting in the spawning of 5 tornadoes. Four of these 5 tornadoes were in Ohio. One of the 4 Ohio tornadoes crossed from Fairfield County into western Perry County. Another 1 of the 4 crossed from Perry into northwestern Morgan County. One tornado patch was solely in western Athens County. The damage continued another 10 miles in Athens County from a strong rear flank downdraft. Finally, the last of the 4 tornadoes in Ohio crossed the Ohio River from northeastern Meigs County into southern Wood County in West Virginia. From storm surveys, this was the strongest tornado. The last tornado path in this outbreak was solely in western West Virginia. Luckily, there were no fatalities in southeastern Ohio. However, there was one death on the West Virginia side of the Ohio River.

Event Record Details

Event: **Tornado**
Begin Date: **16 Sep 2010, 17:21:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **2 Miles West of Milligan**
Begin LAT/LON: **39°43'N / 82°09'W**
End Date: **16 Sep 2010, 17:27:00 PM EST**
End Location: **1 Mile East South East of Mc Luney**
End LAT/LON: **39°43'N / 82°04'W**
Length: **4.00 Miles**
Width: **300 Yards**
Magnitude: **F1**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 250.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
County: **Perry**

Description:
EVENT NARRATIVE: The western Perry County tornado lifted, but its associated rotating thunderstorm continued moving over the central portion of the county. A new tornado touchdown occurred near Melon Hill Road about 3 miles east of New Lexington. This tornado reached its peak intensity as it crossed near the curved portion of Route 92, about 3 miles south of Crooksville. The EF1 damage was about 300 yards wide and roughly a mile long, including roofs and portions of roofs blown off several structures. Peak winds in this vicinity were estimated at 100 to 110 mph. This tornado continued for a slight distance into northwestern Morgan County. The tornado was weakening as it crossed the county line. The total damage from the 2 tornadoes in Perry County included 12 homes with minor damage, 16 homes with major damage, and 8 homes destroyed. EPISODE NARRATIVE: A cold front, in tandem with strong mid and upper level forcing, produced a severe weather outbreak in southeast Ohio into extreme western West Virginia during the late afternoon and evening of Thursday the 16th. The setup featured a 45 knot mid level flow and a 95 knot upper level jet. Matter of fact, a larger area of showers, associated with a warm front, had moved across southeast Ohio and West Virginia during the morning and midday hours. This kept the surface based instability at a minimum. However, new cells formed further west during the mid afternoon over western Ohio. It was this new cluster of convection that would intensify due to the strong mid and upper level dynamics. Several of the new cells formed and intensified on the southern or southwestern flank of the overall larger area of showers and thunderstorms. This area of convection stretched further to the northeast into eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania. This allowed an unimpeded low level moisture inflow into the new

development. Surface dew points ahead of the cold front reached into the mid 60s. Most of the severe thunderstorms exhibited strong rotation, resulting in the spawning of 5 tornadoes. Four of these 5 tornadoes were in Ohio. One of the 4 Ohio tornadoes crossed from Fairfield County into western Perry County. Another 1 of the 4 crossed from Perry into northwestern Morgan County. One tornado patch was solely in western Athens County. The damage continued another 10 miles in Athens County from a strong rear flank downdraft. Finally, the last of the 4 tornadoes in Ohio crossed the Ohio River from northeastern Meigs County into southern Wood County in West Virginia. From storm surveys, this was the strongest tornado. The last tornado path in this outbreak was solely in western West Virginia. Luckily, there were no fatalities in southeastern Ohio. However, there was one death on the West Virginia side of the Ohio River.

September Storm: Homes Damaged, Trees, Power Lines Downed

Thursday September 16, 2010 4:59 PM
UPDATED: Friday September 17, 2010 6:20 AM

Strong storms roared through central Ohio on Thursday, leaving thousands without power and damaging homes and buildings.

Several counties in the 10TV viewing area were under tornado watches throughout Thursday afternoon.

Damage reports were received from several counties, with much of the severe weather in Athens, Delaware, and Perry counties, 10TV News reported.

juries were immediately reported.

SLIDESHOWS: Severe Weather | Perry County Damage PIX: Send Us Your Storm Damage Photos | INTERACTIVE RADAR: Track Storms Right Down To Your Street | 10TV On Your Phone: 10TVToGo.com

As of 8:30 p.m. American Electric Power was reporting the following customers without power:

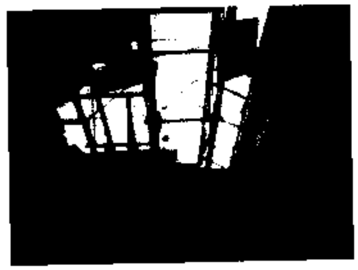
Athens: 7,192
Delaware: 7,099
Perry: 1,324
Morgan: 1,142
Hocking: 756
Licking: 395
Knox: 351
Morrow: 291
Franklin: 190

South Central Power was also reporting outages in Fairfield, Hocking, Perry and Ross counties.

g winds were being blamed for ripping a portion of the roof off of Olentangy High ol, in Delaware County.

About a dozen students were in the gym, where the roof was damaged, but no one was injured, 10TV News reported.

Strong storms moved through central Ohio on Thursday.



A portion of the roof at Olentangy High School was blown off.

Strong storms moved through central Ohio on Thursday.

Slideshow: Severe Weather | September 16, 2010

could be affected.

Reports of damage were received from Athens County, after storms moved through the area about 8: 30 p.m.

There was an unconfirmed report of a tornado touchdown in Athens, near Ohio University, 10TV News reported.

Several homes near New Lexington, in Perry County, were damaged in the storm, with roofs ripped off and trees toppled.

Shortly after 6 p.m. there were unconfirmed reports of a tornado touchdown in the village of Tarlton, located in Pickaway County. Tarlton's mayor was surveying the damage in the area.

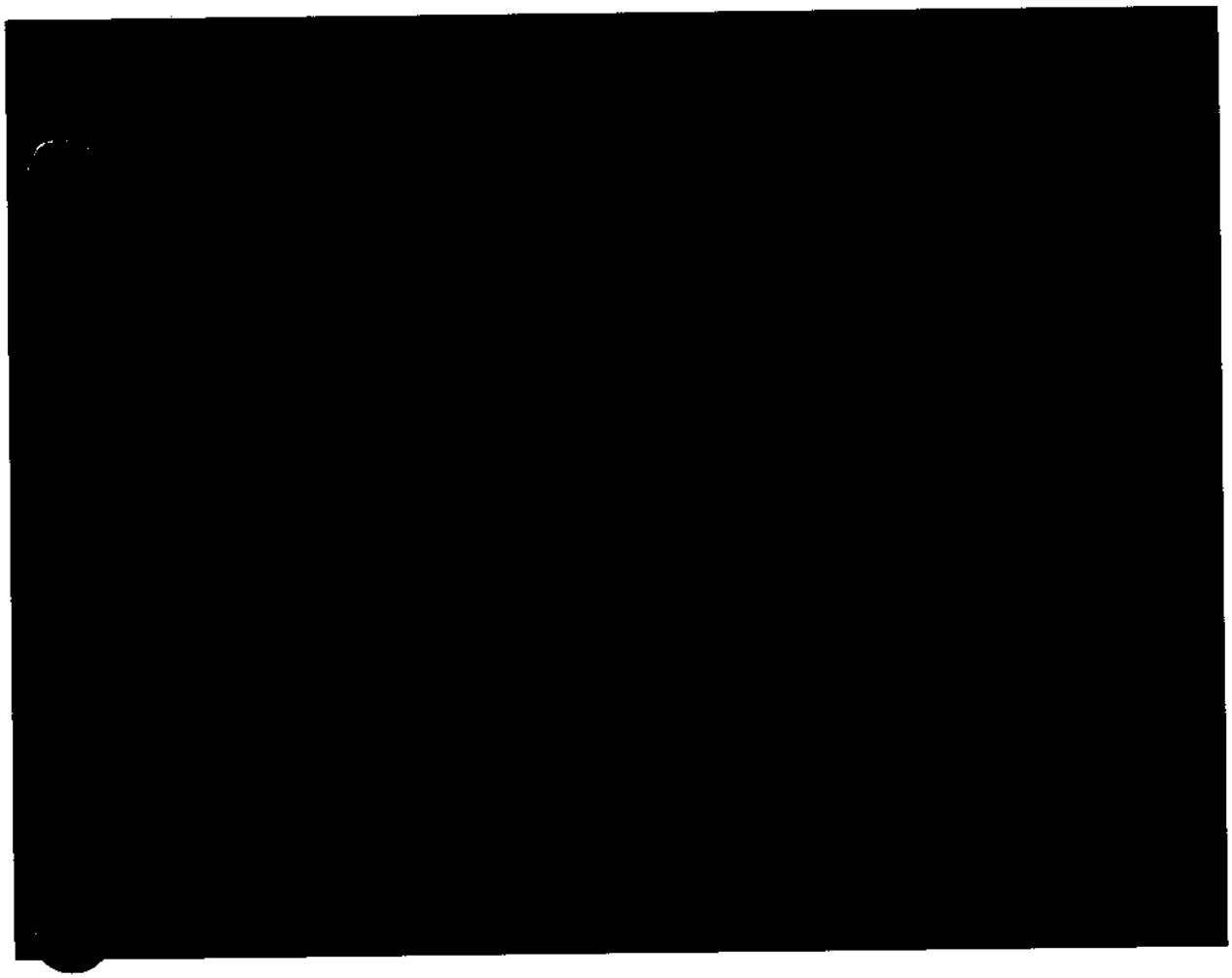
At least five homes were damaged in Tarlton, and a tractor-trailer tipped over in someone's yard, 10TV News reported.

Hail was spotted northeast of Bolton Field and in southern Delaware County. Dime-size hail was reported in Johnstown and 40-50 mph winds were noted by trained weather spotters, 10TV News reported. Large hail was also reported in Newark.

Watch 10TV News HD and refresh 10TV.com for additional information.

Slideshow: Severe Weather | September 16, 2010

Slideshow: Perry County Damage | September 16, 2010



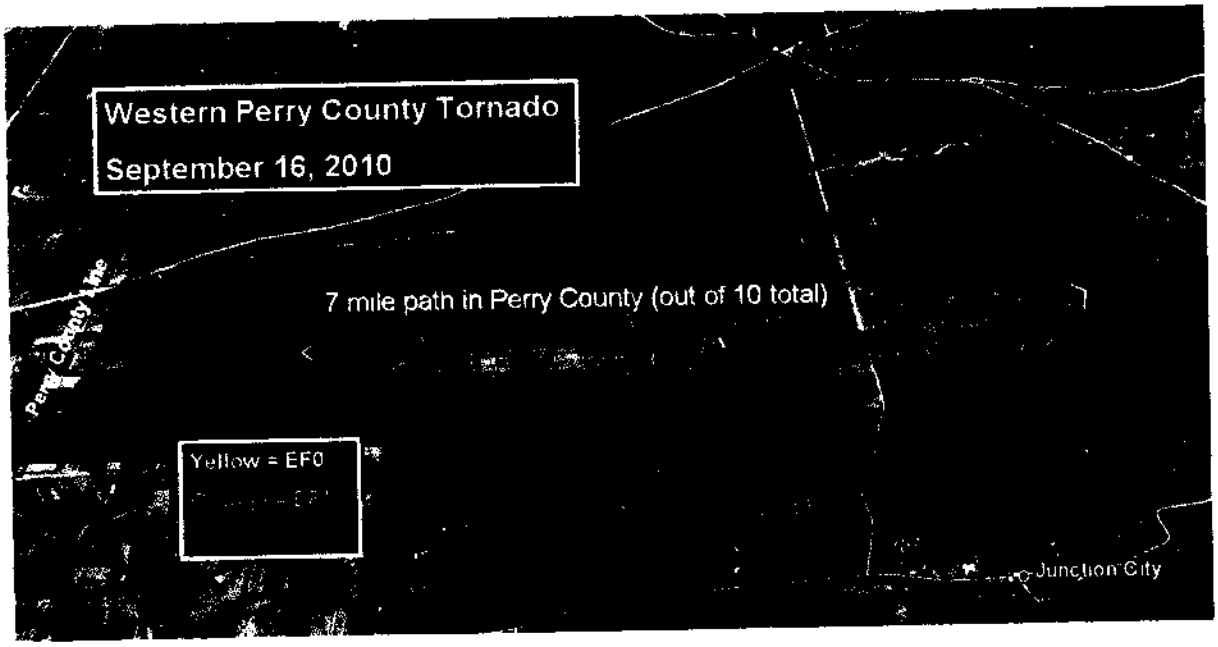
STORM SURVEY: PERRY AND EXTREME NORTHWEST MORGAN COUNTY OHIO

Part of Severe Weather/Tornado Outbreak of September 16, 2010

National Weather Service – Charleston, WV Simone Lewis and Mark Pellerito, Meteorologists

A cold front in tandem with strong upper level forcing produced a severe weather outbreak in southeastern Ohio and into western West Virginia during late afternoon to early evening of Thursday, September 16, 2010. Most of the severe thunderstorms exhibited strong rotation, resulting in the spawning of five tornadoes. The next morning, three storm survey teams were sent out to assess damage from these main areas: (1) eastern Meigs County Ohio into Wood and Wirt Counties of West Virginia, (2) Athens County Ohio, and (3) Perry County into extreme northwestern Morgan County of Ohio. This report is for storm survey number 3, which involved two tornadoes; which ranked EF2 and EF1 respectively on the Enhanced-Fujita (EF) Scale.

EF2 TORNADO: WESTERN PERRY COUNTY BETWEEN SOMERSET AND JUNCTION CITY



A severe thunderstorm spawned a tornado touchdown in West Rushton of Fairfield County, Ohio. The tornado continued eastward 3 miles to the Fairfield/Perry County line, before continuing into Perry County. The National Weather Service of Wilmington, Ohio surveyed this portion of the path and confirmed a tornado of EF0 rating, with maximum winds of 75 mph and path width of 150 yards.

The tornado carried into Perry County for an additional 7 miles due east (10 miles total when accounting for Fairfield County). Calls were made to Perry County 911 at 6:00 pm as the tornado was seen crossing into the county. Tree damage was first indicated at County Line Road near County Road T-140, about 6 miles southwest of Somerset. It widened and picked up in intensity along its path during the next few miles, roughly along the 4000 address line and crossing a series north-south roads.

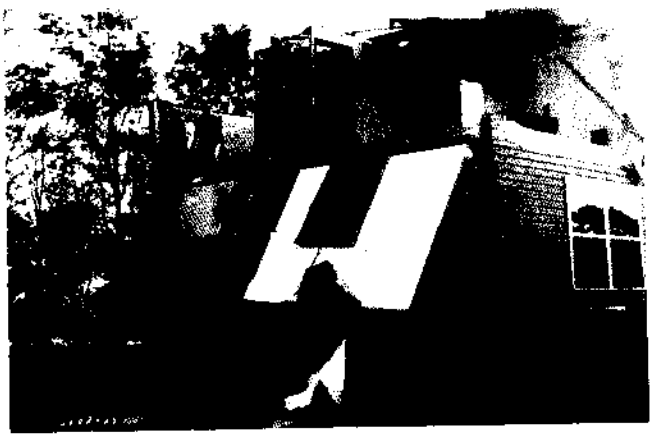
A convergent path was evident. With respect to the path, snapped trees and limbs were primarily oriented facing southward for the northern addresses in the lower 4000s; facing northward for southern addresses in the upper 3000s. The tornado increased in intensity during this time; after the county line,

Avalon Road was the first north-south road with large tree snaps. This was followed about a mile later by a greater swath of tree damage and significant structural damage along Otterbein Road. The damage pattern of broken limbs widened to as much as 800 yards; though the southern portion of the path was dominant, and there very well may have been rear-flank downdraft-type winds south of the actual tornado funnel. A chicken house on a ridge of Otterbein Road was destroyed and swept clean off the ground it stood on (pictured), with its remains sprayed downwind and metal roofing pieces wrapped in trees. The metal roof of an outbuilding was ripped off and lofted well downwind, another outbuilding was leveled. Behind the residence, there was a whole hillside of large snapped trees.

Another house on Otterbein road had about 20 percent of its roof torn off, and the entire roof of a laundry/utility room added on the side of the residence. A barn on the property was leveled amongst several large downed trees (picture shown).

The tornado unleashed its worst winds as it continued east to encounter Palomino Road and County Road T-138. Within the overall path, at this stage there was approximately one mile long and 100 yards wide of EF2 strength winds, estimated at 110-120 mph.

A manufactured home on Palomino Road was missing 95% of its roof covering, and 40-50% of the roof and interior ceiling was missing. Its siding had swiss-cheese appearance because of being blasted by debris. A 40x60 barn and toolshed on the property were leveled. The man and woman who own the property were still quite upset and broke down as they told us what happened; they were home at the time and ducked down in a hallway. The wife was injured when a hallway door struck her in the back; she went to the hospital but was okay and back on site. The home was also pushed slightly off of its foundation. The house to its south was only very lightly damaged, yet its garage was swept clean off of its concrete base (picture shown from concrete pad of garage; pieces of garage in grass). There were at least two eyewitnesses to the actual tornado; including the man of the severely damaged property who said it was very large and dark, with debris being picked up.



Almost a mile east, on County Road T-138, a cluster of houses were heavily damaged. The worst one was a newer two-story single family home, but seemed to be of manufactured home

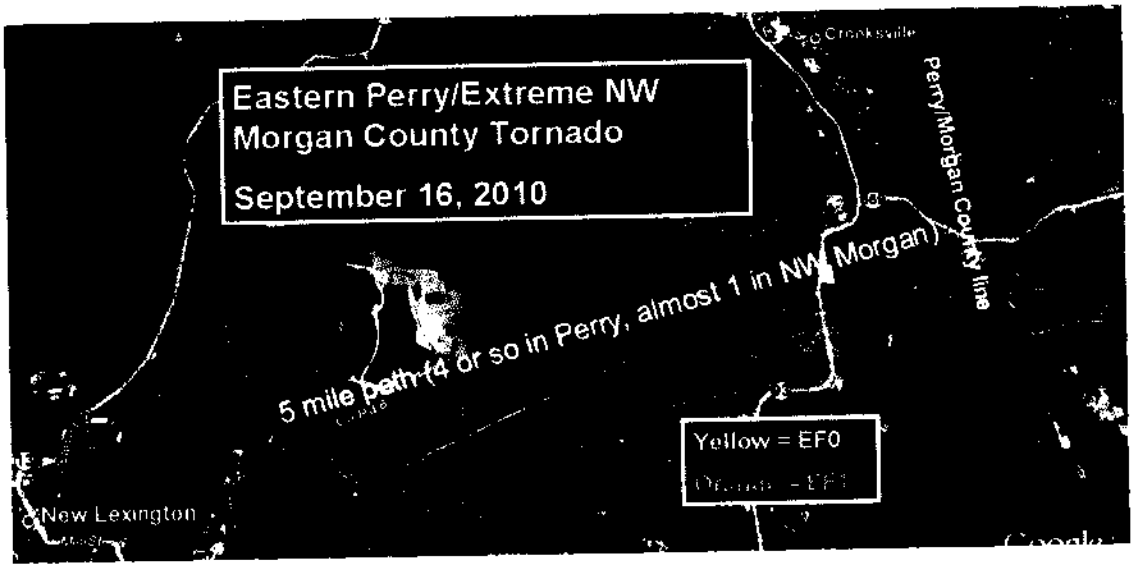
quality. Its roof and garage were completely blown off and away. A few exterior walls on the second story were torn down. The owner of the two-story home got inside as he saw debris blowing past him from his father's house immediately west. A large portion of the garage door (picture at right) was found wrapped in a tree about four-tenths of a mile away.

The tornado began to weaken as it headed across County Road 25. A large and old, yet still functional barn (pictured) was mostly destroyed, and other smaller outbuildings leveled. Siding from the 2-story home three-quarters of a mile west, was found on this property. A newer home immediately next door had no visible damage other than a bent flag pole.

The tornado further weakened during its final mile-and-a-half, ending near the intersection of County Roads 122, 123, and 124; where tree damage became limited to only a few larger limbs.

The common theme of all witnesses, whether seeing the funnel or simply suffering through it, was that it came and went very briefly. It hit hard and then was gone in an instant. Approximate timing for when the tornado lifted was 6:10 pm.

EF1 TORNADO: EASTERN PERRY COUNTY TO EXTREME NORTHWESTERN MORGAN COUNTY



The western Perry County tornado lifted, but its associated rotating thunderstorm continued moving over the central part of the county with eyewitness reports of funnel clouds according to emergency management. At 6:21pm, a new tornado touchdown was reported near Melon Hill Road about 3 miles east of New Lexington. At this initial stage, just a few trees and powerlines were reported. However, the tornado strengthened as it continued east.

The tornado was at its peak as it crossed the curved portion of Highway 93 about 3 miles south of Crooksville. The tornado produced EF1 damage of about 300 yards wide and roughly a mile long, including roofs or portions of roofs blown off several structures. Winds in this area were estimated to be 100 to 110 mph.

A two-story shed was leveled (pictured left), and an ungrounded shed was swept clean off the ground it stood on. Debris of both structures could be found across the field wrapped within a row of trees (pictured right). In this general area, there was a wide swath of snapped trees and large downed limbs of up to 800 yards wide. The direction of debris was very clearly convergent; with trees and branches laying southward to the left of the path, and northward to the right.

The tornado weakened as it continued into extreme northwestern Morgan County, crossing Tatman's Road/McKinley Street just south of Rosefarm. There were several downed trees and large limbs in this area. The tornado lifted about a mile or so into Morgan County, though there may have been additional tree damage downstream from general thunderstorm winds. Total path length was about 5 miles, ending at an estimated time of 6:30 pm.

STATISTICS FROM PERRY COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, CROOKSVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT, LAW ENFORCMENT, AND OTHERS:

Houses: 8 destroyed, 15 major damage, 9 minor damage, 43 affected
Buildings: 15 destroyed, 7 major damage, 2 minor damage, 11 affected
Vehicles: None destroyed, 2 major damage, 3 minor damage, 14 affected

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Fires
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Options for Protection
Recovering from Disaster

Workplace Plans >
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TORNADOES

Tornadoes are nature's most violent storms. Spawned from powerful thunderstorms, tornadoes can cause fatalities and devastate a neighborhood in seconds. A tornado appears as a rotating, funnel-shaped cloud that extends from a thunderstorm to the ground with whirling winds that can reach 300 miles per hour. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long. Every state is at some risk from this hazard. Some tornadoes are clearly visible, while rain or nearby low-hanging clouds obscure others. Occasionally, tornadoes develop so rapidly that little, if any, advance warning is possible. Before a tornado hits, the wind may die down and the air may become very still. A cloud of debris can mark the location of a tornado even if a funnel is not visible. Tornadoes generally occur near the trailing edge of a thunderstorm. It is not uncommon to see clear, sunlit skies behind a tornado.

Before During After More Information Preparing a Safe Room

Before a Tornado

- To begin preparing, you should build an emergency kit and make a family communications plan.
- Listen to NOAA Weather Radio or to commercial radio or television newscasts for the latest information. In any emergency, always listen to the instructions given by local emergency management officials.
- Be alert to changing weather conditions. Look for approaching storms.
- Look for the following danger signs:
- Dark, often greenish sky
- Large hail
- A large, dark, low-lying cloud (particularly if rotating)
- Loud roar, similar to a freight train.
- If you see approaching storms or any of the danger signs, be prepared to take shelter immediately.

Tornado Facts and Terms

Natural Disasters

Floods
Tornadoes
Hurricanes
Thunderstorms & Lightning
Winter Storms & Extreme Cold
Extreme Heat
Earthquakes
Volcanoes
Landslides & Debris Flow
Tsunamis
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Be Informed Natural Disasters Tornadoes

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Before During After More Information Preparing a Safe Room

During a Tornado

If you are under a tornado warning, seek shelter immediately!

IF YOU ARE IN:	THEN:
A structure (e.g. residence, small building, school, nursing home, hospital, factory, shopping center, high-rise building)	• Go to a pre-designated shelter area such as a safe room, basement, storm cellar, or the lowest building level. If there is no basement, go to the center of an interior room on the lowest level (closet, interior hallway) away from corners, windows, doors, and outside walls. Put as many walls as possible between you and the outside. Get under a sturdy table and use your arms to protect your head and neck. • In a high-rise building, go to a small interior room or hallway on the lowest floor possible. • Do not open windows.
A vehicle, trailer, or mobile home	Get out immediately and go to the lowest floor of a sturdy, nearby building or a storm shelter. Mobile homes, even if tied down, offer little protection from tornadoes.
The outside with no shelter	• Lie flat in a nearby ditch or depression and cover your head with your hands. Be aware of the potential for flooding. • Do not get under an overpass or bridge. You are safer in a low, flat location. • Never try to outrun a tornado in urban or congested areas in a

car or truck. Instead, leave the vehicle immediately for safe shelter.

- Watch out for flying debris. Flying debris from tornadoes causes most fatalities and injuries.

Natural Disasters
Floods
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Be Informed Natural Disasters Tornadoes

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Before During After More Information Preparing a Safe Room

After a Tornado

Injury may result from the direct impact of a tornado or it may occur afterward when people walk among debris and enter damaged buildings. A study of injuries after a tornado in Marion, Illinois, showed that 50 percent of the tornado-related injuries were suffered during rescue attempts, cleanup and other post-tornado activities. Nearly a third of the injuries resulted from stepping on nails. Because tornadoes often damage power lines, gas lines or electrical systems, there is a risk of fire, electrocution or an explosion. Protecting yourself and your family requires promptly treating any injuries suffered during the storm and using extreme care to avoid further hazards.

INJURIES

Check for injuries. Do not attempt to move seriously injured people unless they are in immediate danger of further injury. Get medical assistance immediately. If someone has stopped breathing, begin CPR if you are trained to do so. Stop a bleeding injury by applying direct pressure to the wound. Have any puncture wound evaluated by a physician. If you are trapped, try to attract attention to your location.

GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Here are some safety precautions that could help you avoid injury after a tornado:

- Continue to monitor your battery-powered radio or television for emergency information.
- Be careful when entering any structure that has been damaged.
- Wear sturdy shoes or boots, long sleeves and gloves when handling or walking on or near debris.
- Be aware of hazards from exposed nails and broken glass.
- Do not touch downed power lines or objects in contact with downed lines. Report electrical hazards to the police and the utility company.
- Use battery-powered lanterns, if possible, rather than candles to light homes without electrical power. If you use

candles, make sure they are in safe holders away from curtains, paper, wood or other flammable items. Never leave a candle burning when you are out of the room.

- Never use generators, pressure washers, grills, camp stoves or other gasoline, propane, natural gas or charcoal-burning devices inside your home, basement, garage or camper - or even outside near an open window, door or vent. Carbon monoxide (CO) - an odorless, colorless gas that can cause sudden illness and death if you breathe it - from these sources can build up in your home, garage or camper and poison the people and animals inside. Seek prompt medical attention if you suspect CO poisoning and are feeling dizzy, light-headed or nauseated.
- Hang up displaced telephone receivers that may have been knocked off by the tornado, but stay off the telephone, except to report an emergency.
- Cooperate fully with public safety officials.
- Respond to requests for volunteer assistance by police, fire fighters, emergency management and relief organizations, but do not go into damaged areas unless assistance has been requested. Your presence could hamper relief efforts and you could endanger yourself.

INSPECTING THE DAMAGE

- After a tornado, be aware of possible structural, electrical or gas-leak hazards in your home. Contact your local city or county building inspectors for information on structural safety codes and standards. They may also offer suggestions on finding a qualified contractor to do work for you.
- In general, if you suspect any damage to your home, shut off electrical power, natural gas and propane tanks to avoid fire, electrocution or explosions.
- If it is dark when you are inspecting your home, use a flashlight rather than a candle or torch to avoid the risk of fire or explosion in a damaged home.
- If you see frayed wiring or sparks, or if there is an odor of something burning, you should immediately shut off the electrical system at the main circuit breaker if you have not done so already.
- If you smell gas or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open all windows and leave the house immediately. Notify the gas company, the police or fire departments, or State Fire Marshal's office and do not turn on the lights, light matches, smoke or do anything that could cause a spark. Do not return to your house until you are told it is safe to do so.

SAFETY DURING CLEAN UP

- Wear sturdy shoes or boots, long sleeves and gloves.
- Learn proper safety procedures and operating instructions before operating any gas-powered or electric-powered saws or tools.
- Clean up spilled medicines, drugs, flammable liquids and other potentially hazardous materials.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Ice Storm**
Begin Date: **22 Jan 2005, 05:30:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **Not Known**
End Date: **22 Jan 2005, 12:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties

Zones affected: **Athens, Morgan, Perry**

Description:
A mixture of snow and sleet started around 0400E on the 22nd. Yet, the mixture changed quickly to freezing rain. A quarter to a half inch of ice accumulated from freezing rain during the morning. Later that afternoon and evening, the precipitation ended as 1 to 2 inches of snow showers. The Athens County engineer said, "I had one of the most problematic mornings I've ever had in my 25 years at the engineer office." One county dump truck slipped into a ditch while treating roads. For a time, the county road crews pulled over to wait for better traction. No power outages were reported.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Winter Storm**
Begin Date: **04 Dec 2005, 01:00:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **Not Known**
End Date: **04 Dec 2005, 04:00:00 AM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties
Zones affected: **Athens, Morgan, Perry, Vinton, Washington**

Description:
A fast moving, but strong, warm air advection event started as sleet and freezing rain during the 1800E to 2000E time frame on the 3rd. Temperatures were in the mid and upper 20s at the onset of the precipitation. The wintry mixture became mainly freezing rain. The ice, from the freezing rain, accumulated a quarter of an inch on untreated surfaces by 0100E on the 4th.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Winter Weather**
Begin Date: **07 Feb 2007, 15:00:00 PM EST**
Begin Location: **Not Known**
End Date: **07 Feb 2007, 20:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties

Zones affected: **Athens, Jackson, Perry, Washington**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: A fast moving clipper deposited 3 to 5 inches of snow across southeast Ohio.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Winter Storm**
Begin Date: **13 Feb 2007, 02:00:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **Not Known**
End Date: **14 Feb 2007, 02:00:00 AM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 50.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties

Zones affected: **Morgan, Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: Snow began during the late night hours, before sunrise on Tuesday the 13th. A 2 to 4 inch snow accumulation was common by 1000E on the 13th. A south to north transition to freezing rain or rain occurred during the late morning hours. In Perry County, the freezing rain was more persistent into Tuesday night from New Lexington on north, toward Somerset, Glenford, Crooksville, and Mt Perry. Ice accretion was at least a half inch across northern Perry County. Some tree branches did snap. Power outages affected some 4,000 customers in northern Perry County, with over 1,000 still without electricity on the 15th. In Morgan County, the freezing rain was mainly north of McConnelsville, toward Deavertown, Eagleport, and Bristol. Ice accumulated around a quarter of an inch there. Colder air charged back into Morgan and Perry Counties before dawn on the 14th, changing the lingering precipitaiton to fluffy dry snow showers or flurries.

Event Record Details

Event: **Winter Weather**
Begin Date: **05 Dec 2007, 04:00:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **Not Known**
End Date: **05 Dec 2007, 19:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties

Zones affected: **Athens, Jackson, Perry, Washington**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: A fast moving low pressure system moved southeast along the border of Ohio and Kentucky on the 5th. Snow accumulated 2 to 6 inches in portions of southeast Ohio. This clipper was the first snow storm of the winter season.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Heavy Snow**
Begin Date: **07 Mar 2008, 08:00:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **Not Known**
End Date: **08 Mar 2008, 18:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties

Zones affected: **Athens, Jackson, Perry, Washington**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: The second major storm in less than a week affected southeast Ohio. A low pressure system lifted north from Georgia on Friday the 7th, through the Smoky Mountains that night, then into the mountainous counties of West Virginia by dawn on the 8th. Southeast Ohio was in the transition zone. Heavier snow fell to the west, while rain and lighter snow occurred to the east. There were several phases to the storm. Wet snow, rain, and freezing rain overspread southeast Ohio during the day on the 7th from the south. A prolonged lull in the precipitation occurred that evening, with just some spotty light snow and freezing rain. This lull started to break down after midnight with snow, sleet, and freezing rain redeveloping. Another lull occurred during late morning hours. The enhanced snow that had been falling over western portions of Ohio finally started to swing east during the early afternoon on the 8th, increasing the snow showers for the final phase. The snow showers then decreased by nightfall that Saturday evening, the 8th. Five to 10 inches of snow were common across Jackson, Vinton, Perry, and Morgan Counties, plus western portions of Athens and Meigs Counties. Further east, in Washington County and eastern portions of Meigs and Athens Counties, only 2 to 4 inches of snow fell over a quarter inch of ice from freezing rain.

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National Climatic Data Center
U.S. Department of Commerce

Event Record Details

Event: **Winter Storm**
Begin Date: **07 Mar 2008, 08:00:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **Not Known**
End Date: **08 Mar 2008, 18:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties

Zones affected: **Athens, Jackson, Perry, Washington**

Description:
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Event Record Details

Event: **Winter Storm**
Begin Date: **27 Jan 2009, 01:00:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **Not Known**
End Date: **28 Jan 2009, 14:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties

Zones affected: **Athens, Jackson, Perry, Vinton**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: Snow moved up the Ohio River Valley and overspread southeast Ohio shortly after midnight on Tuesday the 27th. The snow quickly accumulated 4 to 6 inches across Jackson, Lawrence, Gallia, and Meigs by mid morning, with 2 to 4 inches common further north. The snow became lighter by early afternoon. The snow transitioned to freezing rain from south to north, reaching Perry County by 1900E on the 27th. The intensity of the freezing rain increased for the evening hours, with temperatures still in the upper 20s. Ice accumulations of a quarter to a half inch were widespread. The intensity of the freezing rain decreased during the predawn hours of the 28th. Once the low pressure center lifted northeast through West Virginia, the storm ended as a quick burst of snow, during the daylight hours. This added a coating of snow on top of the ice. Damage to structures was minimal. The main problem was the loss of electricity due to tree limbs falling across power lines. Over 25,000 customers had no power. Some rural areas were without electricity for 4 days. One electric company official said it was the worst ice storm in his area in over 15 years. A few shelters were open for people without heat, but only a handfull of residents stayed. Law enforcement and fire departments conducted wellness checks and assisted where needed.

Event Record Details

Event: **Heavy Snow**
Begin Date: **05 Feb 2010, 07:00:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **Not Known**
End Date: **06 Feb 2010, 13:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties

Zones affected: **Morgan, Perry**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: A continuous rain, mixed with sleet at times, fell during the daylight hours of Friday the 5th. The exception was further north across Morgan and Perry Counties, where mostly wet snow occurred. The rain changed to snow from north to south during that evening. Six to 12 inches of snow fell across Morgan and Perry Counties with the higher range mostly across northern portions of Perry County. For example, Glenford and Thornville reported 12 inches or more. Meanwhile, the snow accumulation at New Lexington was 8 inches, and 6 inches at McConnelsville. Further south, snow accumulations of 4 to 7 inches were more common across Jackson, Vinton, Athens, Meigs, and Washington Counties.

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Event Record Details

Event: **Heavy Snow**
Begin Date: **20 Jan 2011, 11:00:00 AM EST**
Begin Location: **Not Known**
End Date: **20 Jan 2011, 23:00:00 PM EST**
End Location: **Not Known**
Magnitude: **0**
Fatalities: **0**
Injuries: **0**
Property Damage: **$ 0.0K**
Crop Damage: **$ 0.0K**

State: **Ohio**
Map of Counties

Zones affected: **Athens, Jackson, Perry, Washington**

Description:
EPISODE NARRATIVE: A weak low pressure passed through the Tennessee Valley into West Virginia late on the 20th. As colder air moved in, 3 to 6 inches of snow fell in less than 12 hours across much of southeast Ohio. The heaviest snow fell during the late afternoon into the early evening hours. Lesser snow amounts of 1 to 3 inches accumulated in Gallia and Lawrence Counties.

[redacted] County Plow truck stuck on Cooperider Road during snow storm.

chad43739 26 videos [redacted]

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Stuck snow plow

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0 WILD & FOREST FIRE event(s) were reported in **Perry County, Ohio** between **01/01/2005** and **08/31/2011**.

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W[redacted] Ohio

Ohio Fire Laws

Firewise Ohio & Wildfire Prevention

Prescribed Fire

Ohio Rural Fire Council

Fire Grants

Training

Rural Ohio Fire Department Surveys

Incident Command System

Interagency (Western) Fire Crew

Fire Protection Resources

Ohio's Forest Fire Towers

The mission of the Division of For[redacted] Fire Management P[redacted] to provide leadership in[redacted] management by providing training, equipment and technical assistance.

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Wildfire in Ohio

Each year an average of 1,000 wildfires burn 4,000 to 6,000 acres of forest and grassland within Ohio's forest fire protection district, which corresponds mostly to the state's unglaciated hill country.

In a typical year it is estimated that more than 15,000 wildfire and natural fuel fire occurrences are encountered statewide. These wildfires are attributed primarily to the careless burning of debris and household litter and arson and result in untold damage to trees and landscape, water quality, improvements such as fences and outbuildings, and place people and their homes at significant risk.

Fire Seasons
Ohio's wildfire seasons occur primarily in the spring (March, April and May) before vegetation has "greened-up", and the fall (October and November) when leaf drop occurs. During these times and especially when weather conditions are warm, windy and with low humidity, cured vegetation is particularly susceptible to burning. Fuel (vegetation, woody debris), weather (wind, temperature, humidity) and topography (hills and valleys) when combined present an unpredictable danger to unwary civilians and firefighters in the path of a wildfire.

Wildfire Suppression
Wildfire protection in Ohio had its origins in southern Ohio in the early 1920s. Division of Forestry Fire Wardens had the responsibility to reorganize fire crews, keep hand tools and equipment ready, and enforce burning regulations. When a wildfire occurs today, its suppression falls mostly to the local fire department. Within the forest fire protection district of the state, the ODNR Division of Forestry has cooperative agreements with over 300 rural volunteer fire departments (VFDs). These VFDs receive a nominal payment in return for providing a wildfire report to the Division. The Division also offers training to firefighters ranging from basic wildfire instruction to specialized courses to improve skills necessary in the complex and dangerous business of wildland firefighting. The Division maintains some larger specialized equipment such as bulldozers to assist in suppression efforts. A limited number of vehicles and equipment are also loaned as available to cooperating VFDs through the Federal Excess Personal Property Program.

Wild Fire in the U.S.
Several million acres are burned annually across the United States. In contrast to the human caused fires of Eastern U.S., many western wildfires are caused by lightning, often burn for extended periods of time, and result in massive loss of natural resources and property. Personnel from the ODNR Division of Forestry who have meet rigorous training and fitness qualifications have been called upon to assist in western fire crew assignments in such places as Oregon, Washington, Idaho and California. Closer to home, Ohio along with six other states, participates as a member of the Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact.

Forest Advisory Council
The Forestry Advisory Council provides advice and recommendations to the Chief concerning forestry programs in the state. Forestry personnel participate in and host local and county fire service meetings, training sessions, and periodic open houses to facilitate cooperation and dialogue about wildland fire protection issues in Ohio.

Volunteer Fire Assistance Grants
Through the federal Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) program administered by the Division, grants for equipment and to organize and train are available to rural fire departments serving communities with less than 10,000 population. Since the program began in 1975, greater than $2 million has been distributed in more than 800 grants to Ohio's rural fire departments. Applications are mailed annually to all of state's approximately 1,300 fire departments.

Incident Command System
The Division has been a primary motivator and contributor to statewide adoption of a common incident command system or ICS. In use for some time, particularly by the fire service community, ICS uses common terminology and management to more effectively and efficiently respond to all types and sizes of disasters and emergencies. It is particularly beneficial when different agencies and jurisdictions interact and respond to a common incident. The Division, Ohio Emergency Management Agency, and a multitude of other state agencies and organizations have formed a Steering Committee to address ICS in Ohio.

Wildfire Prevention
Smokey Bear, the familiar and friendly symbol of forest fire prevention for over 50 years, is responsible for increased awareness of the danger and damage that can result from careless human caused wildfires. The Smokey Bear image is federally regulated and development and distribution of fire prevention materials is a cooperative effort of the State Foresters, U.S. Forest Service and the Advertising Council.

Fire in Nature
Knowledge of the role that fire plays in ecosystems has led to the use of prescribed fire and altered policies regarding the management and control of natural-occurring wildfires in many regions of the country. Fire as a useful tool can eliminate undesirable vegetation and the hazard from the buildup of dead fuels, as well as encourage desired vegetation that is dependent upon periodic fire for its survival.

Detecting Wildfires
Now nostalgic reminders of a bygone era, fire lookout towers at one time numbered three dozen in Ohio and were the mainstay of forest fire detection. Use of aircraft for spotting wildfires replaced detection from fixed locations, but

RELATED INFORMATION

What you need to know about ODNR's fire laws before conducting prescribed fires and open burns in Ohio

Ohio's Fire Laws (pdf)

themselves succumbed to escalating costs of operation. Reliance for reporting of wildfires today falls upon local residents and passing motorists.

Wildfire and the Law

Open burning is regulated by state laws and local burning ordinances, which may vary from one jurisdiction to another. Outside municipal limits, burning is prohibited from 6 am to 6 pm during the months of March, April, May, October and November. It is during these times of the year and day that wildfires are most likely to occur and are the most difficult to control. Residents should contact their local fire official with jurisdiction for the applicable laws and regulations.

Outdoor Fire Safety

When open burning is permitted, adherence to safe burning practices will reduce the danger of a fire to escape control, and the necessity for a call to firefighters. Care with fire when camping and visiting state forests, parks and other areas will ensure that natural resources will remain for others to enjoy.

Sources to Learn More about Wildland Fire

- Local fire department
- Local library
- Fire in America by Stephen J. Pyne; Princeton University Press
- Forest Fire Control and Use by Brown and Davis; McGraw-Hill
- Fire Ecology by Wright and Bailey; John Wiley & Sons