

IN THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
#1 COURT SQUARE, SUITE 203
PARKERSBURG WV 26101

IN RE: MINUTES OF MEETING HELD
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 2011

PRESENT: DAVID BLAIR COUCH, PRESIDENT
WAYNE DUNN, COMMISSIONER
STEPHEN GAINER, COMMISSIONER

At 9:30 A.M., the County Commission of Wood County met in regular session. They signed purchase orders, invoices, orders and other correspondence.

The County Commission approved an Erroneous Assessment Application in regard to real property for Ray A. Deem (Life Estate).

AGENDA AND DISCUSSION ITEMS

At 11:00 A.M., the County Commission met with Ron Jalbert who gave an update on the Americans with Disabilities Act. (Copy attached).

The County Commission authorized the signing of Erroneous Assessment forms in regard to real property in the name of Housing and Urban Development; Urban Renewal Authority. (Order M/1725)

The County Commission placed Robert "Bob" Tebay in nomination for reappointment to the Fort Boreman Historical Park Commission. (A/866)

The County Commission placed Rob Tebay in nomination for reappointment to the Wood County Historic Landmarks Commission. (Order A/870)

The County Commission placed Ralph Blair and Richard "Dick" Schaffer in nomination for reappointment to the Wood County Planning Commission. (Order A/869)

The County Commission placed Jerry Martin in nomination for reappointment to the Lubeck Public Service District. (Order A/868)

The County Commission placed Jack Dunn in nomination for reappointment to the Veterans Park Advisory Board. (A/867)

The County Commission reappointed Sean Andrews to the Wod County Recreation Commission (A/871)

The County Commission appointed Jack Steward to the West Virginia Little Kanawha River Parkway Authority. (A/872)

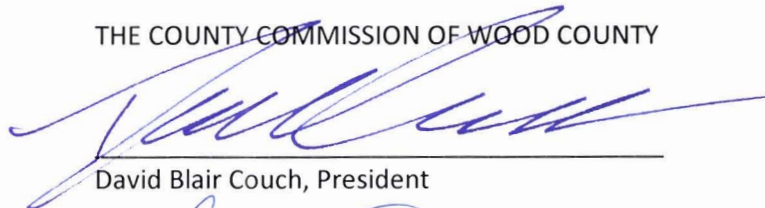
ORDERS APPROVED AND ATTACHED TO THESE MINUTES

A/866, A/867, A/868, A/869, A/870, A/871, A/872, M/1722, M/1723 and M/1724.

Having no further scheduled appointments or business to attend to, the County Commission adjourned.

APPROVED:

THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY



Handwritten signature of David Blair Couch in blue ink, written over a horizontal line.

David Blair Couch, President



Handwritten signature of Wayne Dunn in blue ink, written over a horizontal line.

Wayne Dunn, Commissioner



Handwritten signature of Stephen Gainer in blue ink, written over a horizontal line.

Stephen Gainer, Commissioner

To listen to this meeting, please refer to DVD labeled November 21, 2011.

Wood County Commission Meeting
Held November 21, 2011

Please Print

1.	<i>RONALD JABER</i>
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Wood County Commission

11/21/2011
1 Court Square, Suite 203
Parkersburg, WV 26101

9:30 AM	APPROVE AND SIGN MINUTES, ORDERS, PURCHASE ORDERS, INVOICES, NEW ROAD NAMES AND ANY OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES	MARTY SEUFER, COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
11:00 AM	UPDATE ADA ACT NEW REGULATIONS	RON JALBERT

Special notes:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Vacancies on Boards and Commissions2. Building Enforcement Properties3. Contribution Requests4. County Facilities5. Discuss Change Orders for Justice Center6. Vendor Preference7. Discuss funding for PSHS bus trips
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Chapter 3

General Effective Communication Requirements Under Title II of the ADA

In this chapter, you will learn about the requirements of Title II of the ADA for effective communication. Questions answered include:

- What is effective communication?
- What are auxiliary aids and services?
- When is a state or local government required to provide auxiliary aids and services?
- Who chooses the auxiliary aid or service that will be provided?

A. Providing Equally Effective Communication

Under Title II of the ADA, all state and local governments are required to take steps to ensure that their communications with people with disabilities are as effective as communications with others.¹ This requirement is referred to as “effective communication”² and it is required except where a state or local government can show that providing effective communication would fundamentally alter the nature of the service or program in question or would result in an undue financial and administrative burden.

What does it mean for communication to be “effective”? Simply put, “effective communication” means that **whatever is written or spoken must be as clear and understandable to people with disabilities as it is for people who do**

¹ Department of Justice Nondiscrimination on the Basis of State and Local Government Services Regulations, 28 C.F.R. Part 35, § 35.160 (2005). The Department's Title II regulation is available at www.ada.gov/reg2.html.

² See Department of Justice Americans with Disabilities Act Title II Technical Assistance Manual II-7.1000 (1993). The Technical Assistance Manual is available at www.ada.gov/taman2.html.

not have disabilities. This is important because some people have disabilities that affect how they communicate.

How is communication with individuals with disabilities different from communication with people without disabilities? For most individuals with disabilities, there is no difference. But people who have disabilities that affect hearing, seeing, speaking, reading, writing, or understanding may use different ways to communicate than people who do not.

The effective communication requirement applies to ALL members of the public with disabilities, including job applicants, program participants, and even people who simply contact state or local government agencies seeking information about programs, services, or activities.

1. Providing Equal Access With Auxiliary Aids and Services

There are many ways that you can provide equal access to communications for people with disabilities. These different ways are provided through “auxiliary aids and services.” **“Auxiliary aids and services” are devices or services that enable effective communication for people with disabilities.**³

Title II of the ADA requires government entities to make appropriate auxiliary aids and services available to ensure effective communication.⁴ You also must make information about the location of accessible services, activities, and facilities available in a format that is accessible to people who are deaf or hard of hearing and those who are blind or have low vision.⁵

Generally, the requirement to provide an auxiliary aid or service is triggered when a person with a disability requests it.

³ 28 C.F.R. §§ 35.104, 35.160.

⁴ 28 C.F.R. Part 35.160(b)(1).

⁵ 28 C.F.R. § 35.163 (a).

2. Different Types of Auxiliary Aids and Services

Here are some examples of different auxiliary aids and services that may be used to provide effective communication for people with disabilities. **But, remember, not all ways work for all people with disabilities or even for people with one type of disability. You must consult with the individual to determine what is effective for him or her.**

- qualified interpreters
- notetakers
- screen readers
- computer-aided real-time transcription (CART)
- written materials
- telephone handset amplifiers
- assistive listening systems
- hearing aid-compatible telephones
- computer terminals
- speech synthesizers
- communication boards
- text telephones (TTYs)
- open or closed captioning
- closed caption decoders
- video interpreting services
- videotext displays
- description of visually presented materials
- exchange of written notes
- TTY or video relay service
- email
- text messaging
- instant messaging
- qualified readers
- assistance filling out forms
- taped texts
- audio recordings
- Brailled materials
- large print materials
- materials in electronic format (compact disc with materials in plain text or word processor format)

B. Speaking, Listening, Reading, and Writing: When Auxiliary Aids and Services Must be Provided

Remember that communication may occur in different ways. Speaking, listening, reading, and writing are all common ways of communicating. When these communications involve a person with a disability, an auxiliary aid or service may be required for communication to be effective. The type of aid or service necessary depends on the length and complexity of the communication as well as the format.

1. Face-to-Face Communications

For brief or simple face-to-face exchanges, very basic aids are usually appropriate. For example, exchanging written notes may be effective when a deaf person asks for a copy of a form at the library.

For more complex or lengthy exchanges, more advanced aids and services are required. Consider how important the communication is, how many people are involved, the length of the communication anticipated, and the context.

Examples of instances where more advanced aids and services are necessary include meetings, hearings, interviews, medical appointments, training and counseling sessions, and court proceedings. In these types of situations where someone involved has a disability that affects communication, auxiliary aids and services such as qualified interpreters, computer-aided real-time transcription (CART), open and closed captioning, video relay, assistive listening devices, and computer terminals may be required. Written transcripts also may be appropriate in pre-scripted situations such as speeches.

Computer-Aided Real-Time Transcription (CART)

Many people who are deaf or hard of hearing are not trained in either sign language or lipreading. CART is a service in which an operator types what is said into a computer that displays the typed words on a screen.

2. Written Communications

Accessing written communications may be difficult for people who are blind or have low vision and individuals with other disabilities. Alternative formats such as Braille, large print text, emails or compact discs (CDs) with the information in accessible formats, or audio recordings are often effective ways of making information accessible to these individuals. In instances where information is provided in written form, ensure effective communication for people who cannot read the text. Consider the context, the importance of the information, and the length and complexity of the materials.

When you plan ahead to print and produce documents, it is easy to print or order some in alternative formats, such as large print, Braille, audio recordings, and documents stored electronically in accessible formats on CDs. Some examples of events when you are likely to produce documents in advance include training sessions, informational sessions, meetings, hearings, and press conferences. In

Don't forget . . .

Even tax bills and bills for water and other government services are subject to the requirement for effective communication. Whenever a state or local government provides information in written form, it must, when requested, make that information available to individuals who are blind or have low vision in a form that is usable by them.

many instances, you will receive a request for an alternative format from a person with a disability before the event.

If written information is involved and there is little time or need to have it produced in an alternative format, reading the information aloud may be effective. For example, if there are brief written instructions on how to get to an office in a public building,

it is often effective to read the directions aloud to the person. Alternatively, an agency employee may be able to accompany the person and provide assistance in locating the office.

3. Primary Consideration: Who Chooses the Auxiliary Aid or Service?

When an auxiliary aid or service is requested by someone with a disability, you must provide an opportunity for that person to request the auxiliary aids and services of their choice, and you must give primary consideration to the individual's choice.⁶ "Primary consideration" means that the public entity must honor the choice of the individual with a disability, with certain exceptions.⁷ The individual with a disability is in the best position to determine what type of aid or service will be effective.

The requirement for consultation and primary consideration of the individual's choice applies to aurally communicated information (*i.e.*, information intended to be heard) as well as information provided in visual formats.

⁶ 28 C.F.R. Part 35.160(b)(2).

⁷ See Title II Technical Assistance Manual II-7.1100.

The requesting person's choice does not have to be followed if:

- the public entity can demonstrate that another equally effective means of communication is available;
- use of the means chosen would result in a fundamental alteration in the service, program, or activity; or
- the means chosen would result in an undue financial and administrative burden.

Video Remote Interpreting (VRI) or Video Interpreting Services (VIS)

VRI or VIS are services where a sign language interpreter appears on a videophone over high-speed Internet lines. Under some circumstances, when used appropriately, video interpreting services can provide immediate, effective access to interpreting services seven days per week, twenty-four hours a day, in a variety of situations including emergencies and unplanned incidents.

On-site interpreter services may still be required in those situations where the use of video interpreting services is otherwise not feasible or does not result in effective communication. For example, using VRI / VIS may be appropriate when doing immediate intake at a hospital while awaiting the arrival of an in-person interpreter, but may not be appropriate in other circumstances, such as when the patient is injured enough to have limited mobility or needs to be moved from room to room.

VRI / VIS is different from Video Relay Services (VRS) which enables persons who use sign language to communicate with voice telephone users through a relay service using video equipment. VRS may only be used when consumers are connecting with one another through a telephone connection.

4. Providing Qualified Interpreters and Qualified Readers

When an interpreter is requested by a person who is deaf or hard of hearing, the interpreter provided must be qualified.

A “qualified interpreter” is someone who is able to sign to the individual who is deaf what is being spoken by the hearing person and who can voice to the hearing person what is being signed by the person who is deaf. Certification is not required if the individual has the necessary skills. To be qualified, an interpreter must be able to convey communications effectively, accurately, and impartially, and use any necessary specialized vocabulary.⁸

Similarly, those serving as readers for people who are blind or have low vision must also be “qualified.”⁹ For example, a qualified reader at an office where people apply for permits would need to be able to read information on the permit process accurately and in a manner that the person requiring assistance can understand. The qualified reader would also need to be capable of assisting the individual in completing forms by accurately reading instructions and recording information on each form, in accordance with each form’s instructions and the instructions provided by the individual who requires the assistance.

**Did You Know That
There are Different Types of Interpreters?**

Sign Language Interpreters

Sign language is used by many people who are deaf or hard of hearing. It is a visually interactive language that uses a combination of hand motions, body gestures, and facial expressions. There are several different types of sign language, including American Sign Language (ASL) and Signed English.

Oral Interpreters

Not all people who are deaf or hard of hearing are trained in sign language. Some are trained in speech reading (lip reading) and can understand spoken words more clearly with assistance from an oral interpreter. Oral interpreters are specially trained to articulate speech silently and clearly, sometimes rephrasing words or phrases to give higher visibility on the lips. Natural body language and gestures are also used.

Cued Speech Interpreters

A cued speech interpreter functions in the same manner as an oral interpreter except that he or she also uses a hand code, or cue, to represent each speech sound.

⁸ 28 C.F.R. § 35.104.

⁹ 28 C.F.R. § 35.104.

5. Television, Videos, Telephones, and Title II of the ADA

The effective communication requirement also covers public television programs, videos produced by a public entity, and telephone communications.¹⁰ These communications must be accessible to people with disabilities.

a. Public Television and Videos

If your local government produces public television programs or videos, they must be accessible. A common way of making them accessible to people who are unable to hear the audio portion of these productions is closed captioning. For persons who are blind or have low vision, detailed audio description may be added to describe important visual images.

b. Telephone Communications

Public entities that use telephones must provide equally effective communication to individuals with disabilities. There are two common ways that people who are deaf or hard of hearing and those with speech impairments use telecommunication. One way is through the use of teletypewriters (TTYs) or computer equipment with TTY capability to place telephone calls. A TTY is a device on which you can type and receive text messages. For a TTY to be used, both parties to the conversation must have a TTY or a computer with TTY capability. If TTYs are provided for employees who handle incoming calls, be sure that these employees are trained and receive periodic refreshers on how to communicate using this equipment.

A second way is by utilizing telephone relay services or video relay services. Telephone relay services involve a relay operator who uses both a standard telephone and a TTY to type the voice messages to the TTY user and read the TTY messages to the standard telephone user. Video relay services involve a relay operator who uses both a standard telephone and a computer video terminal to communicate voice messages in sign language to the computer video terminal user and to voice the sign language messages to the standard telephone user.

Public employees must be instructed to accept and handle relayed calls in the normal course of business. Untrained individuals frequently mistake relay calls for telemarketing or collect calls and refuse to accept them. They also may mistakenly assume that deaf people must come into a government office to handle a matter in person even though other people are allowed to handle the same matter over the telephone.

¹⁰ 28 C.F.R. §§ 35.104, 35.160, 35.161.

C. Planning Ahead to Provide Effective Communication

Even before someone requests an auxiliary aid or service from your public entity, plan ahead to accommodate the communication needs of persons with disabilities. Prepare for the time when someone will request a qualified interpreter, Braille documents, video relay, or another auxiliary aid or service.

- **Identify local resources for auxiliary aids and services.** Even if you do not think there is anyone with a disability in your community, you need to be prepared.
- **Find out how you can produce documents in Braille or acquire other aids or services.** Technology is changing, and much of the equipment needed to ensure effective communication is less expensive than it once was. Consider whether it makes sense to procure equipment or obtain services through vendors. If your needs will be best met by using vendors, identify vendors who can provide the aids or services and get information about how much advance notice the vendors will need to produce documents or provide services.
- **Contract with qualified interpreter services and other providers so that interpreters and other aids and services will be available on short notice.** This is especially critical for time-sensitive situations, such as when a qualified interpreter is necessary to communicate with someone who is arrested, injured, hospitalized, or involved in some other emergency.
- **Use the checklist included in this Chapter to assess your agency's ability to provide effective communication and to figure out the next steps for achieving ADA compliance.**
- **Train employees about effective communication and how to obtain and use auxiliary aids and services.** All employees who interact with the public over the telephone or in person need to know their role in ensuring effective communication.



Fact Sheet

Adoption of the 2010 Standards for Accessible Design

The Department of Justice Has Adopted Revised ADA Standards

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requires the Department of Justice (the Department) to publish ADA design standards that are consistent with the guidelines published by the U.S. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board). The Department has adopted revised ADA design standards that include the relevant chapters of the Access Board's 2004 ADA/ABA Accessibility Guidelines as modified by specific provisions of the Department's revised rules implementing title II and title III of the ADA. To minimize compliance burdens on entities subject to more than one legal standard, these design standards have been harmonized with the Federal standards implementing the Architectural Barriers Act and with the private sector model codes that are adopted by most States. The changes to the design guidelines were adopted by the Access Board as a series of separate rules that were combined into the 2004 ADA/ABA guidelines. These rules addressed recreation facilities, play areas, State and local government facilities (detention facilities and courthouses), and, finally, the revision of the Access Board's 1991 guidelines. These changes have been adopted, with some modifications, as the 2010 Standards for Accessible Design.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Recreation Facilities

Amusement Rides (Sections 234, 1002)

Many newly designed or newly constructed amusement rides must be accessible and located on an accessible route to the ride. However, amusement rides designed primarily for children, amusement rides that are controlled or operated by the rider (e.g., bumper cars), and amusement rides without seats, are not required to provide wheelchair spaces, transfer seats, or transfer systems, and need not meet signage requirements. That said, these rides must be on an accessible route and must provide appropriate clear space.

Recreational Boating Facilities (Sections 235, 1003)

If boat slips are provided at a boating facility, the minimum number that must be accessible depends upon the size of the facility. Accessible boat slips must be dispersed throughout the various types of boat slips.

Where boarding piers are provided at boat launch ramps, at least 5% (but no fewer than one) must be accessible. Ways that are part of a required accessible route are to be accessible, subject to certain enumerated exceptions.

Exercise Machines and Equipment (Sections 206, 236, 1004)

At least one of each type of exercise equipment must be on an accessible route and must have a clear floor space provided to enable an individual with a disability to use the equipment.

Fishing Piers and Platforms (Sections 237, 1005)

Newly designed, newly constructed, or altered fishing piers must provide accessible routes, subject to the same exceptions permitted for gangways. At least 25% of guardrails or handrails must be no higher than 34 inches and must be spaced. Clear floor or ground space must be provided at each accessible railing, and turning space must be provided on the pier.

Golf Facilities (Sections 238, 1006)

Newly constructed and altered golf facilities must have either an accessible route or golf car passages with a minimum width of 48 inches connecting accessible elements and spaces within the boundary of the golf course. An accessible route must be provided to the golf car rental area, bag drop-off areas, and other elements that are outside the boundary of the golf course. One or two teeing grounds (depending on the total number provided) per hole must be accessible.

If weather shelters are provided, a golf car must be able to enter and exit the shelters. Certain percentages of teeing grounds, practice teeing stations at driving ranges, and putting greens must be accessible.

Miniature Golf (Sections 239, 1007)

At least fifty percent of all holes on a miniature golf course must be accessible. These accessible holes must be contiguous, and they must be on an accessible route. The last accessible hole must be on an accessible route that leads to the course entrance or exit without going back through other holes.

Play Areas (Sections 240, 1008)

Play areas designed, constructed, and altered for children ages two and over in a variety of settings, including schools, childcare facilities, and shopping centers, are covered.

Accessible ground and elevated play components, accessible routes, ramps and transfer systems (typically a

form or transfer steps), and accessible ground surfaces must be provided.

Swimming Pools, Wading Pools, and Spas (Sections 242, 1009)

Accessible means of entry/exit are required for swimming pools. Such accessible means of entry include a pool or sloped entry, and either a transfer wall, transfer system, or pool stairs. Wading pools must provide a sloped entry, and spas must provide a pool lift, transfer wall, or transfer system. Wave action pools, leisure rivers, and sand bottom pools where user access is limited to one area shall not be required to provide more than one accessible means of entry, such as a pool lift, sloped entry, or a transfer system.

Saunas and Steam Rooms (Sections 241, 612)

Where provided, saunas and steam rooms must be accessible, having appropriate turning space, doors that do not protrude into the clear floor space, and, where provided, an accessible bench. A readily removable bench is permitted to reduce the turning space and the clear floor space.

Public Facilities

Detention and Correctional Facilities (Sections 232, 807)

At least one of each type of general holding cells, general housing cells, medical care facilities, and visiting areas must be accessible. In addition, at least one of each type of special holding cells or special housing cells also must be accessible. Also, at least one of each type of central holding cells, court-floor holding cells, and visiting areas in a detention facility must be accessible.

Judicial Facilities (Sections 231, 807, 808)

Each courtroom must be accessible. Jury boxes, witness stands, and jury deliberation areas must be accessible. Courtroom benches and other employee work stations must be accessible, but raised courtroom work stations are not required to provide ramps or lifts at the time of construction as long as the space has been designed to permit the future installation of a ramp or lift without substantial reconstruction.

Residential Dwelling Units (Sections 233, 809)

This section establishes requirements for dwelling units provided by public entities subject to title II. For dwelling units that are also subject to the section 504 regulations of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the standards defer to the HUD regulation for the scoping requirements. For all other units, at least 5% must be accessible to individuals with mobility impairments. In addition, at least 2% must be accessible to individuals

ommunications related disabilities.

anges to the 1991 Standards

The 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design contain more than incremental changes. These changes are discussed in detail in Appendix B to the title III regulation and in the Department's regulatory impact analysis. A few examples of these changes are discussed below.

Reach Range Requirements (Section 308)

The reach range requirements have been changed to provide that the side reach range must now be no higher than 48 inches (instead of 54 inches) and no lower than 15 inches (instead of 9 inches). The side reach requirements apply to operable parts on accessible elements, to elements located on accessible routes, and to elements in accessible rooms and spaces.

Water Closet Clearances in Single User Toilet Rooms (Sections 603, 604)

In single-user toilet rooms, the water closet now must provide clearance for both a forward and a parallel approach, and, in most situations, the lavatory cannot overlap the water closet clearance. The in-swinging doors of single-user toilet or bathing rooms may swing into the clearance around any fixture if clear floor space is provided within the room beyond the door's arc.

Assembly Areas (Sections 221, 802)

The design requirements for assembly areas have been revised to provide more specific guidance about the appropriate vertical and horizontal dispersion of accessible seating, sightlines over standing spectators, and the provision of companion seating. In addition, lawn seating areas and exterior overflow areas without fixed seats must now connect to an accessible route.

The scoping of seating in large facilities has been reduced. The incremental scoping for wheelchair spaces and companion seats required in assembly areas with fixed seating has been reduced. Under the 1991 Standards, incremental scoping for assembly facilities with more than 500 seats was one additional wheelchair space and companion seat for each increase of 100 seats. Under the 2010 Standards, facilities with 501 to 5000 seats must provide one additional wheelchair space for each additional 150 seats (or fraction thereof) and facilities with more than 5001 seats must provide one additional wheelchair space for each 200 seats over 5001.

Non-Use Circulation Paths in Employee Work Areas (Sections 203.9, 206.2.8)

Under the 1991 Standards, it was necessary to design work areas to permit an employee using a wheelchair to reach, enter, and exit the area. Under the 2010 Standards, it will be necessary for new or altered work areas to provide accessible common use circulation paths within employee work areas, subject to certain specified exceptions.

Location of Accessible Routes (Section 206)

All accessible routes connecting site arrival points and accessible building entrances now must coincide with or be located in the same general area as general circulation paths. Also, where a circulation path is interior, the required accessible route must also be located in the interior of the facility.

Location of Accessible Routes to Stages (Section 206)

In situations where a circulation path directly connects a seating area and a stage (either a permanent or temporary stage), both title II and title III entities must now provide an accessible route that directly connects the accessible seating and the stage. However, where a direct circulation path from the seating area to the stage does not exist, a direct accessible route need not be constructed. This provision is in addition to the pre-existing requirement to provide an accessible route to connect the accessible seating and the stage and other ancillary spaces used by performers.

Direct Access Entrances from Parking Structures (Section 206)

Where levels in a parking garage have direct connections for pedestrians to another facility, all of these direct connections must now be accessible.

Accessible Lodging Guest Rooms (Sections 224, 806)

Overall scoping for guest rooms with accessibility features is unchanged, but the rules now limit the number of guest rooms where both communication access and mobility access features are provided. No more than 10% of the guest rooms (but not less than one room) required to provide mobility features may also be equipped with communication features. In addition, guest rooms with mobility features and guest rooms with communication features must be dispersed among the various classes of guest rooms, and shall provide choices of types of guest rooms, number of beds, and amenities comparable to the choices provided to other guests. When the minimum number of guest rooms is not sufficient to allow for complete dispersion, guest rooms must be dispersed in the following order - guest rooms with communication features, number of beds, and amenities.

For more information: The final rule and this fact sheet are available in electronic format on the Internet at www.ada.gov/. For additional information or to order copies of any documents, call the ADA Information Line at (800) 514-0301 (voice) or (800) 514-0383 (TTY). Copies will be available in accessible formats.

11/21/11
69/578

NOVEMBER 21, 2011

IN THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

IN RE: THE COUNTY COMMISSION DID HEREBY AUTHORIZE
ERRONEOUS TAX ASSESSMENTS TO BE SIGNED FOR
PROPERTIES CONDEMNED BY THE CITY OF PARKERSBURG.

ORDER

On this date, the County Commission of Wood County, upon a motion made by David Blair Couch, seconded by Stephen Gainer and made unanimous by Wayne Dunn, did hereby AUTHORIZE Erroneous Tax Assessments to be signed for properties condemned by the City of Parkersburg. Said forms exonerate taxes on properties at the following locations:

1. Map 26, Parcel 020A000 – St. Marys Court ADN,
now owed by Housing & Urban Development
2. Map 70, Parcel 0077000 – 613 14th Street,
Now owed by Urban Renewal Authority
3. Map 83, Parcel 0205000 – Stephenson ADN.
Now owed by Urban Renewal Authority

APPROVED:

THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY



David Blair Couch, President



Wayne Dunn, Commissioner



Stephen Gainer, Commissioner



11/21/11
69/578

WOOD COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

JUDGE DONALD F. BLACK
COURTHOUSE ANNEX
317 MARKET STREET
PARKERSBURG, WV 26101

PHONE (304) 424-1776
FAX (304) 424-1785

JASON A. WHARTON
WOOD COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

November 16, 2011

Wood County Commissioners

Wood County Courthouse
Parkersburg, WV 26101

Dear Commissioners:

I have reviewed the following applications for erroneous assessment and after meeting with Assessor Rich Shaffer I do not believe that any errors were made with respect to the assessment and therefore have not signed the applications.

Reference Number 4684, 4682, 4683

If I can be of further assistance on this matter, please feel free to contact me.

[Handwritten signature]
Sincerely,
[Handwritten signature]
Jason A. Wharton

[Handwritten initials]

RECEIVED
NOV 16 '11
County Administrator

WOOD COUNTY COMMISSION

ERRONEOUS ASSESSMENT APPLICATION

Property _____ Date Entered 11/15/2011
 Year 2010 Reference No 4684
 Number 16867

on the application of DOTSON CLINTON H whose address is 8 STELLA CT PARKERSBURG, WV 261041358
 grievied by an erroneous assessment in Parkersburg City 5 District, in the County of Wood, for the year 2010,
 the Commission therefore, Orders that the said applicant be and is hereby exonerated from the said erroneous
 assessment and from the payment of the taxes so assessed in and for the year 2010
 if it has been paid the Sheriff shall refund the same to them; or if more than a year from the time the property
 books were delivered to the Sheriff for the affected tax year, the Sheriff shall allow a credit on future taxes payable.

Property Described as LOT 79.77X38.2X35.7X31.89X55 in class 2 with value of 38280 and taxes of 133.34 per half.
 Property is now owned by Housing & Urban Development, therefore should be exempt of taxes owed.

All of which is ordered to be certified to the Auditor of the State and the Sheriff of the County.

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3/4	Net Chg
Old Value	0	38,280	0	38,280
New Value	0	38,280	0	38,280.00
Value Adjusted	0	0	0	0.00
Old Taxes	\$0.00	\$266.68	\$0.00	266.68
New Taxes	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Taxes Adjusted	\$0.00	-\$266.68	\$0.00	-266.68
Penalty Adjusted	0.00			
Credit Applied				

Karen DeGraef

Taxpayer's Signature

Prosecutor

_____ Assessor

 Wood County Commissioners

the regular term of the County Commission of Wood County, West Virginia, held at the Courthouse of said
 city, the County Commission did approve this exoneration on November 21, 2011

Type	Account	Year	Ticket	Map/Parcel	Split
Real Estate	05-26-020A000C	2010	16867	26/020A0000	

Statement of Taxes Due

District 05-PARKERSBURG

Transaction History			
Date	Transaction Type	1st Half	2nd Half
01/2010	BILLING	133.34	133.34
07/2010	REGULAR PAYMENT	-130.01	

Property Description
 LOT 79.77X38.2X35.7X31.89X55
 PT #32 #33 & 20 FT STRIP OF
 ST MARYS COURT ADN
Land 7,620
Improvements 30,660

Distribution of Original Base Taxes	
STATE	.91
COUNTY	48.04
SCHOOL CURRENT	70.94
SCHOOL EXCESS	67.13
SCHOOL BONDS	13.78
PARKERSBURG CITY CURRENT	45.70
PARKERSBURG CITY EXCESS	20.18

Tax Rate	Tax Class	Gross Val.	Net Val
1.458800	2	38,280	38,280
	Total	38,280	38,280

If Paid By	Payment Schedule		
	First Half Due	Second Half Due	Full Year Due
Wednesday, September 1, 2010		130.01	130.01
Thursday, September 30, 2010		130.01	130.01
Friday, October 31, 2010		130.01	130.01
Saturday, November 30, 2010		130.01	130.01
Sunday, December 31, 2010		130.01	130.01
Monday, January 31, 2011		130.01	130.01
Tuesday, March 1, 2011		130.01	130.01
Wednesday, March 31, 2011		133.34	133.34
Thursday, April 30, 2011		134.34	134.34
Friday, September 1, 2011		159.34	159.34

paid today 11/15/2011 your amount due will be \$ 206.34

Checks Payable and Remit To:
 MISS SANDY , SHERIFF
 BOX 1985
 PARKERSBURG WV 26102-1985

First Half Dates To Remember:
 Payable beginning July 15, 2010
 2 1/2% discount ends September 1, 2010
 Interest charges begin October 1, 2010
 Delinquent list published May 1, 2011

Second Half Dates To Remember:
 Payable thru February 2011
 2 1/2% discount ends March 1 2011
 Interest charges begin April 1 2011
 Delinquent list published May 1, 2011

WYN CLINTON H
 100 WYLLA CT
 PARKERSBURG WV 26104-0000

RD INDEX SYSTEM: ***CARD ENTRY***

District No [0005]
 No [26]
 Parcel No [020A0000]
 [No [05]
 One [HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT]
 Two [US DEPT OF]
 Description 1 [PT 32 & 33 ST MARYS COURT ADM & 20' STRIP]
 Description 2 []
 Description 3 []
 [1159]
 [400]
 [2010]
 Street Address [8 STELLA COURT]
 Care Of []
 Present Owner? [Y]

OK? (C,H)

WOOD COUNTY COMMISSION

ERRONEOUS ASSESSMENT APPLICATION

al Property Date Entered 11/15/2011
 et Year 2010 Reference No 4682
 et Number 27628

upon the application of TUCKER JEFFERY E whose address is 1417 20TH ST PARKERSBURG, WV 261013421
 grieved by an erroneous assessment in Parkersburg City 5 District, in the County of Wood, for the year 2010.
 he Commission therefore, Orders that the said applicant be and is hereby exonerated from the said erroneous
 assessment and from the payment of the taxes so assessed in and for the year 2010
 if it has been paid the Sheriff shall refund the same to them; or if more than a year from the time the property
 books were delivered to the Sheriff for the affected tax year, the Sheriff shall allow a credit on future taxes payable.

property Described as LOT 80X58 3/4X3X28 3/4X77X in class 4 with value of 840 and taxes of 12.26 per half.
 property is now owned by Urban Renewal Authority, therefore should be exempt of taxes owed.

All of which is ordered to be certified to the Auditor of the State and the Sheriff of the County.

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3/4	Net Chg
Old Value	0	0	840	840
New Value	0	0	840	840.00
Value Adjusted	0	0	0	0.00
Old Taxes	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.52	24.52
New Taxes	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Taxes Adjusted	\$0.00	\$0.00	-\$24.52	-24.52
Penalty Adjusted	0.00			
Credit Applied				

Karen DeGraef

Taxpayer's Signature

Prosecutor

Assessor

Wood County Commissioners

at the regular term of the County Commission of Wood County, West Virginia, held at the Courthouse of said

County, the County Commission did approve this exoneration on

November 21, 2011

Type	Account	Year	Ticket	Map/Parcel	Split
Real Estate	05-70-00770000	2010	27628	70/00770000	

Statement of Taxes Due

District 05-PARKERSBURG

Transaction History			
Date	Transaction Type	1st Half	2nd Half
01/2010	BILLING	12.26	12.26

Property Description	
LOT 80X58 3/4X3X28 3/4X77X	
30 613 14TH ST	
Land	840

Distribution of Original Base Taxes		Tax Rate	Tax Class	Gross Val.	Net Val
STATE	.08	2.917600	4	840	840
COUNTY	4.42		Total	840	840
SCHOOL CURRENT	6.52				
SCHOOL EXCESS	6.17				
SCHOOL BONDS	1.27				
PARKERSBURG CITY CURRENT	4.20				
PARKERSBURG CITY EXCESS	1.86				

Payment Schedule			
If Paid By	First Half Due	Second Half Due	Full Year Due
Wednesday, September 1, 2010	11.95	11.95	23.90
Thursday, September 30, 2010	12.26	11.95	24.21
Friday, October 31, 2010	12.35	11.95	24.30
Saturday, November 30, 2010	12.44	11.95	24.39
Sunday, December 31, 2010	12.53	11.95	24.48
Monday, January 31, 2011	12.62	11.95	24.57
Tuesday, March 1, 2011	12.80	11.95	24.75
Wednesday, March 31, 2011	12.80	12.26	25.06
Thursday, April 30, 2011	12.89	12.35	25.24
Friday, September 1, 2011	13.34	32.80	46.14

If paid today 11/15/2011 your amount due will be \$ 81.50

Checks Payable and Remit To: S SANDY , SHERIFF BOX 1985 PARKERSBURG WV 26102-1985	First Half Dates To Remember: Payable beginning July 15, 2010 2 1/2% discount ends September 1, 2010 Interest charges begin October 1, 2010 Delinquent list published May 1, 2011	Second Half Dates To Remember: Payable thru February 2011 2 1/2% discount ends March 1 2011 Interest charges begin April 1 2011 Delinquent list published May 1, 2011
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JEFFERY E
 20TH ST
 PARKERSBURG WV 26101-0000

AD INDEX SYSTEM: ***CARD ENTRY***

```

strict No      [0005]
p No          [ 70 ]
rcel No       [00770000]
q No          [01]
me One        [TUCKER JEFFERY E           ]
me Two        [                               ]
scription 1   [LOT 80X58 3/4X3X28 3/4X77X30 14TH ST           ]
scription 2   [SEE CONDEMNATION NOTICE 2010 D/B 1161/299       ]
scription 3   [TAX DEED                                           ]
ok            [1005]
ge            [ 906]
ar            [1999]
reet Address  [613 14TH ST           ]
Care Of       [                               ]
rrent Owner?  [Y]

```

OK? (C,H)

PARKERSBURG CITY

Document Type: NOTICE
Book Number: 1161
Page Number: 299
Map Number: 75
Parcel Number: 77

665928: Instrument Number
12/07/2010: Transaction Date
03:53:29 PM : Document Time
0.00 : Transfer Tax
0.00 : Consideration

GRANTOR: TUCKER JEFFERY E. LSEMD, LLC
GRANTEE: URBAN RENEWAL AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF PARKERSBURG

Document Return Address: Engineering Department, City Of Parkersburg
Tax Mailing Address: [Redacted]

Valuation: Land _____ Imp _____ Total _____

MAP CARD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CLASSLTR	<input type="checkbox"/>

LOT COVERED & BEAVER STREETS CITY OF PARKERSBURG - UPON PROCEEDINGS TO CONDEMN LAND FOR PUBLIC USE - NOTICE OF RIGHT OF ENTRY
MAPPER THIS INVOLVES 5 70/77

Handwritten: OK, 9/15/11, 2011

Handwritten: SV 12-22-10

WOOD COUNTY COMMISSION

ERRONEOUS ASSESSMENT APPLICATION

Property Date Entered 11/15/2011
 Tax Year 2010 Reference No 4683
 Parcel Number 19078

On the application of HARTLEBEN LILLIAN M & MAR whose address is 72 JAYCEE DR PITTSBURGH, PA 152431306
 relieved by an erroneous assessment in Parkersburg City 5 District, in the County of Wood, for the year 2010,
 the Commission therefore, Orders that the said applicant be and is hereby exonerated from the said erroneous
 assessment and from the payment of the taxes so assessed in and for the year 2010
 if it has been paid the Sheriff shall refund the same to them; or if more than a year from the time the property
 records were delivered to the Sheriff for the affected tax year, the Sheriff shall allow a credit on future taxes payable.

Property Described as PT #60 61 62 STEPHENSON ADN in class 2 with value of 17880 and taxes of 130.42 per half.
 Property is now owned by Urban Renewal Authority, therefore should be exempt of taxes owed.

All of which is ordered to be certified to the Auditor of the State and the Sheriff of the County.

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3/4	Net Chg
Old Value	0	17,880	0	17,880
New Value	0	17,880	0	17,880.00
Value Adjusted	0	0	0	0.00
Old Taxes	\$0.00	\$260.84	\$0.00	260.84
New Taxes	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Taxes Adjusted	\$0.00	-\$260.84	\$0.00	-260.84
Penalty Adjusted	0.00			
Credit Applied				

Karen DeGraef

Taxpayer's Signature

Prosecutor

Assessor
 Wood County Commissioners

at the regular term of the County Commission of Wood County, West Virginia, held at the Courthouse of said

County, the County Commission did approve this exoneration on

November 21, 2011

Type	Account	Year	Ticket	Map/Parcel	Split
Real Estate	05-83-02050000	2010	19078	83/02050000	

Statement of Taxes Due
District 05-PARKERSBURG

Transaction History				Property Description	
Date	Transaction Type	1st Half	2nd Half		
01/2010	BILLING	130.42	130.42	PT #60 61 62 STEPHENSON ADN	
				Land	4,320
				Improvements	13,560

Distribution of Original Base Taxes		Tax Rate	Tax Class	Gross Val.	Net Val
STATE	.89	1.458800	2	17,880	17,880
COUNTY	46.99		Total	17,880	17,880
SCHOOL CURRENT	69.38				
SCHOOL EXCESS	65.66				
SCHOOL BONDS	13.48				
PARKERSBURG CITY CURRENT	44.70				
PARKERSBURG CITY EXCESS	19.74				

Payment Schedule			
If Paid By	First Half Due	Second Half Due	Full Year Due
Wednesday, September 1, 2010	127.16	127.16	254.32
Thursday, September 30, 2010	130.42	127.16	257.58
Friday, October 31, 2010	131.40	127.16	258.56
Saturday, November 30, 2010	132.38	127.16	259.54
Sunday, December 31, 2010	133.36	127.16	260.52
Monday, January 31, 2011	134.34	127.16	261.50
Tuesday, March 1, 2011	136.30	127.16	263.46
Wednesday, March 31, 2011	136.30	130.42	266.72
Thursday, April 30, 2011	137.28	131.40	268.68
Friday, September 1, 2011	142.18	156.30	298.48

If paid today 11/15/2011 your amount due will be \$ 337.40

Checks Payable and Remit To: S SANDY , SHERIFF BOX 1985 PARKERSBURG WV 26102-1985	First Half Dates To Remember: Payable beginning July 15, 2010 2 1/2% discount ends September 1, 2010 Interest charges begin October 1, 2010 Delinquent list published May 1, 2011	Second Half Dates To Remember: Payable thru February 2011 2 1/2% discount ends March 1 2011 Interest charges begin April 1 2011 Delinquent list published May 1, 2011
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LEBEN LILLIAN M & MARY
 GE CARDER
 WAYCEE DR
 PARKERSBURG PA 15243-1306

LAND INDEX SYSTEM: ***CARD ENTRY***

```

District No      [0005]
Parcel No       [ 83  ]
Tract No        [02050000]
Block No        [02]
Use One         [URBAN RENEWAL AUTHORITY ]
Use Two         [ ]
Description 1   [PT 60 61 & 62 STEPHENSON'S ESTATE 46X132 ]
Description 2   [ ]
Description 3   [FINAL ORDER ]
APN             [1155]
Page           [ 967]
Year           [2010]
Street Address  [1509 ANDREW ST ]
Care Of        [ ]
Current Owner? [Y]
    
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OK? (C,H)

11/21/11
69/577

NOVEMBER 21, 2011

IN THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

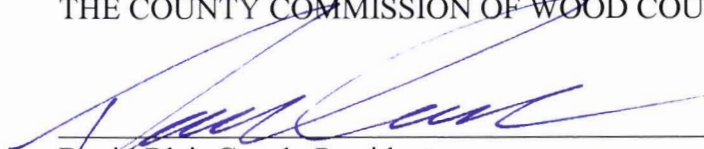
IN RE: THE COUNTY COMMISSION APPOINTED JACK STEWART TO
THE WV LITTLE KANAWHA RIVER PARKWAY AUTHORITY.

ORDER

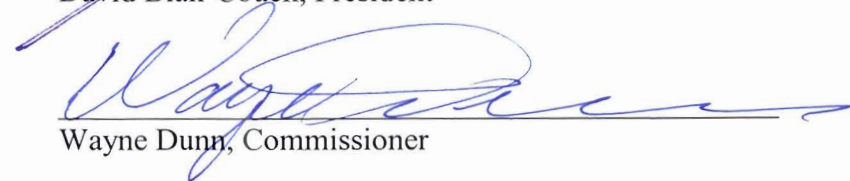
On this date, the County Commission of Wood County, upon a motion made by Wayne Dunn, seconded by Stephen Gainer and made unanimous by David Blair Couch, reappointed Jack Stewart to the West Virginia Little Kanawha River Parkway Authority. Said vacancy is due to the fact that Mr. Stewart's term expired on June 30, 2011. Said appointment is pursuant to an Order appearing in Order Book 51, at Page 433 and bearing the date of April 1, 1991, dealing with the procedure policy for appointments to Boards and Authorities. Mr. Stewart's new term will expire June 30, 2015.

APPROVED:

THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY



David Blair Couch, President



Wayne Dunn, Commissioner



Stephen Gainer, Commissioner

11/21/11
69/577

NOVEMBER 21, 2011

IN THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

IN RE: THE COUNTY COMMISSION REAPPOINTED SEAN ANDREWS
TO THE WOOD COUNTY RECREATION COMMISSION

ORDER

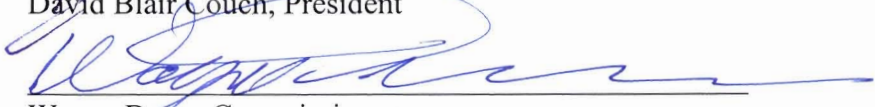
On this date, the County Commission of Wood County, upon a motion made by Wayne Dunn, seconded by Stephen Gainer and made unanimous by David Blair Couch, reappointed Sean Andrews to the Wood County Recreation Commission. Said appointment is pursuant to an Order appearing in Order Book 51, at Page 433 and bearing the date of April 1, 1991, dealing with the procedure policy for appointments to Boards and Authorities. The term will expire September 15, 2014.

APPROVED:


THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY



David Blair Couch, President



Wayne Dunn, Commissioner



Stephen Gainer, Commissioner

A/871

11/21/11
69/577

NOVEMBER 21, 2011

IN THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

IN RE: THE COUNTY COMMISSION PLACED ROB TEBAY IN
NOMINATION FOR REAPPOINTMENT TO THE WOOD
COUNTY HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION.

ORDER

On this date, the County Commission of Wood County, upon a motion made by David Blair Couch, seconded by Stephen Gainer and made unanimous by Wayne Dunn, placed Rob Tebay in nomination for reappointment to the Wood County Parks Historic Landmarks Commission. Said nomination is due to the fact that Mr. Tebay's term will expire December 31, 2011. Said nomination is pursuant to an Order appearing in Order Book 51, at Page 433 and bearing the date of April 1, 1991, dealing with the procedure policy for appointments to Boards and Authorities. The new term will expire December 13, 2016.

APPROVED:

THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY



David Blair Couch, President



Wayne Dunn, Commissioner



Stephen Gainer, Commissioner

A/870

11/21/11
69/576

NOVEMBER 21, 2011

IN THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

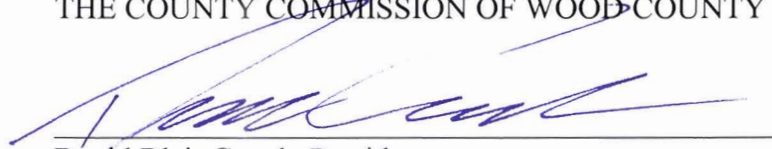
IN RE: THE COUNTY COMMISSION PLACED RALPH BLAIR AND RICHARD "DICK" SCHAFFER IN NOMINATION FOR REAPPOINTMENT TO THE WOOD COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION.

ORDER

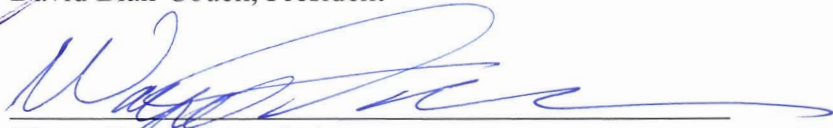
On this date, the County Commission of Wood County, upon a motion made by Wayne Dunn, seconded by Stephen Gainer and made unanimous by David Blair Couch, placed Ralph Blair and Richard "Dick" Schaffer in nomination for reappointment to the Wood County Planning Commission. Said vacancies are due to the fact that the terms of Mr. Blair and Mr. Schaffer expire on December 31, 2011. Said vacancies are pursuant to an Order appearing in Order Book 51, at Page 433 and bearing the date of April 1, 1991, dealing with the procedure policy for appointments to Boards and Authorities. The new terms will expire December 31, 2014.

APPROVED:

THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY



David Blair Couch, President



Wayne Dunn, Commissioner



Stephen Gainer, Commissioner

11/21/11
69/576

NOVEMBER 21, 2011

IN THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA


IN RE: THE COUNTY COMMISSION PLACED JERRY MARTIN IN
NOMINATION FOR REAPPOINTMENT TO THE LUBECK
PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT.

ORDER


On this date, the County Commission of Wood County, upon a motion made by Wayne Dunn, seconded by Stephen Gainer and made unanimous by David Blair Couch, announced placed Jerry Martin in nomination for reappointment to the Lubeck Public Service District. Said vacancy is due to the fact that Mr. Martin's term will expire December 31, 2011. Said vacancy is pursuant to an Order appearing in Order Book 51, at Page 433 and bearing the date of April 1, 1991, dealing with the procedure policy for appointments to Boards and Authorities. The new term will expire December 31, 2017.

APPROVED:

THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY



David Blair Couch, President



Wayne Dunn, Commissioner



Stephen Gainer, Commissioner

11/21/11
69/576

NOVEMBER 21, 2011

IN THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA


IN RE: THE COUNTY COMMISSION PLACED JACK DUNN IN
NOMINATION FOR REAPPOINTMENT TO THE VETERANS
PARK ADVISORY BOARD.

ORDER


On this date, the County Commission of Wood County, upon a motion made by Wayne
Dunn, seconded by Stephen Gainer and made unanimous by David Blair Couch, placed Jack
Dunn in nomination for reappointment to the Veterans Park Advisory Board due to the term of
Mr. Dunn expiring on December 31, 2011. Said vacancy is pursuant to an Order appearing in
Order Book 51, at Page 433 and bearing the date of April 1, 1991, dealing with the procedure
policy for appointments to Boards and Authorities. The new term will expire December 31,
2015.

APPROVED:

THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY



David Blair Couch, President



Wayne Dunn, Commissioner



Stephen Gainer, Commissioner

11/24/11
69/576

NOVEMBER 21, 2011

IN THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

IN RE: THE COUNTY COMMISSION PLACED ROBERT "BOB" TEBAY
IN NOMINATION FOR REAPPOINTMENT TO THE FORT
BOREMAN HISTORICAL PARK COMMISSION.

ORDER

On this date, the County Commission of Wood County, upon a motion made by Wayne
Dunn, seconded by Stephen Gainer and made unanimous by David Blair Couch, placed Robert
"Bob" Tebay in nomination for reappointment to the Fort Boreman Historical Park Commission.
Said vacancy is due to the fact that the term of Mr. Tebay's will expire December 31, 2011. Said
vacancy is pursuant to an Order appearing in Order Book 51, at Page 433 and bearing the date of
April 1, 1991, dealing with the procedure policy for appointments to Boards and Authorities.

The new term will expire December 31, 2015.

APPROVED:

THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY



David Blair Couch, President



Wayne Dunn, Commissioner



Stephen Gainer, Commissioner

11/21/11
69/577

NOVEMBER 21, 2011

IN THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

IN RE: THE COUNTY COMMISSION WAS IN RECEIPT OF A CHECK FROM THE STATE OF WV IN THE AMOUNT OF \$37,649.12 OF WHICH \$33,391.82 REPRESENTS REIMBURSEMENT IN REGARD TO THE STRATEGIC PREVENTION FRAMEWORK STATE INCENTIVE GRANT NUMBER 12-CC-09.


ORDER

On this date, the County Commission of Wood County was in receipt of a check from the State of West Virginia in the amount of thirty-seven thousand six hundred forty-nine dollars and twelve cents (\$37,649.12) of which thirty-three thousand three hundred ninety-one dollars and eighty-two cents (\$33,391.82) represents reimbursement to Wood County for expenses incurred during the month of August, 2011, in regard to the Strategic Prevention Framework Grant Number 12-CC-09. Receipt of the aforementioned check is pursuant to an ORDER appearing in Order Book 69, at Page 544 and bearing the date of September 26, 2011 at which time David Blair Couch, in his official capacity as President and on behalf of the County Commission, was AUTHORIZED to EXECUTE the Request for Reimbursement.


Documentation pertaining to the Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant is on file in the Office of the County Administrator.

APPROVED:

THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY



David Blair Couch, President



Wayne Dunn, Commissioner



Stephen Gainer, Commissioner

11/21/11
69/578

NOVEMBER 21, 2011

IN THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

IN RE: THE COUNTY COMMISSION WAS IN RECEIPT OF A CHECK FROM THE STATE OF WV IN THE AMOUNT OF \$37,649.12 OF WHICH \$3,072.66 REPRESENTS REIMBURSEMENT IN REGARD TO THE JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT NUMBER 11-JAG-09.

ORDER

On this date, the County Commission of Wood County was in receipt of a check from the State of West Virginia in the amount of thirty-seven thousand six hundred forty-nine dollars and twelve cents (\$37,649.12) of which three thousand seventy-two dollars and sixty-six cents (\$3,072.66) represents reimbursement to Wood County for expenses incurred during the month of September, 2011, in regard to the Justice Assistance Grant Number 11-JAG-09. Receipt of the aforementioned check is pursuant to an ORDER appearing in Order Book 69, at Page 548 and bearing the date of October 6, 2011 at which time David Blair Couch, in his official capacity as President and on behalf of the County Commission, was AUTHORIZED to EXECUTE the Request for Reimbursement.

Documentation pertaining to the Justice Assistance Grant is on file in the Office of the County Administrator.

APPROVED:

THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY



David Blair Couch, President



Wayne Dunn, Commissioner



Stephen Gainer, Commissioner

NOVEMBER 21, 2011

11/21/11
69/578

IN THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

IN RE: THE COUNTY COMMISSION WAS IN RECEIPT OF A CHECK FROM THE STATE OF WV IN THE AMOUNT OF \$37,649.12 OF WHICH \$1,184.64 REPRESENTS REIMBURSEMENT IN REGARD TO THE JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT NUMBER 11-JAG-09.

ORDER

On this date, the County Commission of Wood County was in receipt of a check from the State of West Virginia in the amount of thirty-seven thousand six hundred forty-nine dollars and twelve cents (\$37,649.12) of which one thousand one hundred eighty-four dollars and sixty-four cents (\$1,184.64) represents reimbursement to Wood County for expenses incurred during the month of August, 2011, in regard to the Justice Assistance Grant Number 11-JAG-09. Receipt of the aforementioned check is pursuant to an ORDER appearing in Order Book 69, at Page 544 and bearing the date of September 26, 2011 at which time David Blair Couch, in his official capacity as President and on behalf of the County Commission, was AUTHORIZED to EXECUTE the Request for Reimbursement.

Documentation pertaining to the Justice Assistance Grant is on file in the Office of the County Administrator.

APPROVED:

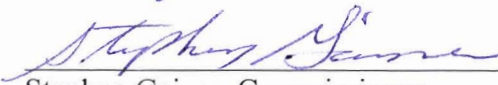
THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY



David Blair Couch, President



Wayne Dunn, Commissioner



Stephen Gainer, Commissioner

NOV 15 2011

WOOD COUNTY COMMISSION

County Administrator

ERRONEOUS ASSESSMENT APPLICATION

al Property Date Entered 11/15/2011

ket Year 2011 Reference No 4681

ket Number 44869

pon the application of DEEM RAY A LIFE EST whose address is PO BOX 2124 PARKERSBURG, WV 261022124

grieved by an erroneous assessment in Walker 11 District, in the County of Wood, for the year 2011.

he Commission therefore, Orders that the said applicant be and is hereby exonerated from the said erroneous

assessment and from the payment of the taxes so assessed in and for the year 2011

if it has been paid the Sheriff shall refund the same to them; or if more than a year from the time the property

books were delivered to the Sheriff for the affected tax year, the Sheriff shall allow a credit on future taxes payable.

roperty Described as (COM ACT 620/F 34.25 AC)N in class 2 with value of 2880 and taxes of 15.78 per half.

ue to an error in our system, duplicate tax bills were created. This one needs to be exonerated.

All of which is ordered to be certified to the Auditor of the State and the Sheriff of the County.

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3/4	Net Chg
Old Value	0	2,880	0	2,880
New Value	0	0	0	0.00
Value Adjusted	0	-2,880	0	-2,880.00
Old Taxes	\$0.00	\$31.56	\$0.00	31.56
New Taxes	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Taxes Adjusted	\$0.00	-\$31.56	\$0.00	-31.56
Penalty Adjusted	0.00			
Credit Applied				

David R. Deem
Taxpayer's Signature

[Signature]
Prosecutor

Rick Shaffer
Assessor

[Signature]
Wood County Commissioners

t the regular term of the County Commission of Wood County, West Virginia, held at the Courthouse of said

nty, the County Commission did approve this exoneration on November 21, 2011