Appendix A

GEMA Worksheet #3a Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman
Hazard: Hurricanes/Tropical Storms

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	6664	6664	100.000%	$ 368,518,246	$ 368,518,246	100.000%	16,243	16,243	100.000%
Commercial	420	420	100.000%	$ 54,460,513	$ 54,460,513	100.000%	0	0	0%
Industrial	25	25	100.000%	$ 14,601,006	$ 14,601,006	100.000%	0	0	0%
Agricultural	2551	2551	100.000%	$ 839,892,101	$ 839,892,101	100.000%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	204	204	100.000%	$ 28,095,732	$ 28,095,732	100.000%	0	0	0%
Government	174	174	100.000%	$ 28,305,364	$ 28,305,364	100.000%	0	0	0%
Education	12	12	100.000%	$ 21,720,430	$ 21,720,430	100.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	39	39	100.000%	$ 103,729,802	$ 103,729,802	100.000%	0	0	0%
Total	10,089	10,089		1,459,323,194	1,459,323,194		16,243	16,243	

Task B. Determine whether (and where) you want to collect additional inventory data.

	Y	N
1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area?	Y	
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event?	Y	
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages?	Y	
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence?	N	
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives?	N	

GEMA Worksheet #3a Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman
Hazard: Tornadoes

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	6664	6664	100.000%	$ 368,518,246	$ 368,518,246	100.000%	16,243	16,243	100.000%
Commercial	420	420	100.000%	$ 54,460,513	$ 54,460,513	100.000%	0	0	0%
Industrial	25	25	100.000%	$ 14,601,006	$ 14,601,006	100.000%	0	0	0%
Agricultural	2551	2551	100.000%	$ 839,892,101	$ 839,892,101	100.000%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	204	204	100.000%	$ 28,095,732	$ 28,095,732	100.000%	0	0	0%
Government	174	174	100.000%	$ 28,305,364	$ 28,305,364	100.000%	0	0	0%
Education	12	12	100.000%	$ 21,720,430	$ 21,720,430	100.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	39	39	100.000%	$ 103,729,802	$ 103,729,802	100.000%	0	0	0%
Total	10,089	10,089		1,459,323,194	1,459,323,194		16,243	16,243	

Task B. Determine whether (and where) you want to collect additional inventory data.

	Y	N
1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area?	Y	
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event?	Y	
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages?	Y	
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence?	N	
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives?	N	

GEMA Worksheet #3a Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman
Hazard: Floods

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	6664	395	5.927%	$ 368,518,246	$ 18,078,569	4.906%	16,243	963	5.927%
Commercial	420	10	2.381%	$ 54,460,513	$ 1,768,100	3.247%	0	0	0%
Industrial	25	4	16.000%	$ 14,601,006	$ 1,436,620	9.839%	0	0	0%
Agricultural	2551	843	33.046%	$ 839,892,101	$ 456,266,585	54.324%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	204	11	5.392%	$ 28,095,732	$ 1,780,396	6.337%	0	0	0%
Government	174	15	8.621%	$ 28,305,364	$ 6,464,440	22.838%	0	0	0%
Education	12	1	8.333%	$ 21,720,430	$ 2,115,100	9.738%	0	0	0%
Utilities	39	0	0.000%	$ 103,729,802	$ -	0.000%	0	0	0%
Total	10,089	1,279		1,459,323,194	487,909,810		16,243	963	

Task B. Determine whether (and where) you want to collect additional inventory data.

	Y	N
1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area?	Y	
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event?	Y	
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages?	Y	
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence?	N	
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives?	N	

GEMA Worksheet #3a Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman
Hazard: Lightning

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	6664	6664	100.000%	$ 368,518,246	$ 368,518,246	100.000%	16,243	16,243	100.000%
Commercial	420	420	100.000%	$ 54,460,513	$ 54,460,513	100.000%	0	0	0%
Industrial	25	25	100.000%	$ 14,601,006	$ 14,601,006	100.000%	0	0	0%
Agricultural	2551	2551	100.000%	$ 839,892,101	$ 839,892,101	100.000%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	204	204	100.000%	$ 28,095,732	$ 28,095,732	100.000%	0	0	0%
Government	174	174	100.000%	$ 28,305,364	$ 28,305,364	100.000%	0	0	0%
Education	12	12	100.000%	$ 21,720,430	$ 21,720,430	100.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	39	39	100.000%	$ 103,729,802	$ 103,729,802	100.000%	0	0	0%
Total	10,089	10,089		1,459,323,194	1,459,323,194		16,243	16,243	

Task B. Determine whether (and where) you want to collect additional inventory data.

	Y	N
1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area?	Y	
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event?	Y	
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages?	Y	
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence?	N	
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives?	N	

GEMA Worksheet #3a Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman
Hazard: Extreme Heat

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	6664	6664	100.000%	$ 368,518,246	$ 368,518,246	100.000%	16,243	16,243	100.000%
Commercial	420	420	100.000%	$ 54,460,513	$ 54,460,513	100.000%	0	0	0%
Industrial	25	25	100.000%	$ 14,601,006	$ 14,601,006	100.000%	0	0	0%
Agricultural	2551	2551	100.000%	$ 839,892,101	$ 839,892,101	100.000%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	204	204	100.000%	$ 28,095,732	$ 28,095,732	100.000%	0	0	0%
Government	174	174	100.000%	$ 28,305,364	$ 28,305,364	100.000%	0	0	0%
Education	12	12	100.000%	$ 21,720,430	$ 21,720,430	100.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	39	39	100.000%	$ 103,729,802	$ 103,729,802	100.000%	0	0	0%
Total	10,089	10,089		1,459,323,194	1,459,323,194		16,243	16,243	

Task B. Determine whether (and where) you want to collect additional inventory data.

	Y	N
1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area?	Y	
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event?	Y	
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages?	Y	
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence?	N	
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives?	N	

GEMA Worksheet #3a Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman
Hazard: Wildfires

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	6664	6664	100.000%	$ 368,518,246	$ 368,518,246	100.000%	16,243	16,243	100.000%
Commercial	420	420	100.000%	$ 54,460,513	$ 54,460,513	100.000%	0	0	0%
Industrial	25	25	100.000%	$ 14,601,006	$ 14,601,006	100.000%	0	0	0%
Agricultural	2551	2551	100.000%	$ 839,892,101	$ 839,892,101	100.000%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	204	204	100.000%	$ 28,095,732	$ 28,095,732	100.000%	0	0	0%
Government	174	174	100.000%	$ 28,305,364	$ 28,305,364	100.000%	0	0	0%
Education	12	12	100.000%	$ 21,720,430	$ 21,720,430	100.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	39	39	100.000%	$ 103,729,802	$ 103,729,802	100.000%	0	0	0%
Total	10,089	10,089		1,459,323,194	1,459,323,194		16,243	16,243	

Task B. Determine whether (and where) you want to collect additional inventory data.

	Y	N
1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area?	Y	
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event?	Y	
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages?	Y	
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence?	N	
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives?	N	

GEMA Worksheet #3a Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman
Hazard: Drought

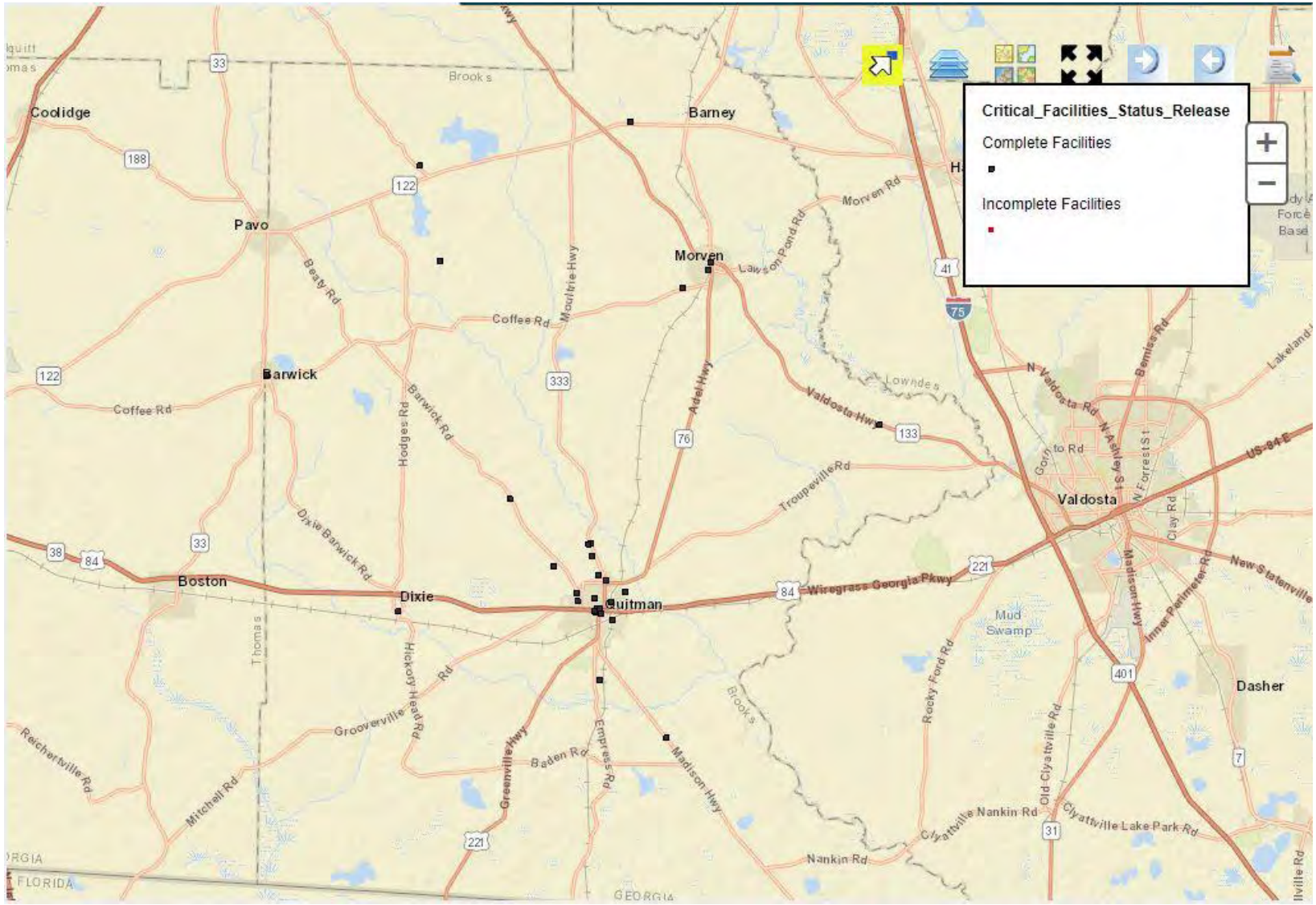
Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	6664	6664	100.000%	$ 368,518,246	$ 368,518,246	100.000%	16,243	16,243	100.000%
Commercial	420	420	100.000%	$ 54,460,513	$ 54,460,513	100.000%	0	0	0%
Industrial	25	25	100.000%	$ 14,601,006	$ 14,601,006	100.000%	0	0	0%
Agricultural	2551	2551	100.000%	$ 839,892,101	$ 839,892,101	100.000%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	204	204	100.000%	$ 28,095,732	$ 28,095,732	100.000%	0	0	0%
Government	174	174	100.000%	$ 28,305,364	$ 28,305,364	100.000%	0	0	0%
Education	12	12	100.000%	$ 21,720,430	$ 21,720,430	100.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	39	39	100.000%	$ 103,729,802	$ 103,729,802	100.000%	0	0	0%
Total	10,089	10,089		1,459,323,194	1,459,323,194		16,243	16,243	

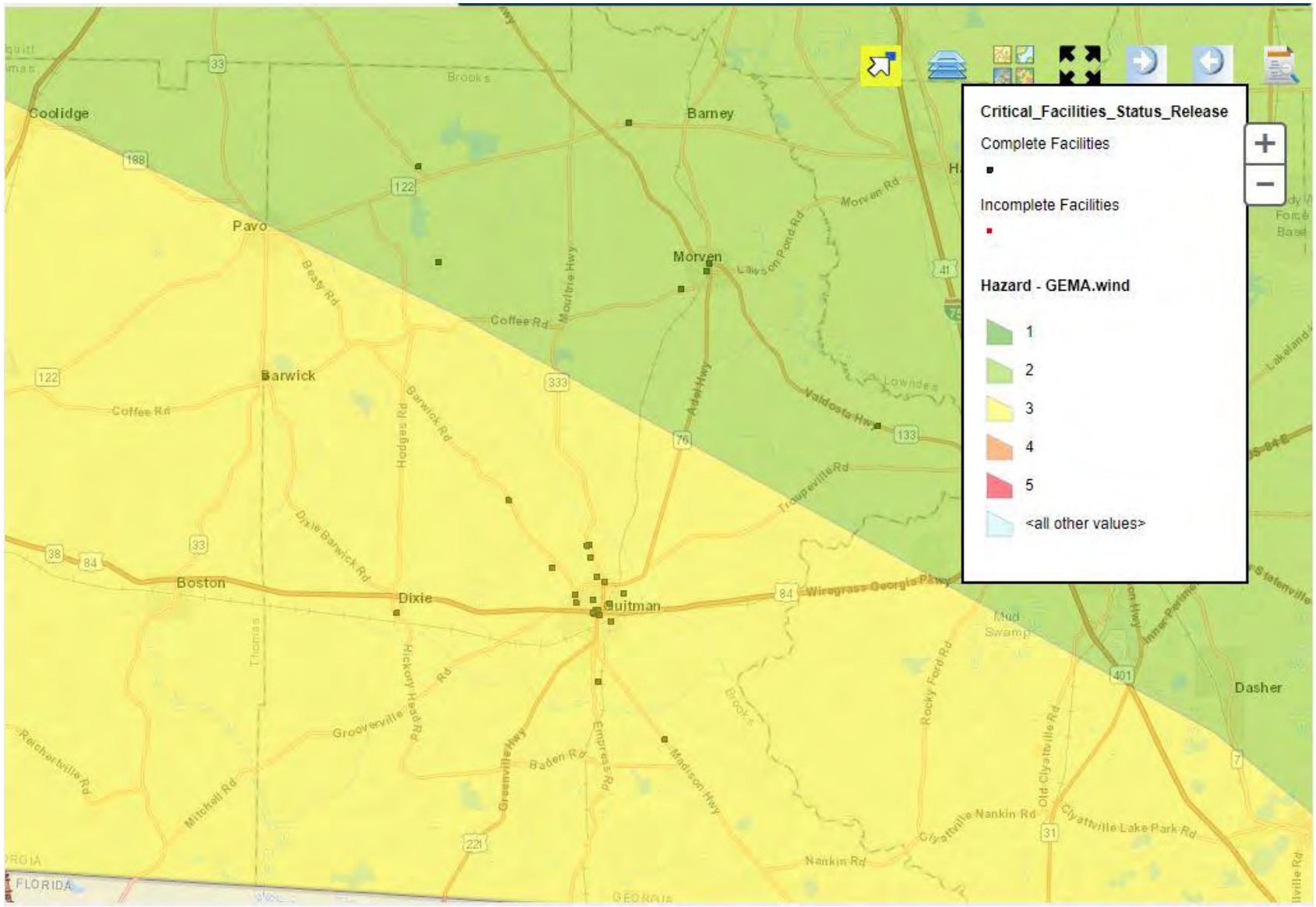
Task B. Determine whether (and where) you want to collect additional inventory data.

	Y	N
1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area?	Y	
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event?	Y	
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages?	Y	
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence?	N	
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives?	N	

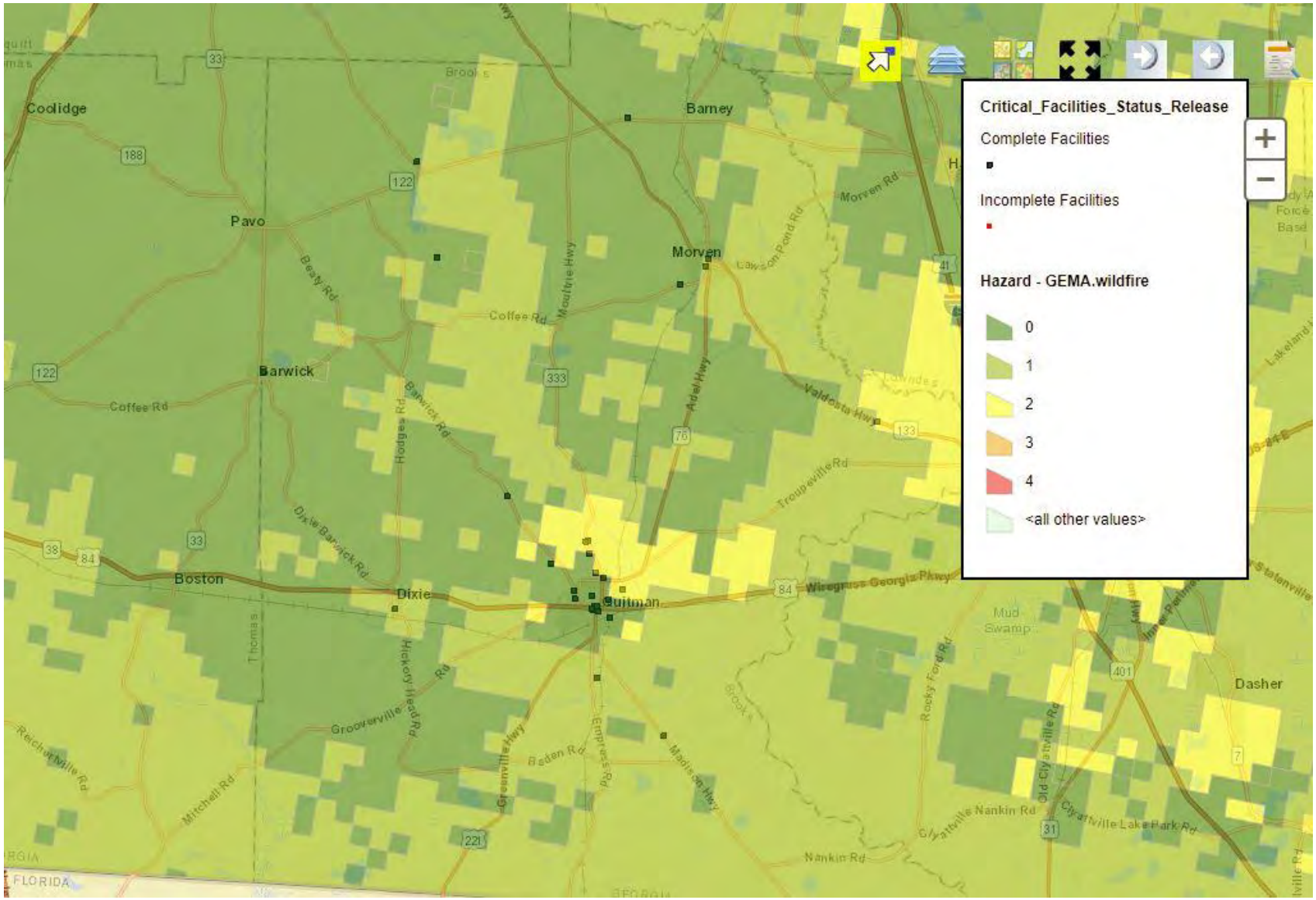
Critical Facilities and Hazard Potential for Hazards Affecting the Entire Community (Hurricanes/Tropical Storms, Tornadoes, Lightning, Extreme Heat, and Drought)



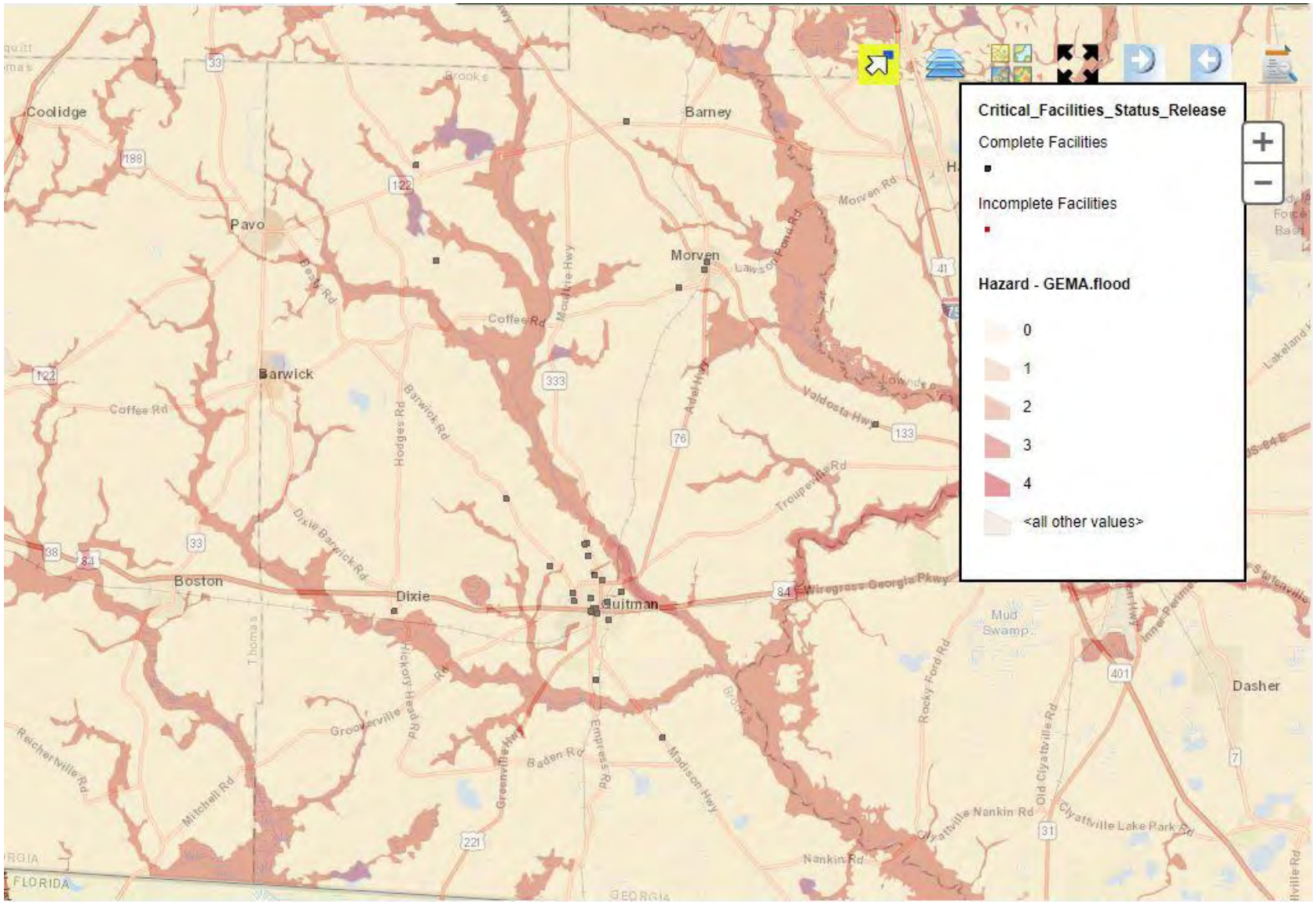
Critical Facilities and Wind Zones



Critical Facilities and Wildfire Hazard Areas (GMIS data)



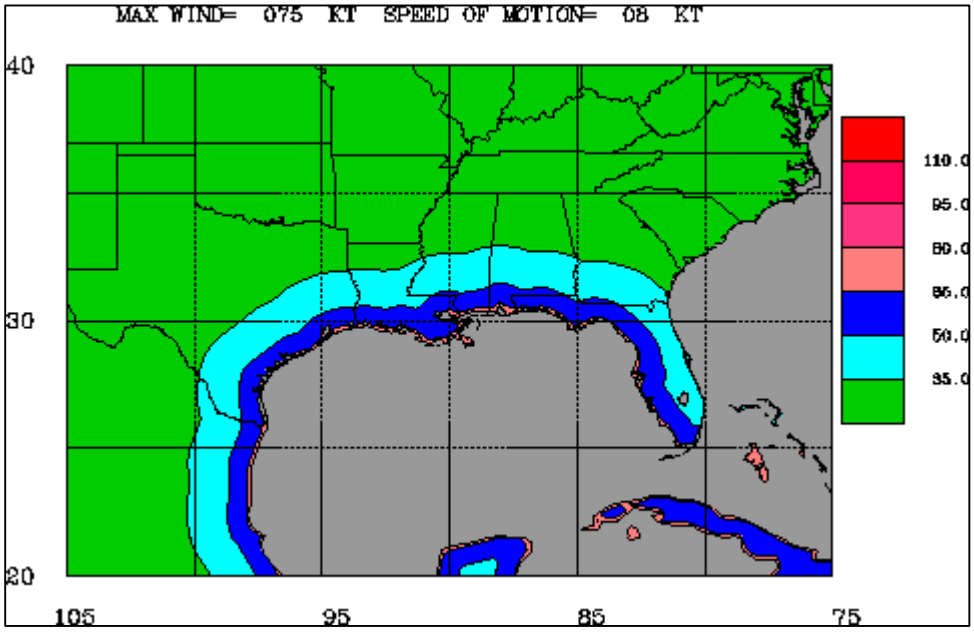
Critical Facilities and Flood Zones



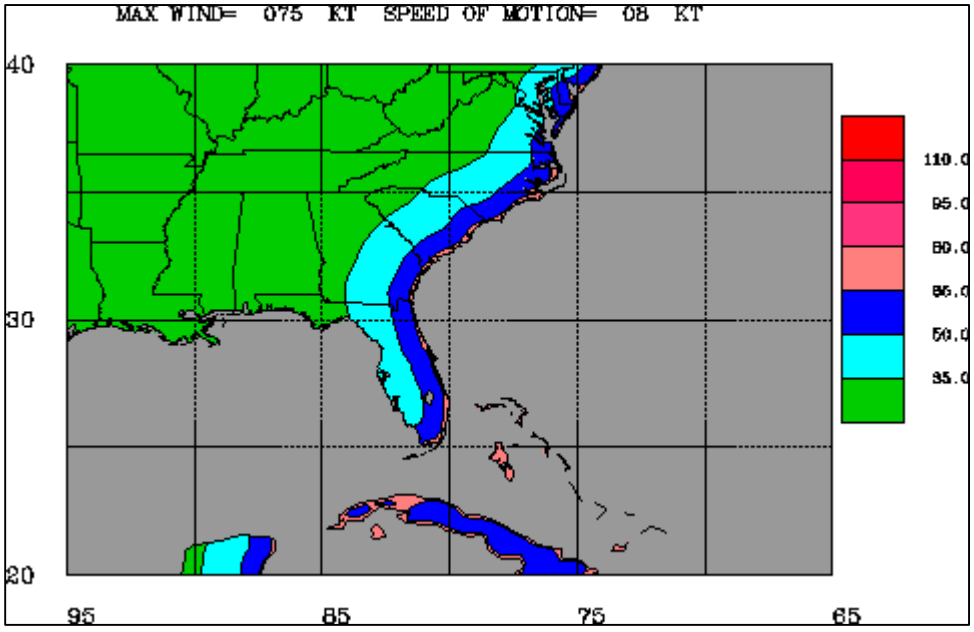
Examples of the Maximum Envelope of Wind
(Source: NOAA. http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutmeow.shtml)

Mild case (Category 1, 8 knots forward motion)

Gulf Coast Region



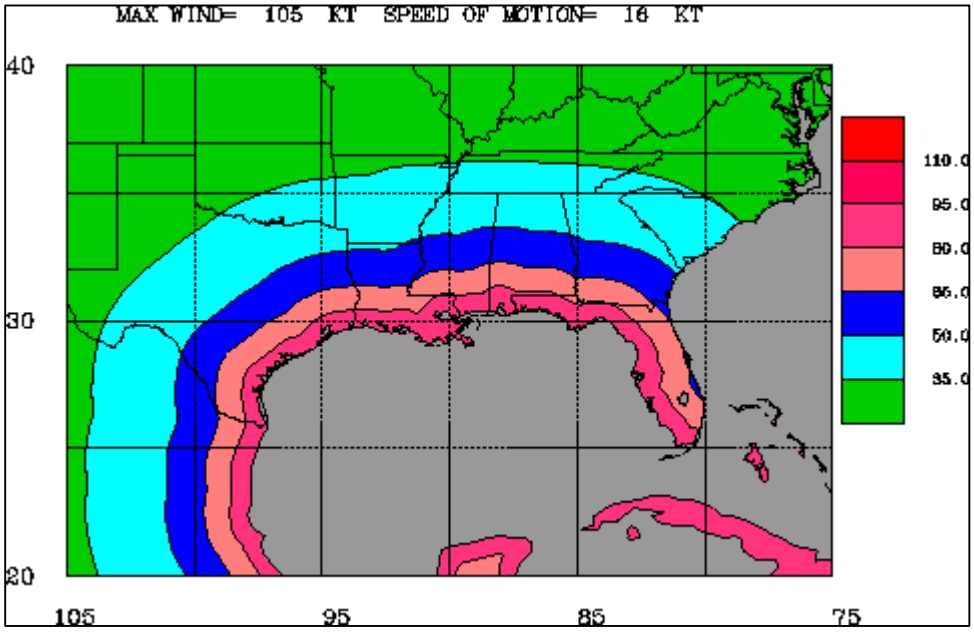
East Coast Region



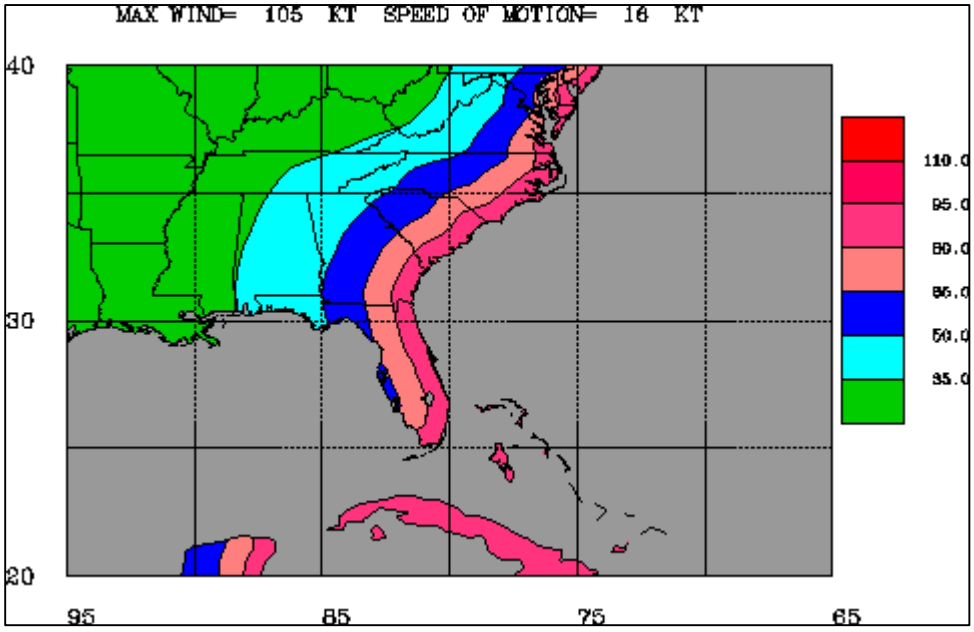
Examples of the Maximum Envelope of Wind
(Source: NOAA. http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutmeow.shtml)

Mid-range case (Category 3, 16 knots forward motion)

Gulf Coast Region



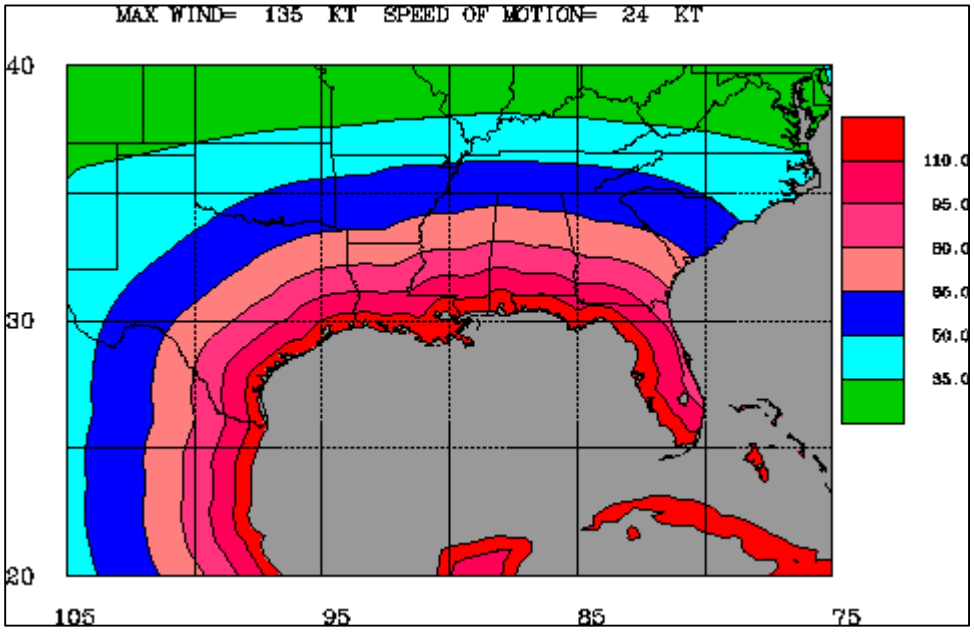
East Coast Region



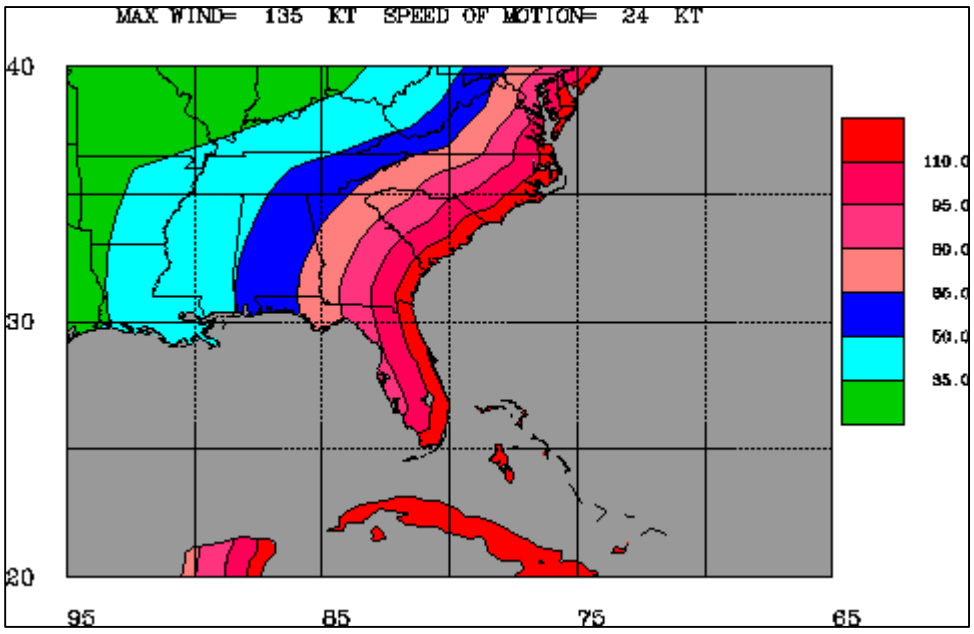
Examples of the Maximum Envelope of Wind
(Source: NOAA. http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutmeow.shtml)

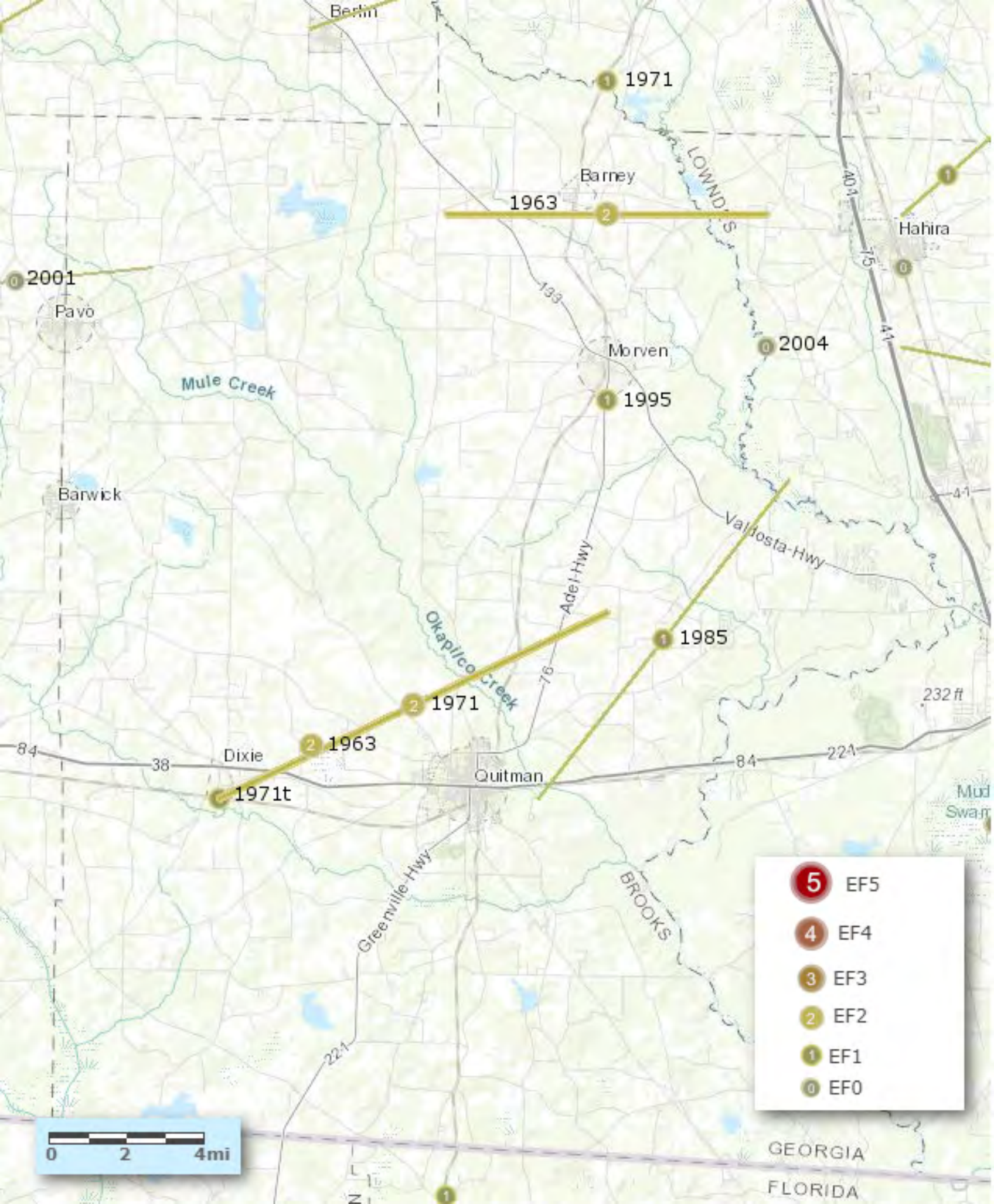
Worst case (Category 5, 24 knots forward motion)

Gulf Coast Region



East Coast Region

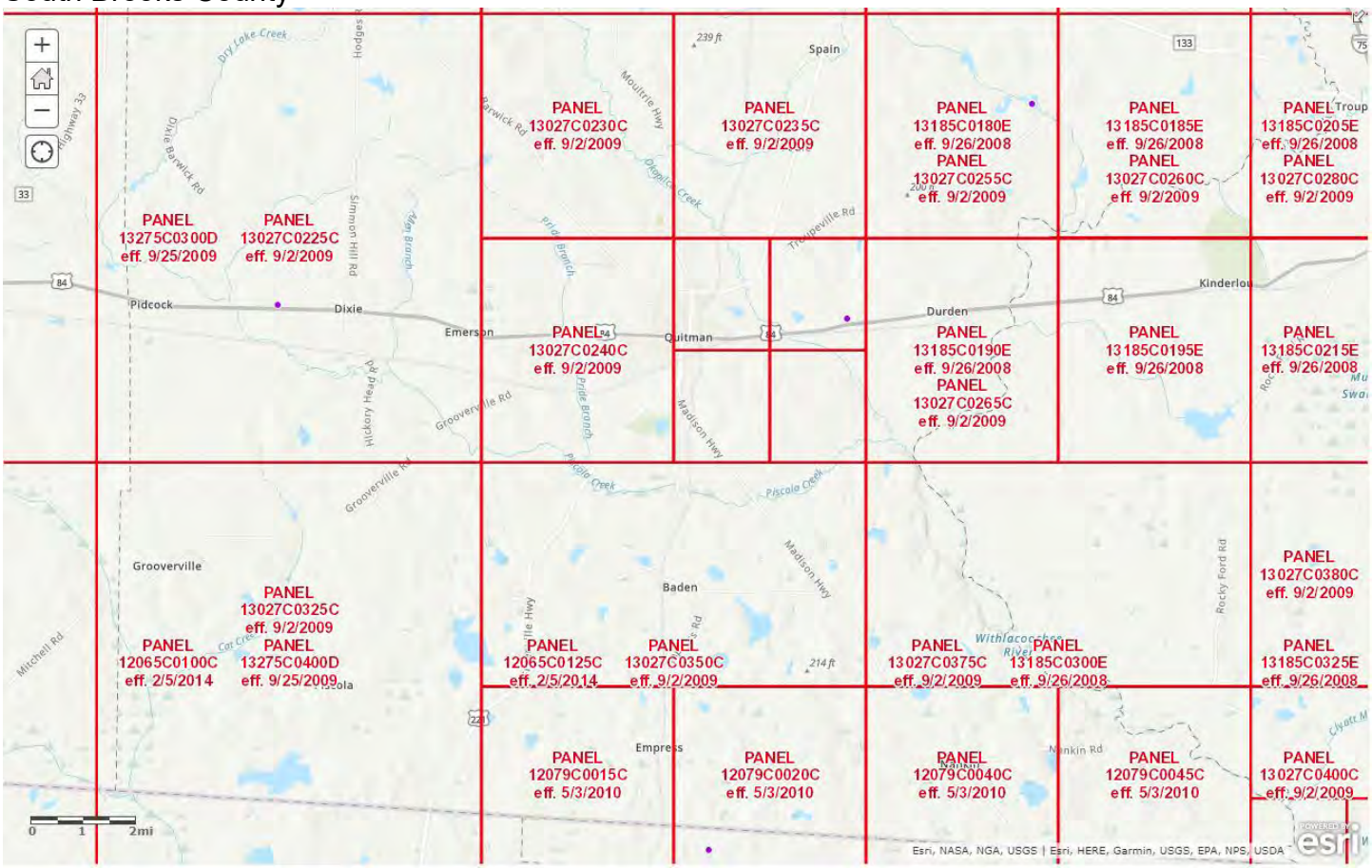



Berlin
1971
Barney
1963
LOWNDES
Hahira
2001
Pavo
133
Morven
2004
Mule Creek
1995
Barwick
Valdosta-Hwy
Adel-Hwy
1985
Okapilco Creek
1971
1963
Dixie
Quitman
1971t
84
38
221
232 ft
Greenville-Hwy
BROOKS
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
0 2 4mi
5 EF5
4 EF4
3 EF3
2 EF2
1 EF1
0 EF0

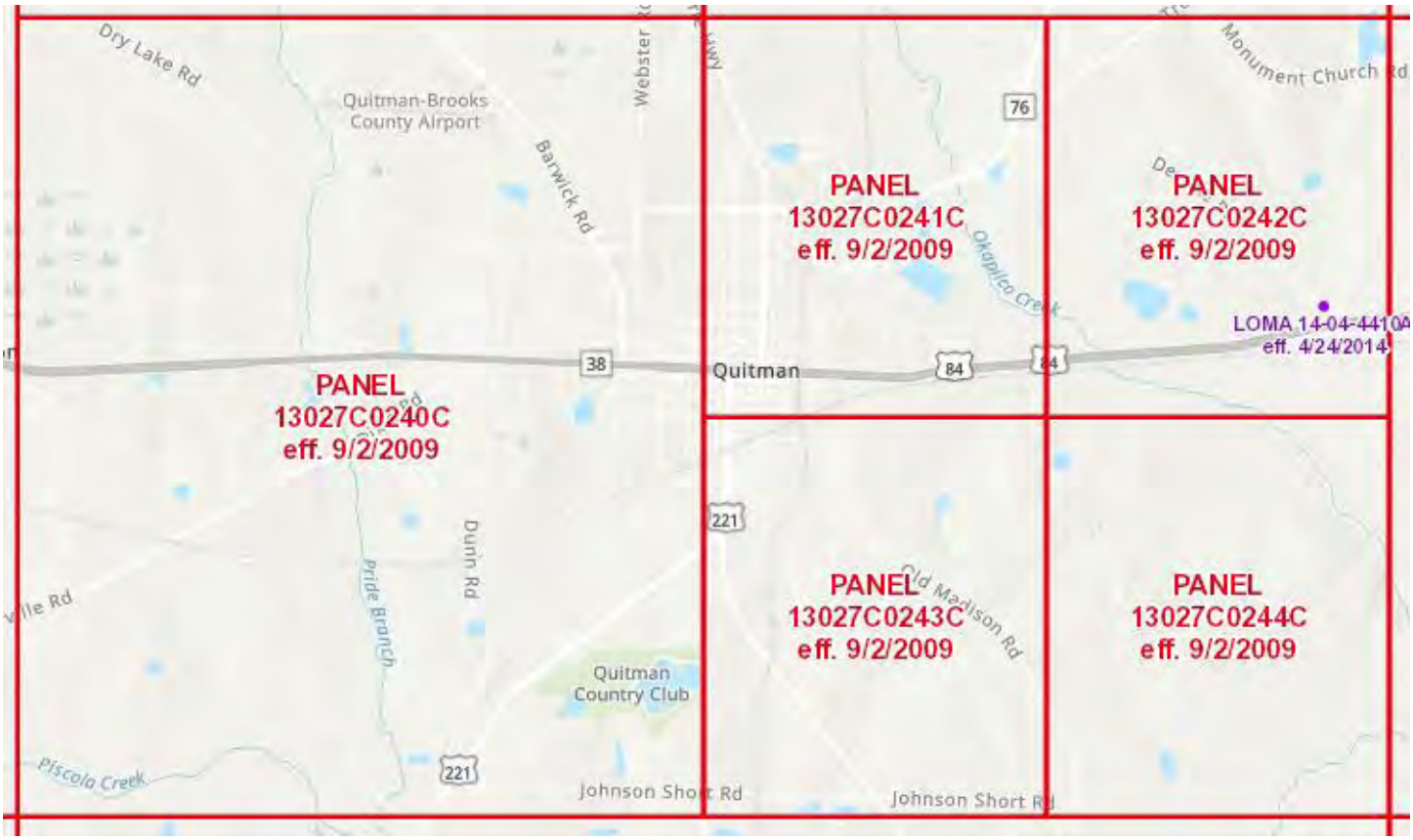
FEMA Flood Maps
Source: ArcGIS Online (FEMA data)
https://fema.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=cbe088e7c8704464aa0fc34eb99e7f30

North Brooks County

South Brooks County



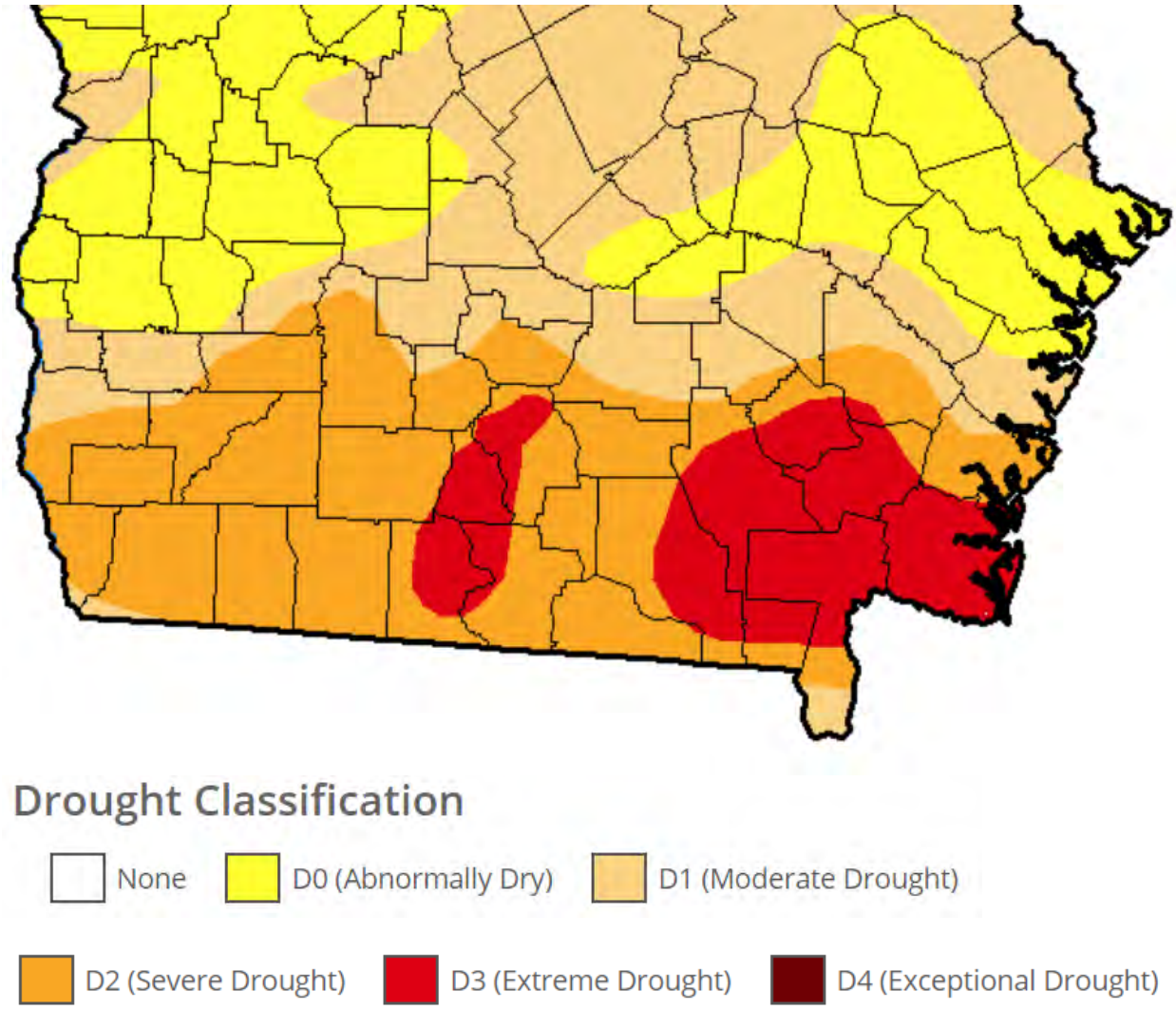
Quitman Area



Drought

The example map below, from the week of May 16, 2017, shows moderate to extreme drought conditions throughout southern Georgia.

Source: U.S. Drought Monitor
(http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/Maps/ComparisonSlider.aspx)



Appendix B

United States Census Bureau

QuickFacts

selected: Brooks County , Georgia

QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties, and for cities and towns with a population of 5,000 or more .

Table

All Topics	Brooks County , Georgia
Population estimates, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	15,687
PEOPLE	
Population	
Population estimates, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	15,687
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2016)	16,322
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2016, (V2016)	-3.9%
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	16,243
Age and Sex	
Persons under 5 years, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	6.2%
Persons under 5 years, percent, April 1, 2010	6.7%
Persons under 18 years, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	22.1%
Persons under 18 years, percent, April 1, 2010	23.7%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	18.9%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, April 1, 2010	15.8%
Female persons, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	50.9%
Female persons, percent, April 1, 2010	51.4%
Race and Hispanic Origin	
White alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	61.9%
Black or African American alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	35.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	0.4%
Asian alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	0.2%
Two or More Races, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (b)	5.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	56.9%
Population Characteristics	
Veterans, 2011-2015	1,607
Foreign born persons, percent, 2011-2015	3.2%
Housing	
Housing units, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	7,638
Housing units, April 1, 2010	7,706
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2011-2015	69.2%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2011-2015	$94,900
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2011-2015	$1,014
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2011-2015	$342
Median gross rent, 2011-2015	$609
Building permits, 2016	23
Families & Living Arrangements	
Households, 2011-2015	6,577
Persons per household, 2011-2015	2.37
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2011-2015	88.6%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2011-2015	7.0%
Education	
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2011-2015	78.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2011-2015	11.7%
Health	
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2011-2015	14.5%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	▲ 19.4%
Economy	
In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2011-2015	54.7%

In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2011-2015	50.2%
Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	D
Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	D
Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	D
Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	D
Total retail sales, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	83,865
Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c)	$5,445
Transportation	
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2011-2015	24.0
Income & Poverty	
Median household income (in 2015 dollars), 2011-2015	$32,663
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2015 dollars), 2011-2015	$19,744
Persons in poverty, percent	▲ 25.4%

BUSINESSES

Businesses	
Total employer establishments, 2015	204
Total employment, 2015	2,033
Total annual payroll, 2015 ($1,000)	63,541
Total employment, percent change, 2014-2015	1.7%
Total nonemployer establishments, 2015	901
All firms, 2012	924
Men-owned firms, 2012	513
Women-owned firms, 2012	268
Minority-owned firms, 2012	213
Nonminority-owned firms, 2012	691
Veteran-owned firms, 2012	115
Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012	730

GEOGRAPHY

Geography	
Population per square mile, 2010	32.9
Land area in square miles, 2010	493.05
FIPS Code	13027

6. Community Work Program

Brooks County 5-Year Community Work Program Update
(2017 - 2021)

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
CULTURAL RESOURCES									
Develop, update, publicize and maintain a Historic Resources Inventory in conjunction with Destination Brooks	$1,000 plus staff time	County	Local, UGA, SGRC	1		x	x		
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
Continue the support of Destination Brooks	$2,000	County	General Fund	2	x	x	x	x	
Develop, market and brand the annual festival	$20,000	County	General Fund	2	x	x			
HOUSING									
Partner with SGRC to identify substandard homes and map them and maintain the map	$1,500 plus staff time	County	General Fund	3		x			
NATURAL RESOURCES									
Purchase property to construct county-owned public boat ramp	$100,000	County	General Fund/grants	1			x	x	
LAND USE									
None listed									
COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES									
Develop Stormwater Management Program	n/a	County	General Fund	5					
Develop a City-County Park and Walking Trail	$18,000	County	Grants, Loans	5	x	x	x		

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
Develop a Parks and Recreation Master Plan and maintain and update as necessary	$25,000 plus staff time	County	General Fund, Grants	5	x	x	x	x	
Construct County Operated EMS Facility	$500,000	County	Local funds/ grants	5		x	x		
Purchase 2 Fire Engines	$300,000	County	Grant	5	x	x			
Construct new County Offices Building	$4,000,000	County	General Fund/loans/grants	5		x	x		
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION									
None listed									
TRANSPORTATION									
Resurface Roads as listed on the County's Project List	$3,000,000	County	Grants	8	x	x			
Construct Rail spur into Industrial Park	$2,000,000	County	local/grants	8		x	x		
EDUCATION, HEALTHCARE & PUBLIC SAFETY									
None listed									

City of Barwick 5-Year Community Work Program Update
(2017 - 2021)

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
CULTURAL RESOURCES									
Designate a Historic Preservation Committee to help identify historic district and properties and develop a historic preservation ordinance	staff time	City of Barwick	general funds	1	x				
Adopt a Historic Preservation Ordinance and Guidelines	staff time	City of Barwick	general funds	1		x			
Designate a Historic District	staff time	City of Barwick	general funds	1			x		
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
none listed									
HOUSING									
none listed									
NATURAL RESOURCES									
none listed									
LAND USE									
Develop & adopt land development regulations	staff time	City of Barwick	general funds	4			x		
COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES									
develop a landscape plan for the major right-of-ways in the city	staff time	City of Barwick	general funds	2 & 8		x			
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION									
none listed									
TRANSPORTATION									

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
Develop a sidewalk plan and Install sidewalks & walking paths throughout the city	$20,000 for the plan	City of Barwick	CDBG, GDOT	8	x	x	x		
Install speed lowering devices at strategic location in the city	$15,000	City of Barwick	GDOT, grants	8				x	
EDUCATION, HEALTHCARE & PUBLIC SAFETY									
none listed									

City of Morven 5-Year Community Work Program Update
(2017 - 2021)

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
CULTURAL RESOURCES									
None listed									
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
Create an economic development plan	staff time	City of Morven	general funds	2	x	x	x		
HOUSING									
None listed									
NATURAL RESOURCES									
None listed									
LAND USE									
None listed									
COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES									
Construction of a new Water Tower	$175,000	City of Morven	CDBG	5					x
Paving of Mill Street and Kendrick Streets	$145,000	City of Morven	GDOT	5 & 8					x
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION									
None listed									
TRANSPORTATION									
None listed									
EDUCATION, HEALTHCARE & PUBLIC SAFETY									
None listed									

City of Pavo 5-Year Community Work Program Update
(2017 - 2021)

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
CULTURAL RESOURCES									
Designate the old Pavo Gym/school building as historic property	Staff Time	City of Pavo	General Fund	1	x	x			
Develop a historic resource inventory	Staff Time	City of Pavo	General Fund	1	x	x			
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
Develop a promotion campaign to attract business in coordination with the local Chambers of Commerce	Staff Time	City of Pavo	General Fund	2	x	x			
HOUSING									
Identify Homes and Parcels for revitalization and infill	Staff Time	City of Pavo	General Funds	3	x	x			
Apply for CDBG funds	Staff Time	City of Pavo	General Funds	3		x	x		
NATURAL RESOURCES									
none listed									
LAND USE									
none listed									
COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES									
Develop a Senior Citizens Activity Program	staff time/volunteers	City of Pavo	general funds	5	x	x			
Develop a Youth Activity Program	staff time/volunteers	City of Pavo	general funds	5	x	x			
Construct improvements to the local parks	staff time $10,000	City of Pavo	general funds grants	4	x	x			
Issue an RFI to design a plan for improvements to the water system	staff time	City of Pavo	general funds	5	x	x	x	x	x

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
Apply for CDBG for water system improvements	staff time	City of Pavo	general funds	5	x	x	x	x	x
Construct water system improvements	staff time	City of Pavo	DCA, EDA	5	x	x	x	x	x
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION									
none listed									
TRANSPORTATION									
none listed									
EDUCATION, HEALTHCARE & PUBLIC SAFETY									
none listed									

City of Quitman 5-Year Community Work Program Update
(2017 - 2021)

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
CULTURAL RESOURCES									
Rehabilitate the 3 City Cemeteries	$40,000	City of Quitman	City Funds/Grants	1	x	x	x		
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
Expand usability of Fairgrounds property with improvements	$250,000	City of Quitman	City Funds/Grants	2	x				
HOUSING									
Apply for the GICH Program	$5,000 plus staff time	City of Quitman	City funds	3				x	
Apply for a Chip Grant to rehab and rebuild sub-standard houses occupied by low-income residents as identified in the housing inventory	Staff time	City of Quitman	City Funds	3		x			
NATURAL RESOURCES									
Apply for the “Tree City” Designation	Staff Time	City of Quitman	City funds	1	x				
LAND USE									
None listed									
COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES									
Develop the property behind the Textile Mill into a Park	$75,000	City of Quitman	City funds/Grants/loans	5		x	x		
Rehabilitation of Walker Street School into a community center	$500,000	City of Quitman	DCA, One Georgia	5		x			
Build a new Water Tower	$1,000,000	City of Quitman	City funds/Grants	5			x		
Dig a new City Well	$500,000	City of Quitman	City funds/Grants	5				x	
Expand gas services	staff time	City of Quitman	City funds/Grants	5	x	x	x	x	x
Build a new Fire Station	$500,000	City of Quitman	City funds/Fema	5					x

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
Rehabilitate Treatment Pond	$400,000	City of Quitman	City Funds/GDOT	5	x	x			
New Fire Truck	$300,000	City of Quitman	City Funds/Fema	5		x			
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION									
Lower ISO rating	$300,000	City of Quitman	City Funds/Fema	5		x	x	x	
TRANSPORTATION									
Enroll in the “Sidewalk to Schools” Program for new schools and Boys and Girls Club	$200,000	City of Quitman	City funds/GDOT	8	x	x			
Repair the citywide sidewalk network	$100,000	City of Quitman	City funds/GDOT	8		x	x	x	
EDUCATION, HEALTHCARE & PUBLIC SAFETY									
none listed – see community facilities and services for public safety projects									

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GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE Local Government Services Division County Digest Section	2016 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

County:BROOKS County #:014 Tax District:BROOKS COUNTY

Dist #: 00 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:9701

RESIDENTIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
R1	14,774		105,471,913
R3	3,482	1,999.11	14,455,575
R4	3,222	12,150.82	30,000,145
R5	0	0	0
R6	0		0
R7	0	0	0
R9	0	0	0
RA	9		234,000
RB	671		926,889
RF	2		1,920
RI	0		0
RZ	0		0

RESIDENTIAL TRANSITIONAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
T1	0		0
T3	0	0	0
T4	0	0	0

HISTORIC

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
H1	2		15,688
H3	1	0.58	4,360

AGRICULTURAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
A1	4,837		35,331,566
A3	0	0	0
A4	293	3,441.77	4,061,719
A5	571	34,928.28	31,062,641
A6	670		2,817,932
A7	0	0	0
A9	26	0	20,320
AA	5		381,620
AB	33		60,742
AF	1		58
AI	1		40
AZ	0		0

PREFERENTIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value

UTILITY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
U1	3		15,536
U2	28	0	18,433,005
U3	5	0	5,860
U4	1	0	192
U5	0	0	0
U7	0	0	0
U9	0	0	0
UA	0		0
UB	0		0
UF	0		0
UZ	0		0

EXEMPT PROPERTY

Code	Count	40% Value
E0	27	3,188,960
E1	487	13,278,838
E2	421	9,647,364
E3	77	1,400,316
E4	66	356,596
E5	13	927,720
E6	86	9,089,900
E7	2	6,681,890
E8	0	0
E9	1	3,198
TOTAL	1,180	44,574,782

HOMESTEAD AND PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS

Code	Count	M&O	Bond
S1	2,188	4,375,648	0
SC	193	386,000	0
S2	0	0	0
S3	21	42,000	0
S4	630	2,519,144	0
S5	44	1,800,817	0
SD	26	1,071,500	0
SS	2	15,424	0
SE	1	11,508	0
SG	0	0	0

P3	0	0	0
P4	8	94.38	140,120
P5	10	2,987.03	3,360,520
P6	46		459,880
P7	0	0	0
P9	0	0	0

CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
V3	0	0	0
V4	440	6,363.61	8,637,668
V5	1,401	176,496.8	185,904,418
V6	1,291		4,321,917

BROWNFIELD PROPERTY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
B1	0		0
B3	0	0	0
B4	0	0	0
B5	0	0	0
B6	0		0

FOREST LAND CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
J3	0	0	0
J4	6	71.12	55,120
J5	132	73,180.23	59,930,280
J9	0	0	0

FLPA FAIR MARKET ASSMT

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
F3	0	0	0
F4	6	71.12	96,264
F5	132	73,169.23	87,749,453
F9	0	0	0
Total	138	73,240.35	87,845,717

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
W3	0	0	0
W4	0	0	0
W5	0	0	0

COMMERCIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
C1	960		14,531,869
C3	294	171.75	2,899,355
C4	100	344.62	1,774,968
C5	8	379.89	918,360
C7	0	0	0
C9	0	0	0
CA	3		832,600
CB	9		15,478
CF	480		8,222,473
CI	162		4,637,160
CP	5		1,253,369
CZ	0		0

INDUSTRIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
I1	95		4,705,284
I3	0	0	0
I4	21	139.63	345,720
I5	3	164.76	255,920
S6	0	0	0
S7	0	0	0
S8	0	0	0
S9	0	0	0
SF	8	2,826,063	0
SA	18	933,688	0
SB	0	0	0
SP	833	661,923	0
SH	1	5,881	0
ST	0	0	0
SV	1,841	148,314,327	0
SJ	138	46,495,072	0
SW	0	0	0
SX	0	0	0
SN	0	0	0

DO NOT USE CODES L1-L9 ON STATE SHEET

L1	0	0	0
L2	0	0	0
L3	0	0	0
L4	0	0	0
L5	0	0	0
L6	0	0	0
L7	0	0	0
L8	0	0	0
L9	0	0	0
TOTAL	5,944	209,458,995	0

SUMMARY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
Residential	22,160	14,149.93	151,090,442
Residential Transitional	0	0	0
Historical	3	0.58	20,048
Agricultural	6,437	38,370.05	73,736,638
Preferential	64	3,081.41	3,960,520
Conservation Use	3,132	182,860.41	198,864,003
Brownfield Property	0	0	0
Forest Land Cons Use	138	73,251.35	59,985,400
Environmentally Sensitive	0	0	0
Commercial	2,021	896.26	35,085,632
Industrial	133	304.39	16,570,845
Utility	37	0	18,454,593
Motor Vehicle	11,097		17,867,690
Mobile Home	1,633		8,825,090
Timber 100%	0	10,618	5,336,829
Heavy Equipment	6		373,548
Gross Digest	46,861	323,532.38	590,171,278
Exemptions Bond			0
Net Bond Digest			590,171,278
Gross Digest	46,861	323,532.38	590,171,278
Exemptions-M&O			209,458,995
Net M&O Digest			380,712,283

I7	0	0	0
I9	1	0	322,982
IA	0		0
IB	0		0
IF	7		8,830,582
II	3		537,663
IP	3		1,572,694
IZ	0		0

TAX LEVIED

TYPE	ASSESSED VALUE	MILLAGE	TAX
M & O	380,712,283	.000	0.00
BOND	590,171,278	.000	0.00

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GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE Local Government Services Division County Digest Section	2016 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

County:BROOKS County #:014 Tax District:BARWICK

Dist #: 05 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:108

RESIDENTIAL			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
R1	192		1,190,409
R3	69	52.9	128,879
R4	11	31.8	81,040
R5	0	0	0
R6	0		0
R7	0	0	0
R9	0	0	0
RA	0		0
RB	1		200
RF	0		0
RI	0		0
RZ	0		0

RESIDENTIAL TRANSITIONAL			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
T1	0		0
T3	0	0	0
T4	0	0	0

HISTORIC			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
H1	0		0
H3	0	0	0

AGRICULTURAL			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
A1	1		600
A3	0	0	0
A4	1	1	880
A5	0	0	0
A6	0		0
A7	0	0	0
A9	0	0	0
AA	0		0
AB	0		0
AF	0		0

UTILITY			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
U1	0		0
U2	3	0	224,709
U3	1	0	1,776
U4	0	0	0
U5	0	0	0
U7	0	0	0
U9	0	0	0
UA	0		0
UB	0		0
UF	0		0
UZ	0		0

EXEMPT PROPERTY		
Code	Count	40% Value
E0	0	0
E1	8	71,400
E2	7	249,360
E3	0	0
E4	0	0
E5	0	0
E6	0	0
E7	0	0
E8	0	0
E9	0	0
TOTAL	15	320,760

HOMESTEAD AND PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS			
Code	Count	M&O	Bond
S1			0
SC			0
S2	0	0	0
S3			0
S4			0
S5	0	0	0
SD	1	6,540	0
SS	0	0	0

AI	0		0
AZ	0		0

PREFERENTIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
P3	0	0	0
P4	0	0	0
P5	0	0	0
P6	0		0
P7	0	0	0
P9	0	0	0

CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
V3	0	0	0
V4	6	82.43	97,600
V5	1	21.8	20,160
V6	0		0

BROWNFIELD PROPERTY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
B1	0		0
B3	0	0	0
B4	0	0	0
B5	0	0	0
B6	0		0

FOREST LAND CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
J3	0	0	0
J4	0	0	0
J5	0	0	0
J9	0	0	0

FLPA FAIR MARKET ASSMT

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
F3	0	0	0
F4	0	0	0
F5	0	0	0
F9	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
W3	0	0	0
W4	0	0	0
W5	0	0	0

COMMERCIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
C1	35		226,156
C3	16	4.35	19,024
C4	1	3.3	7,320
C5	0	0	0
C7	0	0	0
C9	0	0	0

SE	0	0	0
SG	0	0	0
S6	0	0	0
S7	0	0	0
S8	0	0	0
S9	0	0	0
SF	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0
SB	0	0	0
SP	9	2,146	0
SH	0	0	0
ST	0	0	0
SV	7	90,230	0
SJ	0	0	0
SW	0	0	0
SX	0	0	0
SN	0	0	0
DO NOT USE CODES L1-L9 ON STATE SHEET			
L1	0	0	0
L2	0	0	0
L3	0	0	0
L4	0	0	0
L5	0	0	0
L6	0	0	0
L7	0	0	0
L8	0	0	0
L9	0	0	0
TOTAL	17	98,916	0

SUMMARY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
Residential	273	84.7	1,400,528
Residential Transitional	0	0	0
Historical	0	0	0
Agricultural	2	1	1,480
Preferential	0	0	0
Conservation Use	7	104.23	117,760
Brownfield Property	0	0	0
Forest Land Cons Use	0	0	0
Environmentally Sensitive	0	0	0
Commercial	70	7.65	290,722
Industrial	0	0	0
Utility	4	0	226,485
Motor Vehicle	69		85,080
Mobile Home	9		28,000
Timber 100%	0	0	0
Heavy Equipment	0		0
Gross Digest	434	197.58	2,150,055
Exemptions Bond			0
Net Bond Digest			2,150,055
Gross Digest	434	197.58	2,150,055

CA	0		0
CB	0		0
CF	16		32,246
CI	2		5,976
CP	0		0
CZ	0		0

INDUSTRIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
I1	0		0
I3	0	0	0
I4	0	0	0
I5	0	0	0
I7	0	0	0
I9	0	0	0
IA	0		0
IB	0		0
IF	0		0
II	0		0
IP	0		0
IZ	0		0

Exemptions-M&O	98,916
Net M&O Digest	2,051,139

TAX LEVIED

TYPE	ASSESSED VALUE	MILLAGE	TAX
M & O	2,051,139		
BOND	2,150,055		

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GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE Local Government Services Division County Digest Section	2016 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

County:BROOKS County #:014 Tax District:MORVEN

Dist #: 10 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:314

RESIDENTIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
R1	427		2,500,620
R3	202	101.93	293,820
R4	51	164.93	445,080
R5	0	0	0
R6	0		0
R7	0	0	0
R9	0	0	0
RA	0		0
RB	10		9,972
RF	0		0
RI	0		0
RZ	0		0

RESIDENTIAL TRANSITIONAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
T1	0		0
T3	0	0	0
T4	0	0	0

HISTORIC

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
H1	0		0
H3	0	0	0

AGRICULTURAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
A1	12		44,340
A3	0	0	0
A4	3	24	33,960
A5	3	163.04	187,360
A6	0		0
A7	0	0	0
A9	0	0	0
AA	0		0
AB	0		0
AF	0		0

UTILITY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
U1	0		0
U2	4	0	437,821
U3	0	0	0
U4	0	0	0
U5	0	0	0
U7	0	0	0
U9	0	0	0
UA	0		0
UB	0		0
UF	0		0
UZ	0		0

EXEMPT PROPERTY

Code	Count	40% Value
E0	0	0
E1	36	434,252
E2	27	453,932
E3	2	17,080
E4	0	0
E5	0	0
E6	0	0
E7	0	0
E8	0	0
E9	0	0
TOTAL	65	905,264

HOMESTEAD AND PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS

Code	Count	M&O	Bond
S1			0
SC			0
S2	0	0	0
S3			0
S4			0
S5	1	28,904	0
SD	0	0	0
SS	0	0	0

AI	0		0
AZ	0		0

PREFERENTIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
P3	0	0	0
P4	0	0	0
P5	0	0	0
P6	0		0
P7	0	0	0
P9	0	0	0

CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
V3	0	0	0
V4	13	139.39	180,524
V5	6	384.8	476,080
V6	10		17,644

BROWNFIELD PROPERTY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
B1	0		0
B3	0	0	0
B4	0	0	0
B5	0	0	0
B6	0		0

FOREST LAND CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
J3	0	0	0
J4	0	0	0
J5	0	0	0
J9	0	0	0

FLPA FAIR MARKET ASSMT

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
F3	0	0	0
F4	0	0	0
F5	0	0	0
F9	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
W3	0	0	0
W4	0	0	0
W5	0	0	0

COMMERCIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
C1	74		708,048
C3	29	21.49	109,860
C4	5	10.04	35,600
C5	0	0	0
C7	0	0	0
C9	0	0	0

SE	0	0	0
SG	0	0	0
S6	0	0	0
S7	0	0	0
S8	0	0	0
S9	0	0	0
SF	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0
SB	0	0	0
SP	27	16,411	0
SH	0	0	0
ST	0	0	0
SV	19	485,246	0
SJ	0	0	0
SW	0	0	0
SX	0	0	0
SN	0	0	0
DO NOT USE CODES L1-L9 ON STATE SHEET			
L1	0	0	0
L2	0	0	0
L3	0	0	0
L4	0	0	0
L5	0	0	0
L6	0	0	0
L7	0	0	0
L8	0	0	0
L9	0	0	0
TOTAL	47	530,561	0

SUMMARY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
Residential	690	266.86	3,249,492
Residential Transitional	0	0	0
Historical	0	0	0
Agricultural	18	187.04	265,660
Preferential	0	0	0
Conservation Use	29	524.19	674,248
Brownfield Property	0	0	0
Forest Land Cons Use	0	0	0
Environmentally Sensitive	0	0	0
Commercial	156	31.53	1,142,595
Industrial	0	0	0
Utility	4	0	437,821
Motor Vehicle	252		353,370
Mobile Home	66		253,079
Timber 100%	0	58	12,097
Heavy Equipment	0		0
Gross Digest	1,215	1,067.62	6,388,362
Exemptions Bond			0
Net Bond Digest			6,388,362
Gross Digest	1,215	1,067.62	6,388,362

CA	0		0
CB	0		0
CF	37		140,707
CI	11		148,380
CP	0		0
CZ	0		0

INDUSTRIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
I1	0		0
I3	0	0	0
I4	0	0	0
I5	0	0	0
I7	0	0	0
I9	0	0	0
IA	0		0
IB	0		0
IF	0		0
II	0		0
IP	0		0
IZ	0		0

Exemptions-M&O	530,561
Net M&O Digest	5,857,801

TAX LEVIED

TYPE	ASSESSED VALUE	MILLAGE	TAX
M & O	5,857,801	12.186	71,383.16
BOND	6,388,362	.000	0.00

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GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE Local Government Services Division County Digest Section	2016 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

County:BROOKS County #:014 Tax District:PAVO

Dist #: 15 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:175

RESIDENTIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
R1	281		1,256,071
R3	111	59.02	245,241
R4	41	109.17	305,160
R5	0	0	0
R6	0		0
R7	0	0	0
R9	0	0	0
RA	0		0
RB	8		12,124
RF	0		0
RI	0		0
RZ	0		0

RESIDENTIAL TRANSITIONAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
T1	0		0
T3	0	0	0
T4	0	0	0

HISTORIC

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
H1	0		0
H3	0	0	0

AGRICULTURAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
A1	9		60,236
A3	0	0	0
A4	2	1.32	2,960
A5	2	28.79	37,600
A6	0		0
A7	0	0	0
A9	0	0	0
AA	0		0
AB	0		0
AF	0		0

UTILITY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
U1	0		0
U2	2	0	99,351
U3	1	0	3,000
U4	0	0	0
U5	0	0	0
U7	0	0	0
U9	0	0	0
UA	0		0
UB	0		0
UF	0		0
UZ	0		0

EXEMPT PROPERTY

Code	Count	40% Value
E0	0	0
E1	2	5,960
E2	6	136,560
E3	2	14,640
E4	0	0
E5	0	0
E6	0	0
E7	0	0
E8	0	0
E9	0	0
TOTAL	10	157,160

HOMESTEAD AND PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS

Code	Count	M&O	Bond
S1			0
SC			0
S2	0	0	0
S3	0	0	0
S4			0
S5	2	69,924	0
SD	0	0	0
SS	0	0	0

AI	0		0
AZ	0		0

PREFERENTIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
P3	0	0	0
P4	0	0	0
P5	0	0	0
P6	0		0
P7	0	0	0
P9	0	0	0

CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
V3	0	0	0
V4	5	24.54	26,280
V5	5	272.31	309,400
V6	2		2,880

BROWNFIELD PROPERTY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
B1	0		0
B3	0	0	0
B4	0	0	0
B5	0	0	0
B6	0		0

FOREST LAND CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
J3	0	0	0
J4	0	0	0
J5	0	0	0
J9	0	0	0

FLPA FAIR MARKET ASSMT

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
F3	0	0	0
F4	0	0	0
F5	0	0	0
F9	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
W3	0	0	0
W4	0	0	0
W5	0	0	0

COMMERCIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
C1	16		137,672
C3	5	3.98	19,120
C4	3	10.77	38,680
C5	0	0	0
C7	0	0	0
C9	0	0	0

SE	0	0	0
SG	0	0	0
S6	0	0	0
S7	0	0	0
S8	0	0	0
S9	0	0	0
SF	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0
SB	0	0	0
SP	12	8,022	0
SH	0	0	0
ST	0	0	0
SV	10	251,998	0
SJ	0	0	0
SW	0	0	0
SX	0	0	0
SN	0	0	0
DO NOT USE CODES L1-L9 ON STATE SHEET			
L1	0	0	0
L2	0	0	0
L3	0	0	0
L4	0	0	0
L5	0	0	0
L6	0	0	0
L7	0	0	0
L8	0	0	0
L9	0	0	0
TOTAL	24	329,944	0

SUMMARY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
Residential	441	168.19	1,818,596
Residential Transitional	0	0	0
Historical	0	0	0
Agricultural	13	30.11	100,796
Preferential	0	0	0
Conservation Use	12	296.85	338,560
Brownfield Property	0	0	0
Forest Land Cons Use	0	0	0
Environmentally Sensitive	0	0	0
Commercial	38	14.75	231,181
Industrial	0	0	0
Utility	3	0	102,351
Motor Vehicle	79		134,420
Mobile Home	43		132,110
Timber 100%	0	0	0
Heavy Equipment	0		0
Gross Digest	629	509.9	2,858,014
Exemptions Bond			0
Net Bond Digest			2,858,014
Gross Digest	629	509.9	2,858,014

CA	0		0
CB	0		0
CF	11		22,907
CI	3		12,802
CP	0		0
CZ	0		0

INDUSTRIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
I1	0		0
I3	0	0	0
I4	0	0	0
I5	0	0	0
I7	0	0	0
I9	0	0	0
IA	0		0
IB	0		0
IF	0		0
II	0		0
IP	0		0
IZ	0		0

Exemptions-M&O	329,944
Net M&O Digest	2,528,070

TAX LEVIED

TYPE	ASSESSED VALUE	MILLAGE	TAX
M & O	2,528,070	12.400	31,348.07
BOND	2,858,014	.000	0.00

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GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE Local Government Services Division County Digest Section	2016 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

County:BROOKS County #:014 Tax District:QUITMAN

Dist #: 20 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:2163

RESIDENTIAL			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
R1	2,758		25,459,048
R3	1,824	669.2	5,404,688
R4	60	229.25	469,967
R5	0	0	0
R6	0		0
R7	0	0	0
R9	0	0	0
RA	0		0
RB	77		90,990
RF	1		1,520
RI	0		0
RZ	0		0

RESIDENTIAL TRANSITIONAL			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
T1	0		0
T3	0	0	0
T4	0	0	0

HISTORIC			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
H1	2		15,688
H3	1	0.58	4,360

AGRICULTURAL			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
A1	0		0
A3	0	0	0
A4	8	101.77	114,920
A5	3	180.1	195,960
A6	0		0
A7	0	0	0
A9	1	0	400
AA	0		0
AB	0		0
AF	1		58
AI	1		40
AZ	0		0

PREFERENTIAL			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value

UTILITY			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
U1	1		648
U2	6	0	1,105,457
U3	0	0	0
U4	0	0	0
U5	0	0	0
U7	0	0	0
U9	0	0	0
UA	0		0
UB	0		0
UF	0		0
UZ	0		0

EXEMPT PROPERTY		
Code	Count	40% Value
E0	26	3,168,960
E1	335	7,155,331
E2	133	4,010,976
E3	15	296,408
E4	6	74,800
E5	13	927,720
E6	50	7,033,968
E7	0	0
E8	0	0
E9	0	0
TOTAL	578	22,668,163

HOMESTEAD AND PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS			
Code	Count	M&O	Bond
S1			0
SC			0
S2	0	0	0
S3			0
S4			0
S5	6	136,572	0
SD	2	87,640	0
SS	0	0	0
SE	1	11,508	0
SG	0	0	0

P3	0	0	0
P4	0	0	0
P5	0	0	0
P6	0		0
P7	0	0	0
P9	0	0	0

CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
V3	0	0	0
V4	4	27.63	38,720
V5	2	104.9	105,200
V6	0		0

BROWNFIELD PROPERTY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
B1	0		0
B3	0	0	0
B4	0	0	0
B5	0	0	0
B6	0		0

FOREST LAND CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
J3	0	0	0
J4	0	0	0
J5	0	0	0
J9	0	0	0

FLPA FAIR MARKET ASSMT

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
F3	0	0	0
F4	0	0	0
F5	0	0	0
F9	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
W3	0	0	0
W4	0	0	0
W5	0	0	0

COMMERCIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
C1	544		9,076,777
C3	216	126.73	2,595,991
C4	16	65.32	395,600
C5	1	32.35	49,840
C7	0	0	0
C9	0	0	0
CA	0		0
CB	2		1,162
CF	216		3,719,511
CI	98		3,104,137
CP	2		108,178
CZ	0		0

INDUSTRIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
I1	29		805,936
I3	0	0	0
S6	0	0	0
S7	0	0	0
S8	0	0	0
S9	0	0	0
SF	4	301,482	0
SA	0	0	0
SB	0	0	0
SP	176	152,437	0
SH	1	5,881	0
ST	0	0	0
SV	6	107,062	0
SJ	0	0	0
SW	0	0	0
SX	0	0	0
SN	0	0	0
DO NOT USE CODES L1-L9 ON STATE SHEET			
L1	0	0	0
L2	0	0	0
L3	0	0	0
L4	0	0	0
L5	0	0	0
L6	0	0	0
L7	0	0	0
L8	0	0	0
L9	0	0	0
TOTAL	196	802,582	0

SUMMARY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
Residential	4,720	898.45	31,426,213
Residential Transitional	0	0	0
Historical	3	0.58	20,048
Agricultural	14	281.87	311,378
Preferential	0	0	0
Conservation Use	6	132.53	143,920
Brownfield Property	0	0	0
Forest Land Cons Use	0	0	0
Environmentally Sensitive	0	0	0
Commercial	1,095	224.4	19,051,196
Industrial	53	104.15	4,102,762
Utility	7	0	1,106,105
Motor Vehicle	1,703		2,628,890
Mobile Home	91		525,341
Timber 100%	0	0	0
Heavy Equipment	0		0
Gross Digest	7,692	1,641.98	59,315,853
Exemptions Bond			0
Net Bond Digest			59,315,853
Gross Digest	7,692	1,641.98	59,315,853
Exemptions-M&O			802,582
Net M&O Digest			58,513,271

I4	15	78.11	212,440
I5	1	26.04	31,040
I7	0	0	0
I9	1	0	322,982
IA	0		0
IB	0		0
IF	3		2,445,808
II	2		91,252
IP	2		193,304
IZ	0		0

TAX LEVIED

TYPE	ASSESSED VALUE	MILLAGE	TAX
M & O	58,513,271	5.480	320,652.73
BOND	59,315,853	.000	0.00

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Appendix C

GEORGIA FORESTRY
COMMISSION

Community Wildfire Protection Plan

An Action Plan for Wildfire Mitigation and Conservation of Natural Resources

BROOKS COUNTY

A Program of the Georgia Forestry Commission
with support from the U.S. Forest Service

CONTENTS

Executive Summary

The extreme weather conditions that are conducive to wildfire disasters (usually a combination of extended drought, low humidity and high winds) occur in this area of Georgia every 10-15 years. This is not a regular event, but, the number of homes that have been built in or adjacent to forested or wildland areas, can turn a wildfire under these weather conditions into a major disaster. Wildfires move fast and can quickly overwhelm the resources of even the best equipped fire department. Advance planning can save lives, homes and businesses.

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan includes an evaluation of the wildland fire susceptibility of wildland/urban interface "communities-at-risk", an analysis of fire service resources and training and an Action Plan to address the increasing threat of wildfire. The CWPP does not obligate the county financially in any way, but instead, lays a foundation for improved emergency response if and when grant funding is available to the County.

The plan will:

- Enhance public safety
- Improve community sustainability
- Protect ecosystem health
- Raise public awareness of wildfire hazards and wildfire risk
- Educate landowners on how to reduce home ignitability
- Build and improve collaboration at multiple levels

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan is provided at no cost to the County and can be very important for County applications for hazard mitigation grants through the National Fire Plan, FEMA mitigation grants, and others. Under the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003, communities (counties) that seek grants from the federal government for hazardous fuels reduction work are required to prepare a Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

The public does not have to fall victim to this type of disaster. Homes (and communities) can be designed, built and maintained to withstand a wildfire even in the absence of fire engines and firefighters on the scene. It takes planning and commitment at the community level BEFORE the wildfire disaster occurs --- and that is what the Community Wildfire Protection Plan is all about.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Honorable S. L. Jones, Chairman
Brooks County Board of County Commissioners

7/11/2011
Date

Mike Smith
Brooks County EMA Director

7-11-2011
Date

Ronald Bryant
GFC Ranger II for Brooks County

7-11-2011
Date

WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE FIRE DISASTERS

Fire influenced and defined the landscape we call the United States, well before the arrival of the first Europeans. Scientists, in fact, think that fires started by lightning or Native Americans occurred over most of the Southeast every 3 to 7 years. These were typically low intensity fires (because of their frequency) which kept the forests open and "park-like" in appearance and prevented heavy accumulations of dense underbrush. When communities became well established across the South, wildfires began to impact public safety and had to be controlled. State forestry agencies became established between 1915 and 1928 and the landscape was generally segregated into communities (or human habitations) and natural or wildland areas.

In the mid 1980's, following a new wave of development in what was previously forest or wildland areas, agencies across the country became aware of an increasingly common phenomena – wildfires were more and more frequently impacting communities . In 1985, a milestone year, over 1400 homes nationwide were lost to wildfire. The catastrophes became known as wildland/urban interface fires and occur when the fuel feeding the fire changes from natural vegetation (trees, shrubs and herbs) and begins to include manmade structures (homes, outbuildings and vehicles). Wildland/urban interface fires can occur anywhere in the United States and can become major disasters when associated with extremes in weather (extended droughts, high winds and low relative humidity).

The public does not have to fall victim to this type of disaster. Homes (and communities) can be designed, built and maintained to withstand a wildfire even in the absence of fire engines and firefighters on the scene. But, it takes planning and commitment at the community level BEFORE a wildfire disaster occurs.

CWPP CORE COMMITTEE

The development of this plan was a collaborative effort for the people of Brooks County. The individuals listed below made up the "CWPP Core Committee" and are responsible for much of the plan content.

CWPP Core Committee

Steven Smith, North Brooks VFD
Greg Ley, Talokas Road VFD
Judy Huffmaster, Talokas Road VFD
Mike Smith, Brooks Co. 911-EMA-Fire
Jordan Smith, Talokas Road VFD
Chief Josh Holloway, South Brooks VFD
Carl White, Dixie Area VFD
Carolyn C. White, Dixie Area VFD
Dwayne Williams, East Brooks VFD
Andrew Parker, East Brooks VFD
Wesley Lykes, East Brooks VFD

Georgia Forestry Commission Representatives

Chief Ranger Levy Rentz
Ranger II Ronald Bryant
CWPP Program Specialist Jim Harrell

Meeting Dates
Initial Core Committee Meeting: July 27, 2010
Follow-Up Meeting #1: September 20, 2010
Follow-Up Meeting #2: May 16, 2011

The CWPP Core Committee contributed to the CWPP development by:

Initiation	Agreed on the need to develop a Community Wildfire Protection Plan
Risk Assessment	Assessed the wildfire hazard of "at risk" communities
Fuels Reduction	Identified and prioritized areas for fuel treatment projects
Structure Ignitability	Identified strategies for reducing the ignitability of structures within the wildland/urban interface
Emergency Response	Updated and improved strategies for coordinated wildland fire response
Education and Outreach	Outlined a public education initiative to increase citizen awareness of residential wildfire protection (Firewise Communities Program)

OBJECTIVE OF THE CWPP

The Wildland/Urban Interface is the presence of structures in locations in which the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) determines that topographical features, vegetation, fuel types, local weather conditions and prevailing winds result in the potential for ignition of the structures within the area from flames and firebrands from a wildland fire(NFPA 1144, 2008 edition).

The objective of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is to improve public safety and reduce structural losses from wildfire in wildland/urban interface areas of Brooks County.

There are three generally accepted types of interface areas:

1. "Boundary" wildland/urban interface areas are characterized by development where groups of homes, subdivisions or other structures create a distinct and easily identified border with public or private wildlands, forests or parks.

2. "Intermix" wildland/urban interface areas are places where parcels of improved property and/or structures are scattered and interspersed within wildlands, forests or parks. Frequently, this is a subdivision that is not yet "built-out" with many undeveloped lots interspersed among occupied homes.

3. "Island" wildland/urban interface (also called "occluded interface") are typically very small pockets of wildland or natural areas surrounded by development or even situated within an incorporated area. A park or greenspace within a city is an example of an island interface area.

This CWPP will provide Brooks County with an evaluation of the wildland fire susceptibility of wildland/urban interface "communities-at-risk" and can be a valuable guide and action plan to address the increasing threat of wildfire. The plan will:

- Enhance public safety
- Improve community sustainability
- Protect ecosystem health
- Raise public awareness of wildfire hazards and wildfire risk
- Educate landowners on how to reduce home ignitability
- Build and improve collaboration at multiple levels

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan will be very important to Brooks County applications for hazard mitigation grants through the National Fire Plan, FEMA mitigation grants, and others. Under the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003, communities (counties) that seek grants from the federal government for hazardous fuels reduction work are required to prepare a Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

The minimum requirements for a Community Wildfire Protection Plan as described in the HFRA are:

- Collaboration: A Community Wildfire Protection Plan must be collaboratively developed by local and state government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and other interested parties.
- Prioritized Fuel Reduction: A Community Wildfire Protection Plan must identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommend the types and methods of treatment that will protect one or more at-risk communities and essential infrastructure.
- Treatment of Structural ignitability: A Community Wildfire Protection Plan must recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

This plan should be looked at as a working document (i.e.; a guide) for local, state and federal agencies to reach common wildfire protection goals. A CWPP committee should meet on a continuing basis from year to year to review accomplishments, discuss impediments, revise outdated portions of the CWPP and develop new, meaningful wildfire protection goals for Brooks County.

DESCRIPTION OF BROOKS COUNTY

Brooks County was created in 1858 from parts of Thomas County and Lowndes County. The county was named for Congressman Preston S. Brooks. The county seat is Quitman.

The Georgia Center for Agribusiness and Economic Development's 2008 estimate for the county population was 16,425. Personal income averages $24,068. Brooks County was classified in the 2000 Census as 100% rural.

Total land area is 444.4 square miles (284,416 acres) with 3.0 square miles (1,920 acres) of water. A forested acreage of 181,055 acres contributes $3,940,000 to the county's economy each year and 457 farms (189,009 total acres) contribute $92,142,000.

Incorporated Municipalities
Quitman
Morven
Dixie
Pavo (1/2)
Barwick (1/2)

Unincorporated Areas
Barney

WILDFIRE HISTORY

The Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC) is the state agency responsible for providing leadership, service, and education in the protection and conservation of Georgia's forest resources. Commission professionals provide a wide variety of services including fire detection, issuing burn permits, wildfire suppression and prevention services, emergency and incident command system expertise, rural fire department assistance, forest management assistance to landowners and communities, the marketing and utilization of forest resources and nature services, and growing and selling quality tree seedlings for planting.

Forestry is a $28.7 billion a year industry in the State of Georgia creating 128,000 jobs statewide. Forestry is important to the economy of Brooks County. It is the Georgia Forestry Commission's goal to protect this precious resource.

Vision: Healthy sustainable forests providing clean air, clean water and abundant products for future generations.

Mission: To provide leadership, service and education in protection and conservation of Georgia's forest resources.

Local GFC Office

The Georgia Forestry Commission office serving Brooks County is located at: 1454 Jackson Road, Morven, GA 31638-9732.

Personnel

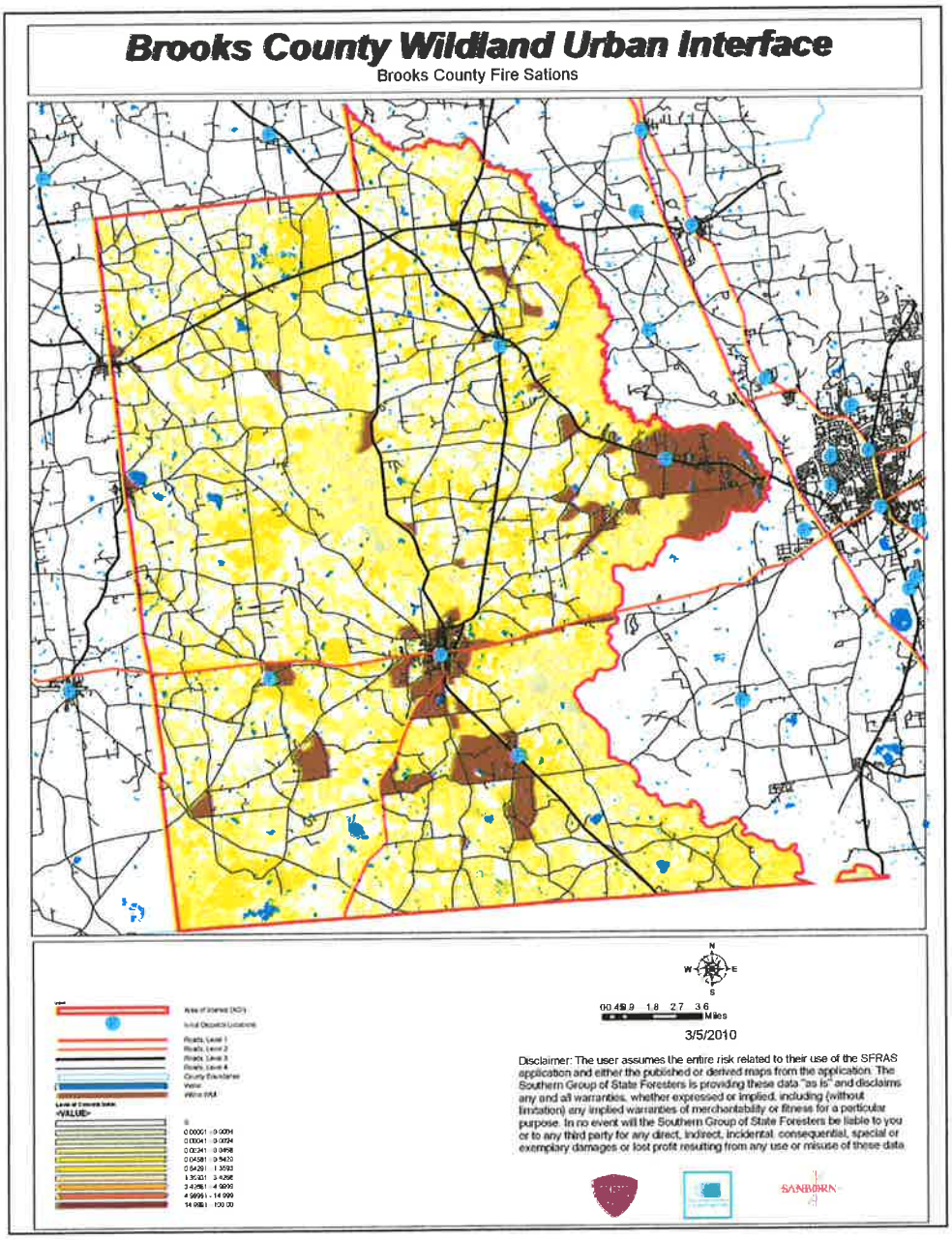
Levy Rentz, Chief Ranger
Ronald Bryant, Ranger II
Mitchell R. Hulett, Ranger I
Darren C. Martin, Ranger I

Wildland firefighting equipment

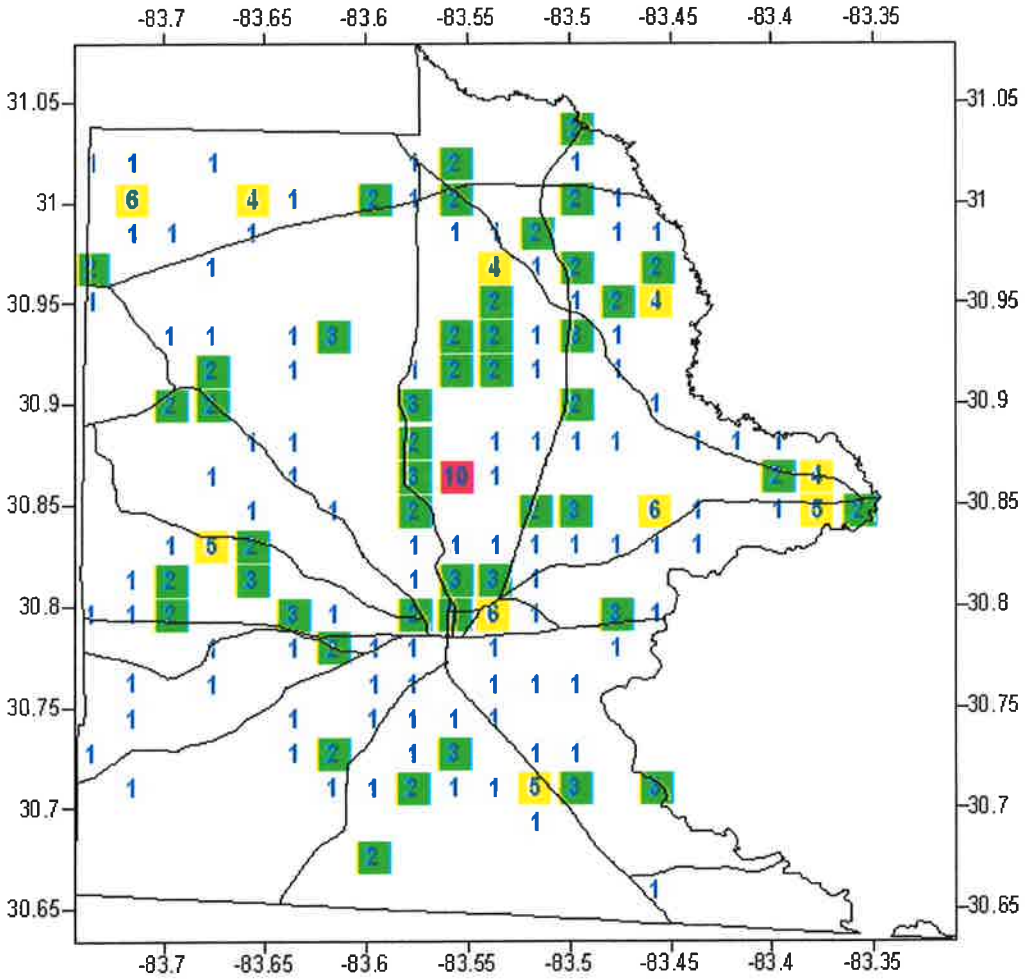
2 Tractor/Transports with John Deere 650G
1 Tractor/Transport with D5N
1 Type VII Engine

On a year-to-year basis, the leading cause of wildfires in Brooks County is escaped debris fires (all types), followed by wildfires caused by machine use (example: harvesting combine) and then fires started by children.

Cause	5 Year Average	2010
Debris Fires	35.80/179.60 acres	13/27.49 acres
Machine Use Fires	11.00/66.56 acres	5/51.73 acres
Children Fires	1.40/3.42 acres	2/8.98 acres


Brooks County Wildland Urban Interface
Brooks County Fire Sations
N
W
E
S
0 0.45 0.9 1.8 2.7 3.6
Miles
3/5/2010
Disclaimer: The user assumes the entire risk related to their use of the SFRAS application and either the published or derived maps from the application. The Southern Group of State Foresters is providing these data "as is" and disclaims any and all warranties, whether expressed or implied, including (without limitation) any implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. In no event will the Southern Group of State Foresters be liable to you or to any third party for any direct, indirect, incidental, consequential, special or exemplary damages or lost profit resulting from any use or misuse of these data.
SANBORN

Fire Occurrence Map for Brooks County for Fiscal Year 2006-2010



WHAT ARE "COMMUNITIES-AT-RISK"?

Communities-at-risk are locations where a group of two or more structures in close proximity to a forested or wildland area places homes and residents at some degree of risk from wildfire. Other characteristics of the "community" such as the closeness of structures, building materials, accumulated debris near the structures, access in and out and the distance from the nearest fire station or a permanent water source such as a pond or dry hydrant may contribute to the risk.

While there may be relatively few groups of homes that fit the above description in Brooks County, that does not mean there is not a significant risk of structural damage during the severe weather conditions are conducive to a disastrous wildfire (severe drought, low relative humidity and high winds).

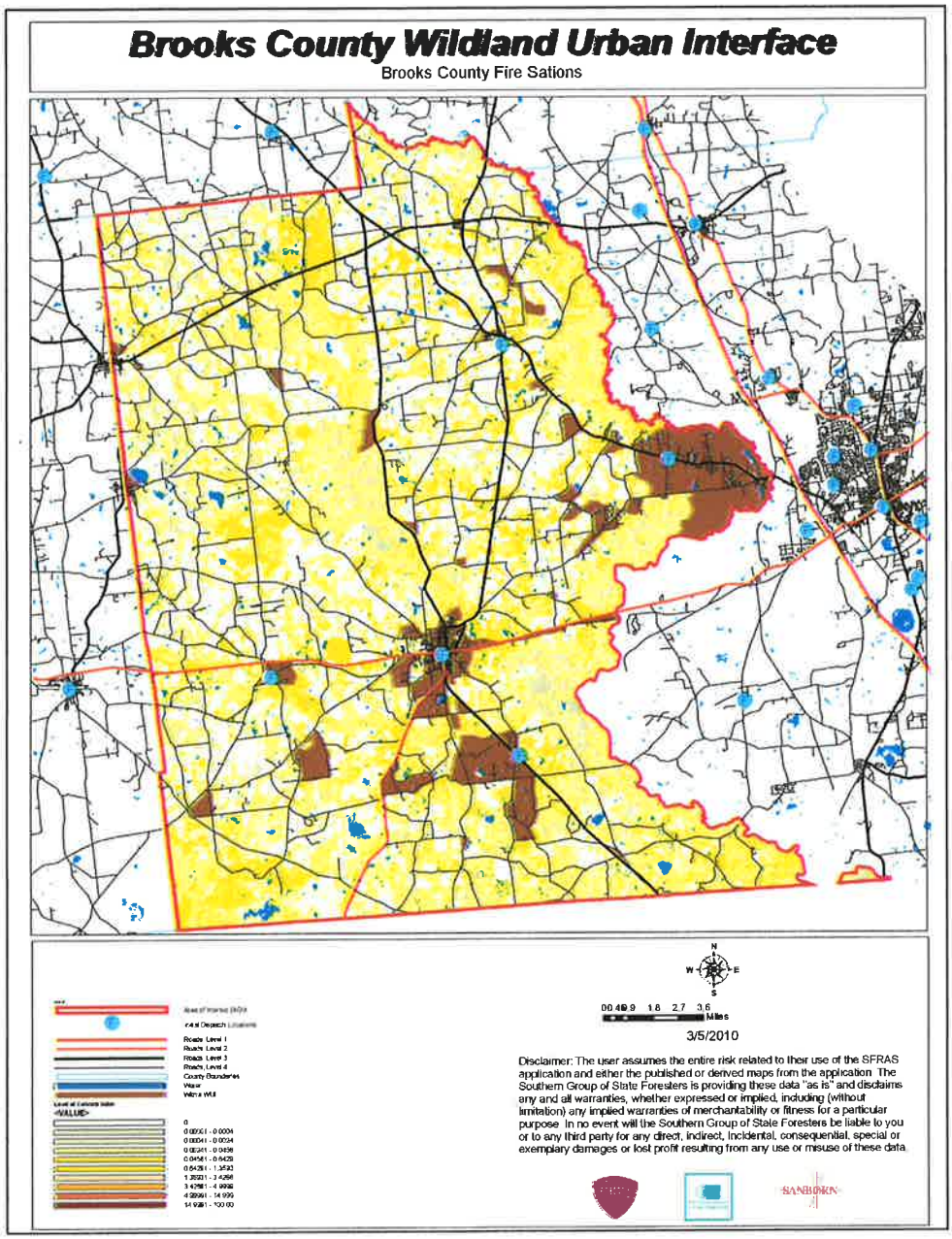
In Brooks County, there are many more individual (isolated) homes and outbuildings on farms and small properties that could be damaged or destroyed in the event of a disastrous wildfire. On these properties, the owners must assume a greater responsibility for wildfire protection - - - by making improvements to the landscape and structures that will provide some degree of wildfire protection until the fire department can arrive. This can only be accomplished if rural residents know how to make their homes and properties "Firewise".

Improvements to the community infrastructure (roads, utilities, etc.) may be beyond the capabilities of the homeowners. However, if access by emergency vehicles can be enhanced by widening the entrance right-of-way(s), creating "hammerhead-T's" or other ways for fire trucks to turn around and operate safely and identifying residences with reflective "911 addresses" wildfire protection can be greatly improved.

More extensive modifications in and around individual residences may need to be budgeted by the residents over time (for example, making a roof more fire resistant may have to wait until it is time to replace the current roof covering). Moving firewood away from the home, skirting raised decks and keeping roofs free of accumulated flammable debris are improvements that can be accomplished in the shortrun.

In most instances, communities-at-risk will benefit from (vegetative) fuel reduction within 100 feet of homes and outbuildings through prescribed burning or by mechanical means. Fuel management within the home ignition zone (within 100 feet of the home) either by removing highly flammable vegetation or by replacing the vegetation with fire resistant plant species will significantly improve wildfire safety.

MAP OF COMMUNITIES-AT-RISK



COMMUNITIES-AT-RISK

1. Pavo
2. Barwick
3. Peachtree Acres
4. Redwood Lakes
5. Dixie
6. Augusta Drive
7. Deer Creek
8. Fawn Heights
9. Heritage Drive
10. Noble Oak
11. Shady Acres #1
12. Shady Acres #2
13. Ridgehead Road
14. Cedar Hill

HAZARD RATINGS FOR BROOKS COUNTY COMMUNITIES AT RISK

Community	Score	Hazard Rating
Pavo	49	Low
Barwick	36	Low
Peachtree Acres	66	Moderate
Redwood Lakes	73	Moderate
Dixie	100	Very High
Augusta Drive	113	Very High
Deer Creek	90	High
Fawn Heights	114	Very High
Heritage Drive & Hwy 133	136	Extreme
Noble Oak	137	Extreme
Shady Acres 1	98	High
Shady Acres 2	94	High
Ridgeland Road	48	Low
Cedar Hill	79	High

These hazard ratings were completed by Levy Rentz, Chief Ranger for Brooks County, Ronald Bryant, Ranger II and personnel of the volunteer fire departments from September to December, 2010. The Georgia Forestry Commission's Hazard and Wildfire Risk Assessment Scoresheet was used. This document evaluates communities (groups of homes) based upon six criteria: Community Access, Surrounding Vegetation, Building Construction, Fire Protection, Utilities and Additional Rating Factors. The quantitative wildfire hazard ratings range from a low hazard rating of 0 to 50 points to an extreme hazard rating with over 120 points.

PROTECTING EXISTING STRUCTURES

Critical Facilities

Critical facilities are unique structures which require special consideration in the event of an emergency such as a wildland/urban interface fire. Every county will have some critical facilities and some more urbanized counties will have many. Critical facilities include: a nursing home that may need special consideration because the smoke accompanying a wildfire may be hazardous to the health of elderly residents, a law enforcement dispatch center is a critical facility that will need special consideration to insure there is no disruption of emergency communications in the event of a disastrous wildfire. Other examples of critical facilities are ethanol plants, auto salvage yards and facilities that produce chemicals that could be hazardous to the local population if released into the atmosphere. There may be immediate action that could be taken by owner/operators to lessen the impact of a wildfire in the immediate area (such as the elimination of encroaching wildland vegetation in and around the critical facility.

RECOMMENDATION: Contact owner/operators of Critical Facilities in person or by letter to provide an evaluation of any hazards and suggest what owner/operators might do to mitigate the hazards and improve wildfire protection.

Public Education Needs

"Firewise" structures are homes and other buildings in the wildland/urban interface that have been built, designed or maintained to survive a wildfire event even in the absence of firefighters on the scene. Over the past fifty years, many Georgia residents have left the city or the suburbs to build homes in or adjacent to forested areas with a desire to be "close to nature". Unfortunately, this has resulted in neighborhoods or single-family dwellings with one way in and out, with long narrow driveways, no pressurized hydrants or draft source for water and so close to wildland fuel that even the best equipped fire department could not be successful in a severe wildfire event. Most of these homeowners don't understand the risk associated with living in the wildland/urban interface and expect to be rescued by the fire department in the event of a wildfire emergency.

The key to the reduction of structural losses in the wildland/urban interface cannot rest solely with improved response by the local fire services. There will never be enough fire trucks and firefighters to adequately protect homes in the wildland/urban interface. A major part of the solution to this problem lies with the homeowner – homeowners in the wildland/urban interface must become "partners" with the fire services and assume some responsibility for maintaining their home (structure) and landscape (yard) so that ignitions in and around the home are less likely should a wildfire occur in the immediate area. This means a home with no debris on the roof and in the gutters, wood decks that are skirted underneath, chunky bark or lava rock mulch near the house instead of pine straw or cypress mulch and a "lean, clean and green" landscape of less-flammable plants within 30 feet of the structure.

RECOMMENDATION: Initiate a community public education program for Brooks County residents.

- Make Firewise Communities brochures available to the public at central locations such as: Farm Services Agency, Chamber of Commerce and the County Courthouse
- Focus on homeowner education by placing "Firewise Communities" and wildfire prevention displays at festivals in Brooks County.
- Encourage neighborhoods/communities that qualify to apply for recognition as a Firewise Community/ USA.

Reduction of Hazardous Fuels

Because about 57 percent of Brooks County is forested, the accumulation of brush and other (mostly ground) vegetation can create conditions over extensive areas that could fuel a disastrous wildfire. Treatment of forested areas with prescribed fire can significantly reduce this hazard while improving pulpwood and sawtimber production and enhancing wildlife habitat. Prescribed burning, however, must be conducted by experienced personnel when weather conditions are conducive to a safe burn and when an authorization has been obtained from the local office of the Georgia Forestry Commission. Other ways to reduce wildland fuel (vegetation) include:

- Mechanical treatment
- Chemical treatment (herbicides)
- Livestock grazing

The above alternatives to prescribed burning are more intensive and hence, more costly and generally suitable only for smaller acreages.

The goal for structural protection should be a "Firewise" landscape. A Firewise landscape is characterized by trees, shrubs and grasses that are carefully managed within 100 feet of structures - an area called the Home Ignition Zone (HIZ). Most critical is the space within 30 feet of a structure which is usually referred to as the area of Defensible Space. The Defensible Space should include a landscape of less flammable plants, coarse bark or lava rock as mulch adjacent the structure, tree limbs trimmed away from the structure and any decks skirted so leaves and other debris cannot accumulate underneath. The idea is to create a landscape that will prevent flames or fire brands (aerial borne embers) from igniting the structure.

RECOMMENDATION: Promote prescribed burning in Brooks County.

- Help county landowners understand how to prescribe burn legally and safely.
- Educate the general public on the benefits of prescribed burning.
- Work with the Georgia State Patrol and local law enforcement to ensure motorists are alerted to smoke hazards on county roads.

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTY

If farm and ranch land is conserved as a mainstay of the County's rural economy, new development will, by necessity, occur more frequently on forest and wildland areas. The County Planning and Zoning Board will have an opportunity to significantly influence the wildland fire safety of new developments. It is important that new development be planned and constructed to provide for public safety in the event of a wildland fire emergency.

Over the past 20 years, much has been learned about how and why homes burn during wildland fire emergencies. Perhaps most importantly, case histories and research have shown that even in the most severe circumstances, wildland fire disasters can be avoided. Homes can be designed, built and maintained to withstand a wildfire even in the absence of fire services on the scene. The national Firewise Communities program is a national awareness initiative to help people understand that they don't have to be victims in a wildfire emergency. The National Fire Protection Association has produced two standards for reference: NFPA 1144 Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire. 2008 Edition and NFPA 1141 Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Suburban and Rural Areas.

When new multi-unit subdivisions are built in rural areas (sometimes referred to as the Wildland/Urban Interface), a number of public safety challenges may be created for the local fire services: (1) the water supply in the immediate areas may be inadequate for fire suppression; (2) if the Development is in an outlying area, there may be a longer response time for emergency services; (3) in a wildfire emergency, the access road(s) may need to simultaneously support evacuation of residents and the arrival of emergency vehicles; and (4) when wildland fire disasters strike, many structures may be involved simultaneously, quickly exceeding the capability of even the best equipped fire departments,

RECOMMENDATION:

Strengthen the site plan review process for multi-unit residential development in rural areas subject to wildfires.

- Evaluate (assess) the wildfire hazard of proposed new development in rural areas as part of the site plan review process. (Resource: GFC "Hazard and Wildfire Risk Assessment Scoresheet")
- Consider the "adoption by reference" of NFPA 1144 Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire. 2008 Edition and NFPA 1141 Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Suburban and Rural Areas.

FIRE SERVICES CAPABILITY

Structural fire protection in the Brooks County is provided by six volunteer fire departments which coordinate activities and training as members of the Brooks County Fire Coalition.

Volunteer Fire Department	#Engines	#Water Tenders	#Brush Trucks	# Firefighters
North Brooks VFD	1	1	0	12
South Brooks VFD	2	2	1	11
Talokas Road VFD	2	0	1	5
Dixie Area VFD	2	1	1	9
East Brooks VFD	1	1	1	22
Sand Hill VFD	1	2	1	8

Wildland Fire Training

Most of the County's volunteer firefighters have completed the Incident Management Training Courses, I-100 & I-700, however, very few to none of the firefighters have had the NWCG basic wildfire training courses (S-130: Standards for Survival and S-190: Basic Wildfire Behavior).

Personal Protective Equipment and Hand Tools

Countywide there is no wildland personal protective equipment (including fire shelters) for use by volunteer firefighters. Few engines are equipped with wildland fire hand tools (fire flaps and council rakes).

Water Availability (pressurized hydrants, dry hydrants and drafting sources)

Pressurized fire hydrants exist in Quitman and Morven, but there are none in the unincorporated areas of Brooks County. There are 10-12 dry hydrants in unincorporated areas. Additional drafting sources near communities-at-risk would be beneficial.

Water

The ability to get water to structural fires in remote areas is a serious hindrance to fire suppression in Brooks County. A minimum of six water storage tanks (3,000-4,000 gallon capacity) is needed for 4 departments.

BROOKS COUNTY CWPP ACTION PLAN

Area at Risk	Project	Agency	Funding Needs	Priority	Recommendation
Countywide	Install 6 Water Storage Tanks in strategic locations in the County	County	$60,000	High	Enhance water availability in high wildfire risk areas of unincorporated Dooly County
Countywide	(3) 2,000-4,000 Gallon Water Tenders	County	$750,000	High	Mobile water supply for W/UI areas
Countywide	Drafting Equipment "Turbo draft"	County	$9,000	High	3 Large "Turbo-draft" at $3,000 each
Countywide	Wildland Fire PPE & Hand Tools	County	$25,000	High	Personal Protective Equipment & Fire Shelters (4 sets per station)
Countywide	(3) Type VI Engines (Brush Truck)	County	$540,000	High	Improve County's off-road firefighting capability
Countywide	Firefighter Training (50)	County/GFC	$15,000	Medium	NIIMS, Standards for Survival & Wildland Fire Behavior Training
Countywide	Dry Hydrants	County	$15,000	Medium	Install 10 dry hydrants in selected areas of county
Countywide	Satellite Repeater	County	$37,000	High	Boost communication in north end of Brooks County during fire response
Countywide	Wildland Fire Hose	County	$5,000 (hose) and $23,000 (nozzles)	High	1 ¾ inch fire hose with nozzles (200 ft. per station) and 30 nozzles
Countywide	Wildfire Mitigation for (9) High to Extreme Risk Neighborhoods	County/GFC	$25,000	Medium	Improve emergency access on public roads, reduce wildland fuel initiate homeowner "Firewise" education program

NOTE: The Action Plan summarizes a recommended course of action for implementation of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Some projects can be implemented at little or no added cost, however, the County or assigned agency will be able to implement most projects only if grant funding is available.

GRANT FUNDING AND MITIGATION ASSISTANCE

- Community Protection Grant: U.S.F.S. sponsored prescribed fire program. Communities with "at-risk" properties that lie within three miles of a national forest or Bureau of Land Management tracts may apply with the Georgia Forestry Commission to have their land prescribe burned free-of-charge.

- FEMA Mitigation Policy MRR-2-08-01: through GEMA – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM).

    1. To provide technical and financial assistance to local governments to assist in the implementation of long term, cost effective hazard mitigation accomplishments.

    2. This policy addresses wildfire mitigation for the purpose of reducing the threat to all-risk structures through creating defensible space, structural protection through the application of ignition resistant construction and limited hazardous fuel reduction to protect life and property.

    3. With a complete a registered plan (addendum to the State Plan) counties can apply for pre-mitigation funding. They will also be eligible for HMGP funding f the county is declared under a wildfire disaster.

- FEMA – Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program

    1. Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG). The purpose of AFG's is to award one-year grants directly to fire departments and emergency medical services (EMS) organizations of a State to enhance their abilities with respect to fire and related hazards.

    2. Fire Prevention and Safety Grants. The purpose of these grants is to assist State, regional, national or local organizations to address fire prevention and safety. Emphasis of the program is on prevention of fire-related injuries to children.

    3. Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER). The purpose of SAFER is to award grants directly to volunteer, combination and career fire departments to help the departments increase their cadre of firefighters (enhance their ability for 24-hour response).

- Georgia Forestry Commission: Plowing and prescribed burning assistance can be obtained from the GFC as a low-cost option for mitigation efforts.

- Individual Homeowners:

    1. The elimination of hazardous conditions around structures must ultimately be the responsibility of the community and the homeowner. They will bear the cost and reap the benefit from properly implemented mitigation efforts.

    2. GEMA: Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program

ASSESSMENT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

To accurately assess progress and effectiveness of the action plan, Brooks County will implement the following:

- An annual wildfire risk assessment (of "communities-at-risk") will be conducted to reassess wildfire hazards and prioritize needed actions.

- Mitigation efforts that are recurring (such as mowing, burning or clearing of defensible space) will be incorporated into a renewal of the original CWPP action plan.

- Mitigation efforts that could not be funded in the requested year will be incorporated into the annual renewal of the original CWPP action plan.

- Continuing education and outreach programs will be conducted and assessed for effectiveness. Workshops will be evaluated based upon attendance and post surveys that are distributed by mail following the workshops.

- The CWPP Core Committee will continue a year-to-year focus on the wildland/urban interface fire challenges in the County. The Committee will annually update the Brooks County Community Wildfire Protection Plan, summarizing mitigation projects initiated and completed, progress on ongoing actions, funds received, funds expended and in-kind services utilized. Recommendations will be incorporated into the CWPP Action Plan.

DEFINITIONS

Community-At-Risk – *A group of two or more structures whose proximity to forested or wildland area places homes and residents at some degree of risk.*

Critical Facilities – *Buildings, structures or other parts of the community infrastructure that require special protection from an approaching wildfire.*

CWPP – *The Community Wildfire Protection Plan*

Defensible Space – *The immediate landscaped area around a structure (usually a minimum of 30 ft.) kept "lean, clean and green" to prevent an approaching wildfire from igniting the structure.*

Dry Hydrant - *A non-pressurized pipe system permanently installed in existing lakes, ponds and streams that provides a suction supply of water to a fire department tank truck.*

FEMA – *The Federal Emergency Management Agency whose mission is to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.*

Firewise Communities Program – *A national initiative whose purpose is the reduction of structural losses from wildland fires.*

Firewise Communities/USA – *A national recognition program for communities that take action to protect themselves from wildland fire.*

Fuels – *All combustible materials within the wildland/urban interface or intermix including, but not limited to, vegetation and structures.*

Fuel Modification – *Any manipulation or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition or the resistance to fire control.*

Hazard & Wildfire Risk Assessment – *An evaluation to determine an area's (community's) potential to be impacted by an approaching wildland fire.*

Healthy Forests Initiative - *Launched in August 2002 by President Bush (following passage of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act by Congress) with the intent to reduce the risks severe wildfires pose to people, communities, and the environment.*

Home Ignition Zone (Structure Ignition Zone) - *Treatment area for wildfire protection. The "zone" includes the structure(s) and their immediate surroundings from 0-200 ft.*

Mitigation – An a*ction that moderates the severity of a fire hazard or risk.*

National Fire Plan – *National initiative, passed by Congress in the year 2000, following a landmark wildland fire season, with the intent of actively responding to severe wildland fires and their impacts to communities while ensuring sufficient firefighting capacity for the future.*

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) - *An international nonprofit organization established in 1896, whose mission is to reduce the worldwide burden of fire and other hazards on the quality of life by providing and advocating consensus codes and standards, research, training, and education.*

Southern Group of State Foresters – *Organization whose members are the agency heads of the forestry agencies of the 13 southern states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.*

Stakeholders– *Individuals, groups, organizations, businesses or others who have an interest in wildland fire protection and may wish to review and/or contribute to the CWPP content.*

Wildfire or Wildland Fire – *An unplanned and uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels.*

Wildland/Urban Interface - *The presence of structures in locations in which the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) determines that topographical features, vegetation, fuel types, local weather conditions and prevailing winds result in the potential for ignition of the structures within the area from flames and firebrands from a wildland fire* (NFPA 1144, 2008 edition).

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Publications/ Brochures

- FIREWISE materials are available at www.firewise.org
- Examples of successful wildfire mitigation programs can be viewed at the website for National Database of State and Local wildfire Hazard Mitigation Programs sponsored by the U.S. Forest Service and the Southern Group of State Foresters www.wildfireprograms.com
- Information about a variety of interface issues (including wildfire)can be found at the USFS website for Interface South: www.interfacesouth.org
- Information on codes and standards for emergency services including wildfire can be found at www.nfpa.org
- Information on FEMA Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG) can be found at www.firegrantsupport.com
- Information on National Fire Plan grants can be found at http://www.federalgrantswire.com/national-fire-plan--rural-fire-assistance.html

ATTACHMENTS

1. EXAMPLE: Wildfire Hazard Assessment Scoresheet

2. Georgia Homes and Outbuildings Damaged or Destroyed by Wildfires (1999-2010)

Hazard & Wildfire Risk Assessment Scoresheet

Community/Area Name_____

A . COMMUNITY ACCESS

1. Community Ingress and Egress

Two or more roads in/out	0	_____
One road in/out *(entrance and exit is the same)*	7	

2. Road Width

Road width is ≥ 24 feet	0	_____
Road width is ≥ 20 feet and < 24 feet	2	
Road width is < 20 feet	4	

3. Road Accessibility

Hard surface all-weather road with drivable shoulders	0	_____
Hard surface road without drivable shoulders	2	
Graded dirt road	3	
Non-maintained dirt road	5	

4. Secondary Road Terminus

Majority of dead end roads ≤ 300 feet long	0	_____
Majority of dead end roads > 300 feet long	3	

5. Cul-de-sac Turnarounds

Outside radius ≥ 50 feet	0	_____
Outside radius < 50 feet	3	

6. Street Signs

Present with 4 inch reflective lettering & non-combustible materials	0	_____
Present with combustible materials or without 4 inch lettering	3	
Not present	5	

B . SURROUNDING VEGETATION

1. Vegetation Types

Low fire hazards — *grasses to 3 feet tall (except cogon grass)* — *blowy leaves* — *hardwood swamps* — *palmetto/gallberry less than 3 feet*	5	_____
Medium fire hazards — *cypress swamp* — *palmetto/gallberry 3-6 feet* — *grasses over 6 feet tall/cogon grass* — *heath/titi scrub less than 6 feet tall* — *dense pine 20-60 feet tall*	10	
High fire hazards — *palmetto/gallberry 3 to 6 feet with dense pine overstory** — *palmetto/gallberry greater than 6 feet* — *heath/titi scrub over 6 feet*	20	
Extreme fire hazards — *palmetto/gallbery over 6 feet with dense pine overstory** — *heath/titi scrub with dense pine overstory** — *pocosin*	25	

* Pine canopy must have at least 75% crown closure to be considered dense pine

2. Defensible Space (average for community structures adjacent to wildland fuels)

More than 100 feet	0	_____
Between 30 and 100 feet	10	
Less than 30 feet	25	

C . BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

1. Roof Material

> 75% of homes have Class A asphalt or fiberglass shingles, slate, or clay tiles, cement, concrete or metal roofing or terra-cotta tiles	0	_____
50-75% of homes have Class A asphalt or fiberglass shingles, slate, or clay tiles, cement, concrete or metal roofing or terra-cotta tiles	10	
< 50% of homes have Class A asphalt or fiberglass shingles, slate, or clay tiles, cement, concrete or metal roofing or terra-cotta tiles	15	

2. Soffits/Siding

> 75% of homes have non-combustible or fire-resistant siding and soffits	0	_____
50-74% of homes have non-combustible or fire-resistant siding and soffits	5	
< 50% of homes have non-combustible or fire-resistant siding and soffits	10	

3. Skirting (skip if not applicable)

> 75% of homes have skirting underneath raised floors/decks	0	_____
50-74% of homes have skirting underneath	10	
< 50% of homes have skirting underneath	10	

D . FIRE PROTECTION

1. Helicopter Dip Spots (min 4' water depth year round/45' radius obstruction clearance/75' approach clearance in at least one direction)

Under 2 minute turnaround (< 1 mile)	0	_____
Within 4 minute turnaround (1-2 miles)	2	
Within 6 minute turnaround (2-3 miles)	4	
Beyond 6 minute turnaround (greater than 3 miles) or unavailable	7	

2. Structural Fire Protection

5 miles or less from staffed fire department (majority or significant number of homes)	0	_____
More than 5 miles from staffed fire department(majority or significant number of homes)	5	

3. Water Supply

a. Pressurized hydrants

500 gallons per minute hydrants available < 1000 foot spacing (municipal)	0	_____
< 500 gallons per minute hydrants available	5	
No pressurized hydrants available	10	

b. Other water sources

NOTE: If a pressurized system is available, skip this section

Dry hydrants available year round within subdivision	0	_____
Other accessible draft sources (min. 3000 gal) exist within subdivision	1	
Draft or pressure sources available within 5 miles via all weather roads	3	
No draft or pressure sources available within 5 miles	10	

E . UTILITIES

1. Gas (skip if not applicable)

Underground/clearly marked	0	_____
Underground/not marked	3	
Above ground with 15 feet of brush clearance and > 50 feet from structure	1	
Above ground with no brush clearance *or* within 50 feet of structure	3	

2. Electric

Underground/clearly marked	0	_____
Underground/not marked	3	
Overhead with 20 foot wide maintained right-of-way (ROW)	1	
Overhead, but right-of-way is overgrown/not maintained	3	

3. Septic Tank/Drain Field Systems (skip if not applicable)

Present and clearly marked	1	_____
Present, not clearly marked	3	

F . ADDITIONAL RATING FACTORS *

1. Large adjacent areas of wildlands with accumulated wildland fuels and no prescribed burning program for fuel management	0 – 10	_____
2. Homeowner association lacks the organizational structure for a sustained fire prevention and mitigation effort.	0 – 5	_____
3. Extensive canal or ditch system makes cross country access to fires difficult	0 – 10	_____
4. Closeness of adjacent structures may contribute to fire spread from structure to structure	0 – 5	_____
5. Less than 2/3 of the lots have been developed - undeveloped lots covered with wildland fuels, making stopping spread of the fire through the subdivision difficult	0 - 10	_____
6. History of wildfire occurrence is higher than surrounding areas due to lightning, arson, debris burning, etc.	0 – 10	_____

*** Score only if applicable**

TOTAL

HAZARD ASSESSMENT	POINT RANGE
Low Hazard	less than 50
Moderate Hazard	50-74
High Hazard	75-99
Very High Hazard	100-120
Extreme Hazard	more than 120

Georgia Homes and Outbuildings Damaged or Destroyed by Wildfires, 2000-2010
(Source: Georgia Forestry Commission)

Year	Homes Lost/Damaged		Outbuildings Lost/Damaged		Homes/Outbuildings Threatened		Number of Structures Burned
	Number	Estimated Value	Number	Estimated Value	Number	Estimated Value	
2000	79	$1,251,255.00	210	$ 680,447.00	1140	$49,157,940.00	503
2001	86	$1,194,745.00	222	$ 929,401.00	1866	$121,589,189.00	617
2002	64	$1,576,045.00	178	$1,909,165.00	1255	$101,939,899.00	368
2003	76	$1,983,035.00	117	$1,810,085.00	747	$30,303,904.00	303
2004	193	$2,371,735.00	227	$ 820,932.00	1866	$126,378,363.00	415
2005	155	$2,073,406.00	204	$ 584,146.00	1335	$73,832,998.00	364
2006	190	$4,071,170.00	222	$1,171,710.00	1813	$136,270,871.00	409
2007	166	$13,260,613.00	231	$8,436,180.00	3486	$500,406,070.00	439
2008	111	$3,314,109.00	169	$1,295,600.00	1467	$1,505,824,979.00	292
2009	101	$2,532,424.00	94	$ 344,413.00	1262	$220,007,079.00	204
2010	78	$2,171,654.00	112	$2,586,141.00	1516	$302,272,750.00	250

Appendix D

BROOKS COUNTY
HAZARD FREQUENCY TABLE

Hazard	Number of Events in Historic Record	Number of Years in Historic Record	Number of Events in Past 10 Years	Number of Events in Past 20 Years	Number of Events in Past 50 Years	Historic Recurrence Interval (years)	Historic Frequency % chance/ year	Past 10 Year Record Frequency Per Year	Past 20 Year Record Frequency Per Year	Past 50 Year Record Frequency Per Year
Hurricanes/Tropical Storms	9	68	3	9	9	7.56	13.24	0.3	0.45	0.18
Tornadoes	11	68	2	3	11	6.18	16.18	0.2	0.15	0.22
Floods	9	68	5	9	9	7.56	13.24	0.5	0.45	0.18
Lightning	1	68	1	1	1	68.00	1.47	0.1	0.05	0.02
Extreme Heat	34	11	33	34	34	0.32	309.09	3.3	1.7	0.68
Wildfires	3561	50	362	1384	3561	0.01	7122.00	36.2	69.2	71.22
Drought	25	68	24	25	25	2.72	36.76	2.4	1.25	0.5
Hazardous Materials Release	5	30	1	5	5	6.00	16.67	0.1	0.25	0.1

NOTE: The historic frequency of a hazard event over a given period of time determines the historic recurrence interval. For example: If there have been 20 HazMat Releases in the County in the past 5 years, statistically you could expect that there will be 4 releases a year.

Realize that from a statistical standpoint, there are several variables to consider. 1) Accurate hazard history data and collection are crucial to an accurate recurrence interval and frequency. 2) Data collection and accuarcy has been much better in the past 10-20 years (NCDC weather records). 3) It is important to include all significant recorded hazard events which will include periodic updates to this table.

By updating and reviewing this table over time, it may be possible to see if certain types of hazard events are increasing in the past 10-20 years.

GEMA Worksheet #1 Identify the Hazard Step 1

Date: What kinds of natural hazards can affect you?

Task A. List the hazards that may occur.

1. *Research newspapers and other historical records*
2. *Review existing plans and reports.*
3. *Talk to the experts in your community, state, or region.*
4. *Gather information on Internet Websites.*
5. *Next to the hazard list below, put a check mark in the Task A boxes beside all hazards that may occur in your community or state.*

Task B. Focus on the most prevalent hazard in your community or state.

1. *Go to hazard Websites.*
2. *Locate your community or state on the Website map.*
3. *Determine whether you are in a high-risk area. Get more localized information if necessary.*
4. *Next to the hazard list below, put a check mark in the Task B boxes beside all hazards that post a significant threat.*

	Task A	**Task B**
Avalanche	___	___
Coastal Erosion	**___**	**___**
Coastal Storm	___	___
Dam Failure	**___**	**___**
Drought	_X	_X_
Earthquake	**___**	**___**
Expansive Soils	___	___
Extreme Heat	___	___
Flood	**_X_**	**_X_**
Hailstorm	_X_	_X_
Hurricane	**_X_**	**_X_**
Land Slide	___	___
Severe Winter Storm	_X_	_X_
Tornado	**_X_**	**_X_**
Tsunami	**___**	**___**
Volcano	___	___
Wildfire	**_X_**	**_X_**
Windstorm	___	___
Hazard Material	___	___
Radiological	___	___
Other: Thunderstorm/Wind	X	X
Other_____	___	___
Other_____	___	___

*Note: **Bolded** hazards are addressed in this How-to Guide.*

Use this space to record information you find for each of the hazards you will be researching. Attach additional pages as necessary.

Hazard or Event Description (Type of hazard, date of event, number of injuries, cost and types of damage, etc.)	**Source of Information**	**Map Available for this Hazard?**	**Scale of Map**

GEMA Worksheet #2 Profile Hazard Events Step 2

County: Date:

How Bad Can It Get?

Task A. Obtain or create a base map.

GEMA will be providing you with a base map, USGS topos and DOQQ as part of our deliverables to local government for the planning process. Additionally, we will be providing you with detailed hazard layer coverages. These data layers originate from state or nationwide coverage or datasets. Therefore, it is important for local government to assess what you already have at the local level. It is important for you at the local level to have an idea of what existing maps you have available for the planning process. Some important things to think about:

1) What maps do we already have in the county that would be relevant to the planning process?
2) Have other local plans used maps or mapping technology where there is specific data that is also needed in my local plan?
3) What digital maps do we have?
4) Do we have any Geographic Information System (GIS) data, map themes or layers or databases here at the local level (or regional) that we can use?
5) If we do have any GIS data, where is it located at, and who is our local expert?
6) Are there any ongoing GIS or mapping initiatives at the local level in other planning or mapping efforts? If so, what are they, and what are the timetables for completion?
7) Are there mapping needs that have been identified at the local level in the past? If so, what are they and when were they identified?
8) Of the existing maps, GIS data and other digital mapping information, what confidence do we have at the local level that it is accurate data?

Please answer the above questions on a separate sheet of paper and attach to this worksheet.
It is important to realize that those counties that already have GIS and digital mapping, (ie: parcel level data, GPS fire hydrants, etc) higher levels of spatial accuracy and detail will exist for some data layers at the local level. However, for this planning process, that level of detail will not be needed on all layers in the overall mapping and analysis.

You can use existing maps from:

- Road Maps
- USGS topographic maps or Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quads (DOQQ)
- Topographic and/or planimetric maps from other agencies
- Aerial topographic and/or planimetric maps
- Field Surveys
- GIS software
- CADD software
- Digitized paper map

Title of Map	Scale	Date

Task B. Obtain a hazard event profile.	Task C. Record your hazard event profile information.
Avalanche	
Coastal Storm / Coastal Erosion 1. Get a copy of your FIRM. _____ 2. Verify that the FIRM is up-to-date and complete. _____ 3. Determine the annual rate of coastal erosion. _____ 4. Find your design wind speed. _____	1. Transfer the boundaries of your coastal storm hazard areas onto your base map. 2. Transfer the BFEs onto your base map. 3. Record the erosion rates on your base map: _____ 4. Record the design wind speed here and on your base map: _____
Dam Failure	
Drought	
Earthquake 1. Go to the http://geohazards.cr.usgs.gov Website. 2. Locate your planning area on the map. 3. Determine your PGA.	1. Record your PGA: _____ 2. If you have more than one PGA print, download or order your PGA map.
Expansive Soils	
Extreme Heat	
Flood 1. Get a copy of your FIRM. _____ 2. Verify the FIRM is up-to-date and complete. _____	1. Transfer the boundaries from your firm onto your base map (floodway, 100-yr flood, 500-yr flood). 2. Transfer the BFEs onto your base map.
Hailstorm	
Hurricane	
Land Subsidence	
Landslide 1. Map location of previous landslides. _____ 2. Map the topography. _____ 3. Map the geology. _____ 4. Identify thee high-hazard areas on your map. _____	1. Mark the areas susceptible to landslides onto your base map.
Severe Winter Storm	
Tornado 1. Find your design wind speed. _____	1. Record your design wind speed: _____ 2. If you have more than one design wind speed, print, download or copy your design wind speed zones, copy the boundary of your design wind speed zones on your base map, then record the design wind speed zones on your base map.
Tsunami	
Wildfire 1. Map the fuel models located within the urban-wildland interface areas. _____ 2. Map the topography. _____ 3. Determine your critical fire weather frequency. _____ 4. Determine your fire hazard severity. _____	1. Draw the boundaries of your wildfire hazard areas onto your base map.
Other 1. Map the hazard. _____	1. Record hazard event info on your base map.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).

2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.

*3. **Scoring:** For each consideration, indicate a plus (+) for favorable, and a negative (-) for less favorable.*

When you complete the scoring; negatives will indicate gaps or shortcomings in the particular action, which can be noted in the Comments section. For considerations that do not apply, fill in N/A for not applicable. Only leave a blank if you do not know an answer. In this case, make a note in the Comments section of the "expert" or source to consult to help you evaluate the criterion.

Goal 1.1: Prevent or reduce damage caused by Hurricanes/Tropical Storms in Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman.

Objective 1.1.1: Enhance the ability of the Brooks County Emergency Management Agency to respond effectively and efficiently to emergency needs during and after a hurricane event.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 1: Become a designated "StormReady Community."	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+
Action Step 2: Implement the "Community Emergency Response Team" (CERT) program.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).

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Goal 1.2: Reduce the risks and vulnerability of citizens and critical facilities to damage resulting from hurricanes.

Objective 1.2.1: Protect life, health and property of residents from force of hurricanes.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 3: Educate homeowners and builders on individual safe rooms.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 4: Distribute programs on personal emergency preparedness, i.e., emergency survival kits.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 5: Encourage the American Red Cross to teach the Citizen's Disaster Course on a frequent basis.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 6: Encourage businesses to develop emergency plans.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
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Action Step 7: Increase public awareness of the Early Warning Communication/Notification System, NOAA weather radios, and available community safe shelters by publishing articles in the local newspaper, holding town hall meetings, and providing bulletins to local churches and the schools.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 8: Install auxiliary, mobile, and/or fixed generators (including transfer switches) where needed, including all designated evacuation and emergency shelters, community water systems, and critical facilities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 9: Trim tree lines around roads, homes, utilities and businesses.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 10: Seek funding to retrofit public buildings to reinforce windows, roofs and doors.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 11: Initiate an inspection program at critical facilities to identify construction weaknesses subject to high wind damage.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 12: Review building codes for proper wind strength and safety regulations and for consistency with state and federal regulations.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).

2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.

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Goal 2.1: Enhance the ability of the Brooks County Emergency Management Agency to respond effectively and efficiently to emergency needs during and after a tornado event.

Objective 2.1.1: Ensure that community facilities and programs are in place to facilitate EMA's emergency response.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 1: Become a designated "StormReady Community."	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+
Action Step 2: Implement the "Community Emergency Response Team" (CERT) program.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

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Goal 2.2: Reduce the risks and vulnerability of citizens and critical facilities to tornado damage.

Objective 2.2.1: Protect the life, health, and property of residents from the force of tornadoes.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 3: Educate homeowners and builders on individual safe rooms.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 4: Distribute programs on personal emergency preparedness, i.e., emergency survival kits.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 5: Encourage the American Red Cross to teach the Citizen's Disaster Course on a frequent basis.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 6: Encourage businesses to develop emergency plans.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
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Action Step 7: Increase public awareness of the Early Warning Communication/Notification System, NOAA weather radios, and available community safe shelters by publishing articles in the local newspaper, holding town hall meetings, and providing bulletins to local churches and the schools.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 8: Install auxiliary, mobile, and/or fixed generators (including transfer switches) where needed, including all designated evacuation and emergency shelters, community water systems, and critical facilities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 9: Trim tree lines around roads, homes, utilities and businesses.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 10: Seek funding to retrofit public buildings to reinforce windows, roofs and doors.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
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Action Step 11: Initiate an inspection program at critical facilities to identify construction weaknesses subject to high wind damage.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 12: Review building codes for proper wind strength and safety regulations and for consistency with state and federal regulations.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

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Goal 3.1: Minimize flood damage in Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman.

Objective 3.1.1: Minimize losses to existing and future structures, especially community critical facilities, due to localized flooding caused by excessive rainfall, and river flooding.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 1: Petition FEMA to update local Flood Insurance Rate (FIRM) Maps.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 2: Review data on storm events to determine where repetitive localized flooding occurs as a result of inadequate drainage infrastructure.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	N/A
Action Step 3: Identify and pursue grant opportunities to upgrade deficient drainage systems.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 4: Utilize GIS data to determine possible locations for flood containment areas.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 5: Monitor comprehensive land use plans to ensure mapping of lands to be permanently protected.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	N/A
Action Step 6: Monitor existing subdivision regulations to promote conservation of floodplains, wetlands, and groundwater recharge areas.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	N/A
Action Step 7: Seek funding from private foundations, individuals, federal and state grants, and local communities to leverage available green space grant funds.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	N/A
Action Step 8: Educate public and private organizations on methods for preserving parks and recreation areas.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 9: Continue compliance with NFIP through review, adoption and updates to flood protection ordinances and maps, and work towards database to record depth of flooding in order to determine extent and possible damage.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).

2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.

*3. **Scoring:** For each consideration, indicate a plus (+) for favorable, and a negative (-) for less favorable.*

When you complete the scoring; negatives will indicate gaps or shortcomings in the particular action, which can be noted in the Comments section. For considerations that do not apply, fill in N/A for not applicable. Only leave a blank if you do not know an answer. In this case, make a note in the Comments section of the "expert" or source to consult to help you evaluate the criterion.

Goal 4.1: Protect Citizens of Brooks County from the threat of lightning strikes.

Objective 4.1.1: Provide tools necessary for warning of lightning strikes.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 1: Educate public on the risks of lightning.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 2: Make lightning warning system information available to other entities having significant outdoor activities such as golf courses, businesses, airports, etc.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).

2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.

*3. **Scoring:** For each consideration, indicate a plus (+) for favorable, and a negative (-) for less favorable.*

When you complete the scoring; negatives will indicate gaps or shortcomings in the particular action, which can be noted in the Comments section. For considerations that do not apply, fill in N/A for not applicable. Only leave a blank if you do not know an answer. In this case, make a note in the Comments section of the "expert" or source to consult to help you evaluate the criterion.

Goal 5.1: Ensure the citizens of Brooks County are warned of conditions of extreme heat.

Objective 5.1.1: Employ methodology for determining "Heat Stress" days in Brooks County and forecasting the danger.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 1: Identify and designate emergency shelters, in consultation with appropriate organizations (Senior Citizen Centers, hospitals, churches, health department, etc.), and promote their use during extreme heat events.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 2: Educate the community of heat risks, via brochures, announcements, etc.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 3: Purchase diffusers for fire hydrants.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).

2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.

*3. **Scoring:** For each consideration, indicate a plus (+) for favorable, and a negative (-) for less favorable.*

When you complete the scoring; negatives will indicate gaps or shortcomings in the particular action, which can be noted in the Comments section. For considerations that do not apply, fill in N/A for not applicable. Only leave a blank if you do not know an answer. In this case, make a note in the Comments section of the "expert" or source to consult to help you evaluate the criterion.

Goal 6.1: Prevent damage resulting from wildfires, reduce the threat of wildfires, and protect the life and property of residents from wildfires in Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman.

Objective 6.1.1: Minimize the threat of wildfires to persons and properties in the community.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
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Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 1: Identify specific mitigation projects for funding assistance.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 2: Update the Community Wildfire Protection Plan.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 3: Purchase 3 fire engines	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 4: Construct County-Operated EMS Facility	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 5: Construct a new fire station for the City of Quitman	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 6: Lower ISO rating for the City of Quitman	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 7: Expand dry hydrant capabilities and Investigate options for fitting deep pit wells with attachments for firefighting.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).

2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.

3. ***Scoring:*** *For each consideration, indicate a plus (+) for favorable, and a negative (-) for less favorable.*

When you complete the scoring; negatives will indicate gaps or shortcomings in the particular action, which can be noted in the Comments section. For considerations that do not apply, fill in N/A for not applicable. Only leave a blank if you do not know an answer. In this case, make a note in the Comments section of the "expert" or source to consult to help you evaluate the criterion.

Goal 7.1: Protect Brooks County from the effects of drought conditions.

Objective 7.1.1: Ensure adequate drinking water supply is available during drought conditions.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 1: Develop a comprehensive study that will allow community leaders to understand when public and domestic underground water systems' water levels are threatened.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 2: Apply for a mitigation grant to finance a study of underground water levels, weather conditions, and usage that will forecast threats to public and domestic water systems.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 3: After the development of the comprehensive study of underground water supplies serving the public and domestic water systems, develop a tiered plan to provide temporary water supplies for domestic consumption on an as needed basis.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Appendix E

Wiregrass Foundation Executive Director Dr. Penelope Schmidt, AT&T Regional Director of External Affairs Courtney Brinson, and Wiregrass President Dr. Tina K. Anderson.

Naming of the AT&T Business Education Lab at Wiregrass

Wiregrass Georgia Technical College Foundation South has named a business education classroom lab in Lowndes Hall in honor of AT&T. AT&T has been a continual supporter of Wiregrass Georgia Technical College and has donated a total of more than $50,000 to the Foundation.

Wiregrass President Dr. Tina Anderson and Foundation Executive Director Dr. Penelope Schmidt presented a bronze plaque to Mr. Courtney Brinson, Regional Director of External Affairs at AT&T. Schmidt said, "We genuinely appreciate AT&T's long-standing commitment to workforce development and are happy to name a classroom in honor of such a strong supporter of the College and Foundation." The bronze plaque was specially created in the Machine Tool Technology program coordinated by Wayne Plos and the Auto Collision Repair program coordinated by Mark Whitson. The plaque will be placed at the door of a business education classroom lab in Lowndes Hall on the Valdosta campus.

SweetE's dance team

Come join us in celebrating a fantastic competition season for SweetE's dancers with a friends and family exhibition on Saturday April 22, 6 p.m. at Morven Auditorium.

Students will show off the results from a season of hard work, a lot of practice and dedication. We look forward to supporting the girls and sharing with the community what the SweetE's Dance Competition Team is all about!

Admission is free, donations welcomed to begin planning for the next competition season.

From the last competition in Orlando the results were:

To say we performed well in Orlando is an understatement! In total our girls won:

21 High Gold Adjudications

1 Platinum Adjudication

18 Category 1st Place Awards...

2 Judges' Choice Awards

10 Overall Placement Awards

1 Cover Model Winner

Out of the 500+ dances at Nexstar, our 22 pieces were a mere 4% of the productions, and yet we are bringing home countless pins, 18 trophies, 2 ribbons, 4 medals, and 6 wall plaques

Legals & Public Notices

SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
OF BROOKS COUNTY
STATE OF GEORGIA

CAMI REBECCA GUESS,
PLAINTIFF,

VS.

CARLA GARDNER,
DEFENDANT.

CIVIL ACTION FILE NO.
2016CV96

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT:

You are hereby commanded to file with the Clerk of said Court and serve upon William R. Folsom, Plaintiff's attorney, whose address is 11296 Troupeville Road, Valdosta, Georgia 31602, an answer to the above complaint, within sixty (60) days of the date of service by publication as set forth above.

Witness the Honorable Harry Jay Altman II, Judge of said Court, this 20th day of March, 2017.

/s/ William R. Folsom
Plaintiff's Attorney

/s/ Cassie Taylor
Deputy Clerk
13.14.15.16.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF CHARLES DANIEL STEVENS, JR., DECEASED

GEORGIA, BROOKS COUNTY

All creditors of the Estate of CHARLES DANIEL STEVENS, JR., deceased, late of Brooks County, Georgia, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to me.

This the 30th day of March, 2017.

Ms. Terri Stevens
410 Pinebrook Drive
Valdosta, Ga 31602

Address of Counsel:
Gregory A. Voyles
MOORE & VOYLES, P.C.
P. O. Box 1929
Valdosta, GA 31603-1929
(229) 244-8830
Georgia Bar No. 729098
14.15.16.17.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS

CITY OF QUITMAN
BROOKS COUNTY, GA

SANITARY SEWER IMPROVEMENTS TO SERVE THE WALKER STREET & BATTLE STREET AREA

Sealed Bids for the construction of the Sanitary Sewer Improvements to serve the Walker Street & Battle Street Area will be received, by the City of Quitman, at Quitman City Hall – 100 West Screven Street, Quitman, GA 31643, until 2:00 PM local time on April 21, 2017, at which time the Bids received will be publicly opened and read. The Project consists of replacement of approximately 2,700 LF 8" & 12" existing gravity sewer main, +/- 110 VF of standard manhole construction, +/- 220LF of jack & bore 16" steel casing, a new submersible lift station with 8' diameter wet well, +/- 3,850 LF 8" PVC force main, transfer of existing service connections, and replacement of 4" PVC sewer service. Bids will be received for a single prime Contract. Bids shall be on a unit price basis.

The Issuing Office for the Bidding Documents is: Still Waters Engineering, 117 Hugh Road, Leesburg, GA 31763. Prospective Bidders may examine the Bidding Documents at the Issuing Office on Mondays through Fridays between the hours of 8:00 AM – 5:00 P.M, and may obtain copies of the Bidding Documents from the Issuing Office as described below.

Bidding Documents also may be examined at Quitman City Hall; during the City's regular business hours.

Bidding Documents may be obtained from the Issuing Office during the hours indicated above, by calling 229-496-5700, or by requesting via email from bhenderson@stillwaterseng.com. Bidding Documents are available electronically (as portable document format (PDF) files) for a non-refundable charge of $250.00. Upon Issuing Office's receipt of payment, Bidding Documents will be sent via email or other means of electronic file distribution. The date that the Bidding Documents are transmitted by the Issuing Office will be considered the prospective Bidder's date of receipt of the Bidding Documents. Partial sets of Bidding Documents will not be available from the Issuing Office. Neither Owner nor Engineer will be responsible for full or partial sets of Bidding Documents, including Addenda if any, obtained from sources other than the Issuing Office.

A pre-bid conference to discuss the Section 3 requirements with prospective bidders will be held for this project at 11:00 A.M. on Friday, April 14, 2017 at Quitman City Hall, 100 West Screven Street, Quitman, GA 31643. Attendance at this pre-bid conference is not mandatory for prospective bidders.

Bid security shall be furnished in accordance with the Instructions to Bidders.

All permits required for the construction of this project are expected to be approved prior to the date of the bid opening.

Acquisition of property for easements, right of way, etc. is in the process of being acquired. The City expects that acquisition should be completed with approximately 60 days of the bid opening date.

This project is expected to be funded all or in part by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs Community Development Block Grant program and, as such, is subject to Federal and State contract provisions. This project is covered under the requirements of Section 3 of the HUD Act of 1968, as amended. This is a Section 3 Contract opportunity and Section 3 Business Concerns are encouraged to apply.

Owner: City of Quitman, GA
By: Hon. James C. Brown, III
Title: Mayor
Date: [Date of initial publication of Advertisement]
+ + END OF ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS + +
12.14.15.16.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS

GEORGIA, BROOKS COUNTY

All creditors of the Estate of JOHN T. DAILEY, deceased, late of Brooks County, Georgia, are hereby notified to render their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to me.

This 3rd day of April, 2017.

Tora M. Peters Stewart,
Executor of the Estate of
John T. Dailey, Deceased
1674 Round Oak Juliette Rd.
Juliette, Georgia 31046

Address of Counsel:
David A. Parker
Smith, Hannan, and Parker, P.C.
610 North Patterson Street
Valdosta, Georgia 31601
(229) 242-4649
Georgia State Bar No. 562205
15.16.17.18.

PETITION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

IN THE PROBATE COURT
COUNTY OF BROOKS
STATE OF GEORGIA

IN RE: ESTATE OF
JESSIE JAMES NEWSOME,
DECEASED
ESTATE NO. 2017-12

FELICIA NEWSOME has petitioned to be appointed Administrator of the estate of JESSIE JAMES NEWSOME, deceased, of said county. The Petitioner has also applied for waiver of bond and/or grant of certain powers contained in O.C.G.A. Section 53-12-261. All interested parties are hereby notified to show cause why said petition should not be granted. All objections to the petition must be in writing, setting forth the grounds of any such objections, and must be filed with the court on or before MAY 8, 2017.

All pleadings/objections must be signed under oath before a notary public or before a probate court clerk, and filing fees must be tendered with your pleadings/objections, unless you qualify to file as an indigent party. Contact Probate Court personnel at the following address/telephone number for the required amount of filing fees. If any objections are filed, a hearing will be scheduled at a later date. If no objections are filed, the petition may be granted without a hearing.

BETH B. HURST
PROBATE JUDGE

By Lizzie S. Garrette
Clerk of the Probate Court
1 Screven Street, Suite 4
Quitman, GA 31643
229-263-5567
15.16.17.18.

APPLICATION TO REGISTER A BUSINESS TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER TRADE NAME, PARTNERSHIP OR OTHERS

STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF BROOKS

The undersigned does hereby certify that Altisource Fulfillment Operations, Inc. conducting a business as a foreign profit corporation in all cities, County of Brooks, in the State of Georgia, under the name of Owners.com Loans and that the nature of the business is licensed mortgage brokerage activities and that the names of the person, firms or partnership owning and carrying on said trade or business are Altisource Portfolio Solutions, Inc., 1000 Abernathy Rd., Ste 200, Atlanta, GA 30328-5604, (770) 612-7007.

/s/ Timothy G. N. Harcourt,
Treasurer and Chief
Financial Officer
16.17.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION

Notice is given that articles of incorporation that will incorporate Abbott Shooting Preserve, Inc. have been delivered to the Secretary of State for filing in accordance with the Georgia Business Nonprofit Corporation Code. The initial registered office of the corporation is located 14009 Georgia Highway 122, Barney, GA 31625 and its initial registered agent at such address is Stephen Abbott.
16.17.

Brooks County EMA

The Brooks County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) invites the public to attend the kick-off meeting for planning and updating our local Hazard Mitigation Plan. This plan is renewed every five (5) years.

We would welcome any input from our citizens and local business owners. Some of those who will be part of the planning group will be: Planning specialist from GEMHSA (Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency), Board of County Commissioners, Cities of Quitman, Morven, Barwick, and Pavo, Fire/EMS, Sheriff's Department, Police Departments, Health Department, Code Enforcement, Public Works, Forestry, School Board, Coastal Pines, and hopefully… you.

The meeting will be for an hour on Tuesday, April 25 at 2 p.m. at 702 Barwick Road, Quitman GA 31643. For more information, contact the Southern Georgia Regional Commission at 229-333-5277.

Legal Notice Policies

*** **As of April 1, 2016, all legal advertisements must be prepaid.** Payment must be received prior to the first run date. Payments by credit card can be made by contacting Donna Ballard at 229-896-2233. If paying by check, please notate run dates; again, it must be received prior to the first run date. If your office has an outstanding balance, it must be paid in full prior to the next legal advertisement placement. **Also, as of May 1, 2016, Cook Publishing Company, Inc., publisher of Quitman Free Press, will charge a $5 fee for the processing of legal affidavits and tearsheets.** Thanks in advance for your cooperation. Please contact our office at 229-896-2233 if you have any questions or concerns. ***

Southern Georgia Regional Commission
Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Kick-off
Date: June 7, 2017

Name	Organization	Title	Email
Arid Godwin	SGRC	planner	agodwin@sgrc.us
Haven Craft	South Health District	Emergency Preparedness Director	haven.craft@dph.ga.gov
Patrick O'Hern	Pavo Public wks	Supervisor	patrickOhern48@gmail
Mike Smith	Brooks Co. EMA	director	brks911@windstream.net
Justin DeVane	Brooks Co.	Administrator	JDEVANE@BROOKSCOGA.COM
Hyonwood Yates	Morven P.D.	chief of Police	city of morven@windstream.net
Jordan Smith	Brooks Fire Dept.	Fire Coordinator	brookscofire@gmail.com

Southern Georgia Regional Commission
Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Workshop #1
Date: July 12, 2017

Name	Organization	Title	Email
Tracie Ledden	Brooks Co. Health Dept	RN, Nursing Supervisor	tracie.ledden@dph.ga.gov
Karen Craft	South Health District	Emergency Preparedness Director	karen.craft@dph.ga.gov
Jordan Smith	Brooks Co. Fire	Fire Chief	brookscofire@gmail.com
Elijah Hemingway	Brooks co. Fire	Fire Fighter	elihemingway22049@gmail.com
Lynwood Yates	Morven P.D.	chief of Police	cityofmorven@windstream.net

Southern Georgia Regional Commission
Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Workshop #2
Date: August 9, 2017

Name	Organization	Title	Email
Ariel Godwin	SGRC	planner	agodwin@sgrc.us
Mike Smith	Brooks EMA	EMA Director	brks911@windstream.net
Patrick O'Hern	PAVO water maint.	Supervisor	PatrickOhern48@gmail.c
Darcel Rockmore	Brooks County Health Department	County Nurse Manager	darcel.rockmore@dph.ga.gov
Kimberly Redding	BC Hospital	EMP/ED RN	kredding@archbold.org

Southern Georgia Regional Commission
Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Workshop #3
Date: Oct. 11, 2017

Name	Organization	Title	Email
Rick Shirley	DPH / FP	EPS/Forestry	rick.shirley@dph.ga.gov
Ariel Godwin	SGRC	planner	agodwin@sgrc.us
JUSTIN DEVANE	BROOKS	ADMINISTRATOR	JDEVANE@BROOKSCOGA.COM
Mike Smith	Brooks EMA-911	Director	brks911-a@windstream.net
Jordan Smith	Brooks Co. Fire Dept.	F.C.	brookscofire@gmail.com

Southern Georgia Regional Commission
Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Workshop #4
Date: Nov. 16, 2017

Name	Organization	Title	Email
Shannon Walker	Brooks Co. Health Dept	EHS	Shannon.WalkerCdph.go.gov
Kimberly Redding	Brooks County Hospital	Nurse Manager / EDP	kreddingCarchbold.org
Patrick O'Hern	PAVO Public Works	SUPERVISOR	PatrickOHern48@gmail
Karen Craft	South Health District	EP Director	karen.craft@dph.ga.gov
Ariel Godwin	SGRC	Planner	agodwin@sgrc.us

letting you know the book you requested has arrived. Personally, I don't like

As always, have a great day, and come by and see us at your public library.

PUBLIC HEARING

The Brooks County Emergency Management Agency (EMA), in cooperation with the Southern Georgia Regional Commission (SGRC), invites the public to attend a Joint Public Hearing to review the Brooks County and Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo and Quitman Hazard Mitigation Plan Update and provide an opportunity for public comment. The plan update has been developed in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, which requires local governments to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan addressing natural hazards as a condition of receiving future federal disaster assistance. The SGRC staff will host a Public Hearing/Open House on **November 5, 2018 at 5:00 p.m.** at **Brooks County Administration Building, Commissioners Meeting Room, 610 South Highland Road, Quitman, GA 31643.**

Comments are being accepted by email at lhylton@sgrc.us, by fax at 229-333-5312, or by mailing them to Brooks HMP, 327 W Savannah Ave., Valdosta, GA 31601. The draft of the Plan is available on the SGRC website, www.sgrc.us. For more information please call Loretta Hylton, Senior Planner at 229-333-5277.

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Southern Georgia Regional Commission
Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morvin, Pavo, and Quitman
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Public Final Public Hearing
Date: November 5, 2018

Name	Organization	Title	Email
Myra Ewing	Brooks Co. Commission	chair	
Leonard Jones Sr	" "	Commissioner	
Joe Wingate	" "	"	
James Mizell	" "	"	
Billy Ingram	" "	Building/Zoning	
Willie Cobb	" "		
J Henderson	SGRC	Local Government Service Director	

Resolution no. _____

RESOLUTION FOR ADOPTION OF
BROOKS COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

WHEREAS, to be eligible for federal disaster assistance in the event of a presidentially declared disaster and mitigation assistance under the Hazard Mitigation Grant programs, local governments must have adopted or be actively developing a Hazard Mitigation Plan prepared in accordance with federal regulations promulgated pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 ("the Act"); and

WHEREAS, Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo and Quitman adopted the previous Brooks County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update in 2019; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the requirements of the Act, an updated plan is required to be submitted to FEMA through GEMA every five years; and

WHEREAS, the 2019 Plan Update will expire on March 19, 2019 and the new Hazard Mitigation Plan Update will become effective on March 19, 2019; and

WHEREAS, the Brooks County Emergency Management Agency, with the assistance of representatives from various other departments within Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo and Quitman, as well as volunteer and other non-governmental agencies, has developed an updated plan to meet these requirements; and

WHEREAS, the updated plan is titled the "Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo and Quitman 2019-2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update" (referred to hereafter as "the Plan"); and

WHEREAS, the Plan applies to unincorporated Brooks County and the Cities of; and Barwick, Morven, Pavo and Quitman; and

WHEREAS, GEMA has notified the Brooks County Emergency Management Agency that the Plan satisfies the requirements of the Act;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that Brooks County, meeting in regular session, hereby adopts the Plan.

SO RESOLVED this 5th day of Nov., 2018.

By Myra Exum
County Commission Chair

Attest _____

RESOLUTION 18-04

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF BARWICK CITY COUNCIL PURSUANT TO THE DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000 AUTHORIZING ADOPTION OF THE BROOKS COUNTY PRE-DISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, Brooks County and its municipal governments are required to complete a Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, local governments that complete Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plans will remain eligible for Federal mitigation funding; and

WHEREAS, Brooks County and its municipal governments have completed a Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan that fulfills the Federal requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

NOW THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED THAT THE CITY OF BARWICK COUNCIL FORMALLY ADOPTS THIS PRE-DISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN.

RESOLVED THIS 20th DAY OF Nov., 2018

Signed: Mayor

(City Seal)

Attest: City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF MORVEN CITY COUNCIL PURSUANT TO THE DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000 AUTHORIZING ADOPTION OF THE BROOKS COUNTY PRE-DISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, Brooks County and its municipal governments are required to complete a Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, local governments that complete Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plans will remain eligible for Federal mitigation funding; and

WHEREAS, Brooks County and its municipal governments have completed a Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan that fulfills the Federal requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

NOW THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED THAT THE CITY OF MORVEN COUNCIL FORMALLY ADOPTS THIS PRE-DISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN.

RESOLVED THIS 16 DAY OF Oct, 2018

L. E. Hodnett

Signed: Mayor

(City Seal)

Sandy Yates

Attest: City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF PAVO CITY COUNCIL PURSUANT TO THE DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000 AUTHORIZING ADOPTION OF THE BROOKS COUNTY PRE-DISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, Brooks County and its municipal governments are required to complete a Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, local governments that complete Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plans will remain eligible for Federal mitigation funding; and

WHEREAS, Brooks County and its municipal governments have completed a Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan that fulfills the Federal requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

NOW THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED THAT THE CITY OF PAVO COUNCIL FORMALLY ADOPTS THIS PRE-DISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN.

RESOLVED THIS 6 DAY OF DEC, 2018

Signed: Mayor

(City Seal)

Attest: City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF QUITMAN CITY COUNCIL PURSUANT TO THE DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000 AUTHORIZING ADOPTION OF THE BROOKS COUNTY PRE-DISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, Brooks County and its municipal governments are required to complete a Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, local governments that complete Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plans will remain eligible for Federal mitigation funding; and

WHEREAS, Brooks County and its municipal governments have completed a Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan that fulfills the Federal requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

NOW THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED THAT THE CITY OF QUITMAN COUNCIL FORMALLY ADOPTS THIS PRE-DISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN.

RESOLVED THIS 6 DAY OF November, 2018

Signed: ~~Nancy~~ Dennard, Mayor

(City Seal)

Attest: City Clerk

Appendix F

NOAA NATIONAL CENTERS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Brooks County, Georgia

Event Types: Hurricane (Typhoon), Tropical Storm

Brooks county contains the following zones:
'Brooks'

8 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 12/31/2017 (24837 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	8
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	6
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	2

Column Definitions:
'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Click on Location below to display details.
Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the Database Details for more information.

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	390.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	09/03/1998	00:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	30.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	09/05/2004	16:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	09/15/2004	12:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	15.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	09/26/2004	18:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	75.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	07/09/2005	18:00	EST	Hurricane (typhoon)		0	0	150.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	06/12/2006	12:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	08/22/2008	12:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	09/02/2016	00:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	390.00K	0.00K

NOAA NATIONAL CENTERS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Brooks County, Georgia

Event Types: Tornado

11 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 12/31/2017 (24837 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	10
Number of Days with Event and Death:	1
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	2
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	10
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

Column Definitions:
'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Click on Location below to display details.
Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the Database Details for more information.

Select: All Tornadoes ▼ Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest) ▼

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								2	2	1.202M	0.00K
BROOKS CO.	BROOKS CO.	GA	03/26/1963	17:10	CST	Tornado	F2	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
BROOKS CO.	BROOKS CO.	GA	04/06/1963	17:30	CST	Tornado	F2	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
BROOKS CO.	BROOKS CO.	GA	02/08/1971	06:00	CST	Tornado	F1	0	2	25.00K	0.00K
BROOKS CO.	BROOKS CO.	GA	04/29/1971	15:30	CST	Tornado	F2	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
BROOKS CO.	BROOKS CO.	GA	04/13/1979	11:00	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
BROOKS CO.	BROOKS CO.	GA	05/25/1980	11:30	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	2.50K	0.00K
BROOKS CO.	BROOKS CO.	GA	07/04/1985	15:30	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
Morven	BROOKS CO.	GA	11/11/1995	12:20	EST	Tornado	F1	0	0	75.00K	0.00K
PAVO	BROOKS CO.	GA	03/15/2001	08:12	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
PAVO	BROOKS CO.	GA	01/22/2017	03:15	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
SAND HILL	BROOKS CO.	GA	01/22/2017	03:29	EST-5	Tornado	EF3	2	0	500.00K	0.00K
Totals:								2	2	1.202M	0.00K

NOAA NATIONAL CENTERS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Brooks County, Georgia

Event Types: Flash Flood, Flood

Brooks county contains the following zones:
'Brooks'

9 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 12/31/2017 (24837 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	2
Number of Days with Event:	9
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	6
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	2

Column Definitions:
'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Click on Location below to display details.
Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the Database Details for more information.

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	830.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	03/08/1998	12:00	EST	Flood		0	0	150.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	04/24/2000	12:00	EST	Flood		0	0	75.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	BROOKS CO.	GA	09/06/2000	07:45	EST	Flash Flood		0	0	250.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	BROOKS CO.	GA	06/11/2001	21:00	EST	Flash Flood		0	0	250.00K	0.00K
BLUE SPGS	BROOKS CO.	GA	02/24/2008	11:00	EST-5	Flood		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
NANKIN	BROOKS CO.	GA	08/23/2008	12:00	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
SAND HILL	BROOKS CO.	GA	05/14/2014	21:48	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
QUITMAN-BROOKS ARPT	BROOKS CO.	GA	09/07/2014	14:27	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BARNEY	BROOKS CO.	GA	12/23/2014	21:00	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	830.00K	0.00K

NOAA NATIONAL CENTERS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Brooks County, Georgia

Event Types: Lightning

1 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 12/31/2017 (24837 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	1
Number of Days with Event and Death:	1
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	1
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	0
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

Column Definitions:
'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Click on Location below to display details.
Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the Database Details for more information.

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								2	0	0.00K	0.00K
QUITMAN	BROOKS CO.	GA	03/26/2000	17:00	EST	Lightning		2	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								2	0	0.00K	0.00K

NOAA NATIONAL CENTERS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Brooks County, Georgia

Event Types: Excessive Heat

Brooks county contains the following zones:
'Brooks'

0 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 12/31/2017 (24837 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	0
Number of Days with Event:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	0
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	0

Column Definitions:
'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Click on Location below to display details.
Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the Database Details for more information.

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Georgia Forestry Commission

Monthly Data

Monday, May 08, 2017

Vision - Healthy, sustainable forests providing clean air, clean water, and abundant products for future generations.
Mission - To provide leadership, service, and education in the protection and conservation of Georgia's forest resources.

Acreage Burned for Brooks County for CY 1967 to 2017

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1967	30.00	72.70	286.37	21.80	27.90	5.50	0.00	0.00	4.46	57.52	39.75	4.50	550.50
1968	25.60	112.86	436.90	159.76	12.12	24.20	14.67	122.51	2.85	31.96	413.17	38.28	1,394.88
1969	78.87	42.41	99.47	46.58	6.62	2.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	7.15	51.39	338.75
1970	0.25	63.99	35.53	4.03	3.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.35	11.76	101.49	231.02
1971	72.29	76.16	14.57	45.70	10.02	8.50	1.38	0.00	0.00	4.68	0.00	4.24	237.54
1972	6.53	18.09	69.42	82.86	45.68	0.00	0.08	6.40	16.81	215.60	0.00	8.06	469.53
1973	21.55	31.12	40.92	0.00	0.03	0.00	1.07	0.01	0.00	33.31	9.77	14.02	151.80
1974	6.59	21.44	58.65	24.40	0.93	20.41	2.39	0.00	0.20	1.46	1.22	3.06	140.75
1975	0.51	3.35	36.31	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.99	0.98	7.36	21.79	37.18	109.66
1976	95.29	106.65	38.05	0.09	0.00	2.49	2.46	0.00	5.32	1.11	37.55	21.28	310.29
1977	2.66	101.31	8.83	7.59	31.93	10.84	8.83	0.00	0.00	8.36	22.34	6.31	209.00
1978	17.10	18.74	95.80	22.46	0.20	0.92	0.09	27.60	52.87	46.48	37.44	45.50	365.20
1979	16.91	90.06	251.57	16.36	28.88	15.28	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.00	14.60	435.25
1980	14.77	8.45	7.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.63	0.01	10.71	0.00	91.01	133.11
1981	302.63	140.65	227.80	1.16	4.13	0.68	59.44	0.00	0.74	7.72	1.58	4.73	751.26
1982	8.25	8.28	56.30	0.00	5.73	8.72	0.01	0.65	1.16	5.79	0.13	0.18	95.20
1983	8.77	2.47	7.16	0.04	0.10	0.95	0.12	0.11	36.91	7.01	0.00	0.15	63.79
1984	5.28	5.49	41.65	0.00	12.67	0.84	0.00	0.00	4.20	48.51	0.00	5.69	124.33
1985	1.49	231.40	19.28	31.40	8.30	6.81	0.00	0.00	0.46	3.74	0.00	0.00	302.88
1986	0.00	7.10	13.45	5.05	14.74	1.83	29.50	5.09	0.00	1.00	2.15	0.00	79.91
1987	0.63	16.44	2.47	31.07	0.88	0.00	0.48	0.02	0.00	268.29	48.68	28.29	397.25
1988	4.61	11.88	8.32	0.54	4.26	0.66	0.84	0.11	0.08	5.12	7.50	1.70	45.62
1989	69.36	100.90	211.52	85.21	0.00	1.85	0.32	0.00	10.33	3.15	0.00	17.39	500.03
1990	34.84	34.95	29.11	12.13	0.07	13.64	95.14	30.12	64.41	17.61	95.57	64.20	491.79
1991	0.00	8.56	43.33	1.06	0.90	2.88	0.06	0.00	23.75	21.56	149.84	61.57	313.51
1992	21.14	38.39	36.54	1.66	19.15	0.00	0.00	2.37	5.39	0.03	3.59	14.36	142.62
1993	0.00	7.56	77.19	118.76	39.17	74.46	0.68	51.05	16.67	59.12	4.12	0.94	449.72
1994	84.48	22.41	104.95	1.57	47.77	5.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.00	1.25	268.85
1995	4.22	18.80	23.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.22	1.09	4.99	0.84	0.01	37.14	108.00
1996	19.58	244.63	13.66	0.21	20.45	28.09	17.50	1.19	0.21	4.20	14.97	8.21	372.90
1997	52.89	79.65	13.77	14.70	1.13	0.00	0.60	2.46	20.50	7.56	2.39	0.16	195.81
1998	0.38	0.00	93.38	136.76	46.20	83.91	0.76	25.14	2.85	3.94	2.31	32.93	428.56
1999	24.90	152.89	152.18	24.43	17.33	1.03	0.00	9.62	47.94	16.59	6.36	160.14	613.41
2000	98.26	671.27	372.31	35.10	31.27	14.92	6.87	50.54	1.88	3.76	8.09	29.73	1,324.00
2001	177.14	17.24	2.56	3.29	75.67	0.65	1.60	11.09	0.28	7.64	32.96	13.94	344.06

2002	24.67	250.63	176.39	35.82	14.68	9.51	0.03	6.71	0.00	0.00	1.80	5.10	525.34
2003	10.89	3.88	0.63	1.51	0.60	0.23	0.56	0.07	9.91	5.43	0.04	9.71	43.46
2004	17.15	10.39	202.55	21.66	6.40	0.00	9.28	2.00	0.00	2.08	0.00	6.33	277.84
2005	46.14	109.54	89.43	5.27	10.19	0.00	0.15	0.00	2.53	5.50	59.99	2.35	331.09
2006	233.56	17.53	159.21	172.76	0.71	60.97	9.61	0.00	0.41	10.81	9.44	17.03	692.04
2007	0.23	110.51	207.17	8.65	22.42	12.39	0.00	3.51	20.35	16.01	0.00	1.34	402.58
2008	2.59	8.30	18.77	0.00	26.93	9.18	11.01	0.00	2.48	16.04	0.00	0.08	95.38
2009	0.40	75.75	71.58	0.00	3.74	1.30	4.20	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.94	0.50	159.02
2010	2.33	0.45	16.42	20.59	7.16	35.25	0.00	0.10	13.51	1.82	10.36	14.76	122.75
2011	1.79	85.60	199.51	3.83	67.04	70.59	1.15	1.01	4.17	3.30	0.03	0.00	438.02
2012	55.67	23.11	18.11	56.82	13.39	0.44	4.28	0.00	0.00	1.22	33.35	0.00	206.39
2013	33.80	11.80	7.95	9.32	77.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	2.31	15.00	158.17
2014	2.86	0.00	8.51	0.00	0.17	0.00	7.62	2.11	0.00	0.00	1.51	13.13	35.91
2015	0.00	8.50	1.94	0.10	0.00	2.88	0.01	0.00	2.03	11.42	0.00	4.64	31.52
2016	1.72	18.00	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.25	9.91	0.00	16.35	6.03	55.38
2017	10.11	33.76	118.81	37.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.65

Number of Fires for Brooks County for CY 1967 to 2017

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1967	4.	8.	40.	6.	6.	2.	0.	0.	1.	9.	12.	3.	91.
1968	5.	17.	38.	7.	2.	2.	5.	4.	2.	4.	14.	8.	108.
1969	10.	6.	11.	6.	2.	1.	0.	0.	0.	4.	1.	2.	43.
1970	1.	11.	3.	1.	3.	0.	0.	0.	0.	3.	5.	16.	43.
1971	13.	13.	4.	6.	5.	3.	2.	0.	0.	2.	0.	4.	52.
1972	3.	3.	15.	4.	1.	0.	1.	1.	12.	21.	0.	4.	65.
1973	11.	9.	15.	2.	1.	0.	3.	2.	1.	9.	3.	8.	64.
1974	3.	7.	16.	7.	3.	5.	4.	0.	3.	4.	5.	4.	61.
1975	3.	5.	7.	1.	0.	0.	1.	4.	2.	7.	6.	13.	49.
1976	29.	40.	14.	1.	0.	2.	2.	0.	2.	2.	8.	5.	105.
1977	4.	34.	7.	6.	14.	7.	7.	0.	0.	10.	8.	4.	101.
1978	5.	9.	14.	14.	1.	1.	1.	3.	18.	14.	12.	7.	99.
1979	11.	16.	25.	6.	1.	3.	1.	0.	0.	2.	0.	2.	67.
1980	8.	2.	3.	0.	0.	0.	3.	3.	1.	3.	0.	6.	29.
1981	27.	15.	21.	1.	6.	2.	5.	0.	2.	5.	3.	3.	90.
1982	5.	7.	5.	0.	7.	6.	1.	2.	1.	5.	2.	2.	43.
1983	2.	2.	2.	2.	1.	1.	1.	2.	3.	1.	0.	1.	18.
1984	5.	4.	2.	0.	4.	3.	0.	0.	4.	14.	0.	3.	39.
1985	3.	35.	9.	4.	3.	3.	0.	0.	4.	4.	0.	0.	65.
1986	0.	4.	12.	9.	9.	4.	4.	2.	1.	3.	2.	0.	50.
1987	1.	7.	7.	8.	3.	1.	3.	1.	1.	40.	15.	15.	102.
1988	5.	11.	4.	2.	4.	3.	1.	1.	2.	4.	7.	3.	47.
1989	16.	23.	23.	10.	0.	3.	1.	0.	4.	2.	0.	4.	86.

1990	8.	6.	8.	7.	1.	5.	4.	7.	12.	10.	20.	9.	97.
1991	0.	8.	5.	2.	1.	3.	1.	0.	8.	13.	50.	14.	105.
1992	12.	4.	13.	2.	9.	0.	0.	2.	2.	1.	4.	7.	56.
1993	0.	9.	21.	28.	22.	19.	4.	6.	9.	10.	2.	2.	132.
1994	12.	10.	17.	4.	3.	3.	0.	0.	0.	2.	0.	2.	53.
1995	2.	10.	5.	0.	0.	0.	3.	2.	3.	4.	1.	14.	44.
1996	9.	46.	6.	1.	12.	12.	8.	1.	2.	3.	6.	4.	110.
1997	5.	12.	5.	3.	1.	0.	2.	3.	19.	9.	3.	1.	63.
1998	1.	0.	7.	18.	18.	10.	1.	4.	4.	15.	3.	5.	86.
1999	10.	35.	26.	13.	21.	2.	0.	9.	16.	3.	9.	22.	166.
2000	21.	57.	26.	10.	16.	20.	4.	8.	3.	6.	7.	15.	193.
2001	40.	18.	4.	7.	17.	3.	1.	7.	3.	7.	21.	9.	137.
2002	11.	22.	26.	4.	5.	2.	2.	2.	0.	0.	2.	2.	78.
2003	9.	5.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	5.	2.	1.	3.	31.
2004	7.	4.	41.	34.	6.	0.	1.	1.	0.	2.	0.	4.	100.
2005	14.	22.	11.	2.	2.	0.	1.	0.	2.	13.	15.	1.	83.
2006	9.	10.	27.	12.	1.	5.	5.	0.	1.	5.	3.	4.	82.
2007	1.	17.	19.	12.	6.	2.	0.	2.	2.	3.	0.	2.	66.
2008	5.	8.	7.	0.	3.	4.	2.	0.	8.	3.	0.	1.	41.
2009	1.	16.	14.	0.	2.	1.	1.	0.	1.	0.	1.	1.	38.
2010	1.	2.	5.	6.	2.	1.	0.	1.	11.	5.	5.	7.	46.
2011	4.	13.	26.	3.	14.	13.	2.	2.	2.	2.	1.	0.	82.
2012	4.	5.	4.	7.	2.	2.	5.	0.	0.	5.	4.	0.	38.
2013	7.	4.	5.	4.	19.	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.	2.	1.	44.
2014	2.	0.	2.	0.	1.	1.	4.	1.	0.	0.	3.	3.	17.
2015	0.	1.	1.	1.	0.	2.	1.	0.	1.	2.	0.	2.	11.
2016	2.	4.	1.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	0.	4.	1.	15.
2017	2.	10.	15.	3.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	30.

NOAA NATIONAL CENTERS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Brooks County, Georgia

Event Types: Wildfire

Brooks county contains the following zones:
'Brooks'

0 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 12/31/2017 (24837 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	0
Number of Days with Event:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	0
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	0

Column Definitions:
'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Click on Location below to display details.
Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the Database Details for more information.

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

NOAA NATIONAL CENTERS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Brooks County, Georgia

Event Types: Drought

Brooks county contains the following zones:
'Brooks'

25 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 12/31/2017 (24837 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	25
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	0
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

Column Definitions:
'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Click on Location below to display details.
Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the Database Details for more information.

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	09/01/1997	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2010	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2010	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	05/10/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	07/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	08/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	03/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	04/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	05/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2013	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2013	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	08/26/2014	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2014	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	11/22/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

PHMSA Office of Hazardous Materials Safety — Incident Reports Database Search

PHMSA Hazmat Home

Source: Hazmat Intelligence Portal, U.S.Department of T ransportation. Data as of 10/12/2017.

PART II - GENERAL INCIDENT INFORMATION

3. Date of Incident: From: To: (mm/dd/yyyy)

7. Location of Incident: City: quitman (begins) State: Georgia Zip Code: (contains)

Incident Route: (contains)

8. Mode of Transportation: Air Highway Rail Water Other

9. Transportation Phase: In Transit Loading Unloading In Transit Storage

10. Carrier/Reporter Name: (contains)

State: Select Zip Code: (contains)

11. Shipper/Offeror Name: (contains)

12. Origin: City: (contains) State: Select Zip Code: (contains)

14. Proper Shipping Name of Hazardous Material: (contains)

16. Hazardous Class/Division Code: (begins) 17. Identification Number: (contains)

PART III - PACKAGING INFORMATION

24. Packaging Type: Non-Bulk IBC Cargo Tank Motor Vehicle (CTMV) Tank Car Cylinder RAM Portable Tank Other

25. Incident Cause: What Failed: (contains) How Failed: (contains)

Causes of Failure: (contains)

PART IV - CONSEQUENCES

30.Result of Incident: Spillage Fire Explosion Material Entered Waterway/Storm Sewer Vapor(Gas) Dispersion Environmental Damage No Release

33a. Did the hazardous material cause or contribute to a human fatality? Select

34. Did the hazardous material cause or contribute to personal injury? Select

35. Did the hazardous material cause or contribute to an evacuation? Select

36. Was a major transportation artery or facility closed? Select

37. Was the material involved in a crash or derailment? Select

OTHER

Report Number: (contains) Serious Incident: Select

Container Code Detail: (contains) Undeclared Shipment: Select

General Package Type: Select

DISPLAY OPTIONS: Display 50 results per page.

Clear Search

* Since some incidents involve multiple commodities and/or multiple package types, double counting can occur.

* Use the following links to obtain helpful reference information:

Serious Incident Definition - PHMSA revised the definition of a serious incident in Fiscal Year 2002. This site uses both definitions

Data Dictionary - Description of the data fields in the reports on this site

Units Of Measure - Description of the units of measure used in the reports on this site

5 Record(s) found - Please click on any column header to sort by ascending or descending

EXPORT OPTIONS: Export fields: Export most requested fields

Export to CSV

<< First < Prev 1 Next > Last >>

Report Number ▲	Date of Incident	Incident City	Incident State	Mode of Transportation	Carrier/Reporter Name	Shipper Name	HMIS Serious Incident Ind	Total Hazmat Fatalities	Total Hazmat Injuries	Total Amo of Dam
I-1978020091	01/13/1978	QUITMAN	GA	Highway	FLORIDA ROCK & TANK LINES INC	SEMINOLE ASPHALT REFINING CO	Yes	0	0	
I-1980120489	11/26/1980	QUITMAN	GA	Rail	SEABOARD COAST LINE RAILROAD	GRACE W R & CO	Yes	0	0	
I-1991010276	12/12/1990	QUITMAN	GA	Rail	CSX TRANSPORTATION, INC.	EASTERN PETROLEUM	Yes	0	0	
I-2007050954	04/11/2007	QUITMAN	GA	Highway	COASTAL PLAINS FARMERS CO-OP, INC.	COASTAL PLAINS FARMERS CO-OP, INC.	Yes	0	0	$77
I-2010100385	05/12/2010	QUITMAN	GA	Highway	LARRY WOOD TRUCKING, INC.	DIVERSIFIED AG SERVICES INC	Yes	0	0	$63

<< First < Prev 1 Next > Last >>

BROOKS COUNTY CRITICAL FACILITIES

Id	Name	Jurisdiction	Address	Facility Types	Risk	Occupancy	Area	Building Value
3400	Barwick City Hall	Barwick town	2036 E Main St	Government, Private	Essential, Important, Historic Consideration	Government - General Services	1500	450000.00
28598	Brooks Co Fire Dept HQ & Central Area Volunteer FD	Brooks County	203 S Madison St	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important	> 50 units		121300.00
28605	Brooks County Admin (Board of Commissioners)	Brooks County	610 S Highland St	Government, Government Offices	Essential, Important	> 50 units		685710.00
28601	Brooks County EMA Headquarters	Brooks County	702 Barwick Rd	Government, Government Offices	Essential, Important	> 50 units		213600.00
28599	Brooks County Health Department	Brooks County	500 E Courtland Avenue	Medical, Government Offices		> 50 units		577470.00
3528	Brooks County High School	Brooks County	1801 Moultrie Rd	Education, K - 12	Essential, High Potential Loss, Important	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	133984	40195200.00
1340	Brooks County Middle School	Brooks County	Rr 2, Box 2978	NGO, Water/Sewer	Essential, High Potential Loss, Important	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	83258	24977400.00
9850	Brooks County Public Library	Brooks County	404 Barwick Rd	Education, Library	Important	Government - General Services	14403	4320900.00
3379	Brooks County Sheriff's Office	Brooks County	1 West Screven St	Law Enforcement, Sheriff	Essential, Important, Historic Consideration	Government - General Services	6500	1950000.00
28639	Brooks County Volunteer Fire Dept. - Barney	Brooks County	12211 GA-122 Barney GA 31625	Emergency Services, Fire FighterS	Lifeline	> 50 units		84900.00
3343	Dixie Area Volunteer Fire Department	Brooks County	County Road 305	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important	Government - Emergency Response	2000	600000.00
3345	East Brooks Volunteer Fire Department	Brooks County	GA Hwy 94	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important	Government - Emergency Response	4800	1440000.00
28606	Georgia National Gas Pumping Station	Brooks County	10000 Tallokas Rd @ Old Pavo Rd	NGO, Private	Hazardous Materials, High Potential Loss	> 50 units		4975796.00

BROOKS COUNTY CRITICAL FACILITIES

Id	Name	Jurisdiction	Address	Facility Types	Risk	Occupancy	Area	Building Value
1341	North Brooks Elementary School	Brooks County	Rr 2, Box 667	NGO, Water/Sewer	Essential, High Potential Loss, Important	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	57430	17229000.00
1339	Quitman Elementary School	Brooks County	Rr 2, Box 2980	NGO, Water/Sewer	Essential, High Potential Loss, Important	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	80183	24054900.00
28600	Quitman Wastewater Treatment Plant	Brooks County	800 N Highland Rd	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential, Important, Lifeline	> 50 units		465570.00
28602	Quitman-Brooks County Airport	Brooks County	2199 Barwick Rd	Government, Transportation	Important	> 50 units		1729800.00
28597	Sand Hill Area Volunteer Fire Department	Brooks County	8080 Tallokas Rd	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important	> 50 units		215600.00
3344	South Brooks Fire Department	Brooks County	Ga Hwy 33	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important	Government - Emergency Response	3468	1040400.00
28603	South Georgia EMS	Brooks County	510 N Walker St	Emergency Services, EMS	Essential, Important, Lifeline	> 50 units		211400.00
28604	South Georgia EMS Station 2	Brooks County	355 Park St	Emergency Services, EMS	Essential, Important, Lifeline	> 50 units		57300.00
28596	Tallokas Area Volunteer Fire Department	Brooks County	4225 Barwick Rd	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important	> 50 units		561300.00
3401	Morven City Hall	Morven city	178 2nd St	Government, Private	Essential, Important, Historic Consideration	Government - General Services	10000	3000000.00
3275	Morven Police Department	Morven city	Hwy 76	Law Enforcement, Police	Essential, Important, Historic Consideration	Government - General Services	8960	2688000.00
3293	Morven-North Brooks Volunteer Fire Department	Morven city	Park St	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important	Government - Emergency Response	3040	912000.00
3384	Brooks County Courthouse	Quitman city	Screven St	Law Enforcement, Court House	Essential, Important, Historic Consideration	Government - General Services	13204	3961200.00

BROOKS COUNTY CRITICAL FACILITIES

Id	Name	Jurisdiction	Address	Facility Types	Risk	Occupancy	Area	Building Value
9851	Brooks County Hospital	Quitman city	903 N Court St	Medical, EMS	Essential, Lifeline, Important, Historic Consideration	Hospital	22085	6625500.00
9852	Brooks County Jail	Quitman city	1003 Holloway St	Law Enforcement, Jails	Essential, High Potential Loss, Vulnerable Population	Institutional Dormitories	26500	7950000.00
3409	Quitman City Hall	Quitman city	220 E Screven St	Government, Private	Important	Government - General Services	3742	1122600.00
3292	Quitman Fire Department	Quitman city	205 S Madison St	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important	Government - Emergency Response	6460	1938000.00
3276	Quitman Police Department	Quitman city	308 S Lee St	Law Enforcement, Police		Government - Emergency Response	9270	2781000.00

Appendix G

Hazard Risk Analyses
Supplement to the Brooks County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan

Southern Georgia Regional Commission

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Introduction

The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K) requires state, local, and tribal governments to develop and maintain a mitigation plan to be eligible for certain federal disaster assistance and hazard mitigation funding programs.

Mitigation seeks to reduce a hazard's impacts, which may include loss of life, property damage, disruption to local and regional economies, and the expenditure of public and private funds for recovery. Sound mitigation must be based on a sound risk assessment that quantifies the potential losses of a disaster by assessing the vulnerability of buildings, infrastructure, and people.

In recognition of the importance of planning in mitigation activities, FEMA Hazus-MH, a powerful disaster risk assessment tool based on geographic information systems (GIS). This tool enables communities of all sizes to predict estimated losses from floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, and other related phenomena and to measure the impact of various mitigation practices that might help reduce those losses.

In 2018, the Georgia Department of Emergency Management partnered with The Southern Georgia Regional Commission (SGRC) to develop a detailed risk assessment focused on defining hurricane, riverine flood and tornado impacts for Georgia. This assessment identifies the characteristics and potential consequences of the disaster, how much of the community could be affected by the disaster, and the impact on community assets. In the following years, the Georgia Association of Regional Commissions (GARC) are utilizing this workflow to define impacts in other counties in Georgia. This document provides the results for Brooks County.

Risk Assessment Process Overview

Hazus-MH Version 2.2 SP1 was used to perform the analyses for Brooks County. The Hazus-MH application includes default data for every county in the US. This Hazus-MH data was derived from a variety of national sources and in some cases the data are also several years old. Whenever possible, using local provided data is preferred. Brooks County provided building inventory information from the county's property tax assessment system. This section describes the changes made to the default Hazus-MH inventory and the modeling parameters used for each scenario.

County Inventory Changes

The default Hazus-MH site-specific point inventory was updated using data compiled from the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA). The default Hazus-MH aggregate inventory (General Building Stock) was also updated prior to running the scenarios. Reported losses reflect the updated data sets.

General Building Stock Updates

General Building Stock (GBS) is an inventory category that consists of aggregated data (grouped by census geography — tract or block). Hazus-MH generates a combination of site-specific and aggregated loss estimates based on the given analysis and user input.

The GBS records for Brooks County were replaced with data derived from parcel and property assessment data obtained from Brooks County. The county provided property assessment data was current as of May 2018 and the parcel data current as of May 2018. Records without improvements were deleted. The parcel boundaries were converted to parcel points located in the centroids of each parcel boundary; then, each parcel point was linked to an assessor record based upon matching parcel numbers. The parcel assessor match-rate for Brooks County is 99.2%. The generated building inventory represents the approximate locations (within a parcel) of structures. The building inventory was aggregated by census block. Both the tract and block tables were updated. Table 1 shows the results of the changes to the GBS tables by occupancy class.

Table 1: GBS Building Exposure Updates by Occupancy Class*

Occupancy Classification	Default Count	Updated Count	Default Exposure	Updated Exposure
Agricultural	50	0	$ 22,422,000	$ -
Commercial	316	393	$ 143,836,000	$ 213,628,000
Education	10	16	$ 11,371,000	$ 94,470,000
Government	16	25	$ 8,799,000	$ 18,708,000
Industrial	81	133	$ 51,557,000	$ 176,892,000
Religious	35	181	$ 18,307,000	$ 113,186,000
Residential	7419	4762	$ 1,227,539,000	$ 836,853,000
Total	**7927**	**5510**	**$ 1,483,831,000**	**$ 1,453,737,000**

*The exposure values represent the total number and replacement cost for all Brooks County Buildings

For Brooks County, the updated GBS was used to calculate hurricane wind losses. The flood losses and tornado losses were calculated from building inventory modeled in Hazus-MH as User-Defined Facility (UDF)[1], or site-specific points. Figure 1 shows the distribution of buildings as points based on the county provided data.

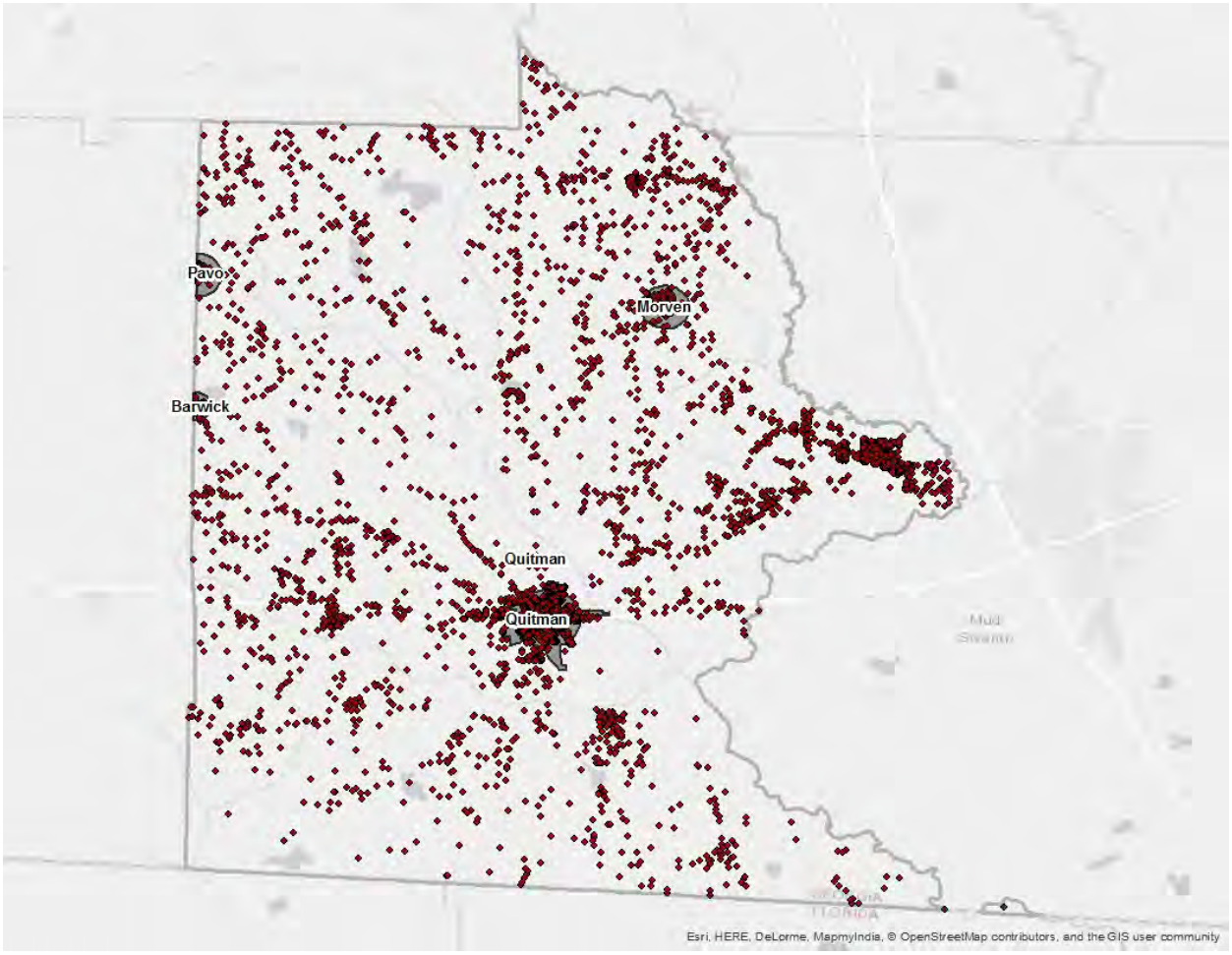

Figure 1: Brooks County Overview

[1] The UDF inventory category in Hazus-MH allows the user to enter site-specific data in place of GBS data.

Essential Facility Updates

The default Hazus-MH essential facility data was updated to reflect improved information available in the Georgia Mitigation Information System (GMIS). For these risk analyses, only GMIS data for buildings that Hazus-MH classified as Essential Facilities was integrated into Hazus-MH because the application provides specialized reports for these five types of facilities. Essential Facility inventory was updated for the analysis conducted for this report. The following table summarizes the counts and exposures, where available, by Essential Facility classification of the updated data for the county.

Essential facilities include:

- Care facilities
- EOCs
- Fire stations
- Police stations
- Schools

Table 2: Updated Essential Facilities

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
Brooks County		
EOC	1	$ 213,000
Care	1	$ 6,625,000
Fire	5	$ 5,930,000
Police	2	$ 11,741,000
School	4	$ 106,455,000
Total	**13**	**$ 130,964,000**

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
Barwick		
EOC	0	$ -
Care	0	$ -
Fire	0	$ -
Police	0	$ -
School	0	$ -
Total	**0**	**$ -**

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
Morven		
EOC	0	$ -
Care	0	$ -
Fire	1	$ 912,000
Police	1	$ 8,960,000
School	0	$ -
Total	**2**	**$ 9,872,000**

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
Pavo		
EOC	0	$ -
Care	0	$ -
Fire	0	$ -
Police	0	$ -
School	0	$ -
Total	**0**	**$ -**

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
Quitman		
EOC	1	$ 213,000
Care	1	$ 6,625,000
Fire	1	$ 1,938,000
Police	1	$ 2,781,000
School	1	$ 24,977,000
Total	**5**	**$ 36,534,000**

Assumptions and Exceptions

Hazus-MH loss estimates may be impacted by certain assumptions and process variances made in this risk assessment.

- The Brooks County analysis used Hazus-MH Version 2.2 SP1, which was released by FEMA in May 2015.
- County provided parcel and property assessment data may not fully reflect all buildings in the county. For example, some counties do not report not-for-profit buildings such as government buildings, schools and churches in their property assessment data. This data was used to update the General Building Stock as well as the User Defined Facilities applied in this risk assessment.
- GBS updates from assessor data will skew loss calculations. The following attributes were defaulted or calculated:
    - Foundation Type was set from Occupancy Class
    - First Floor Height was set from Foundation Type
    - Content Cost was calculated from Replacement Cost
- It is assumed that the buildings are located at the centroid of the parcel unless building footprints are used. For this analysis of Brooks County, parcel centroids were used.
- The essential facilities extracted from the GMIS were only used in the portion of the analysis designated as essential facility damage. They were not used in the update of the General Building Stock or the User Defined Facility inventory.

The hazard models included in this risk assessment included:

- Hurricane assessment which was comprised of a wind only damage assessment
- Flood assessment based on the 1% annual chance event that includes riverine assessments
- Tornado assessment based on GIS modeling

Hurricane Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

The National Hurricane Center describes a hurricane as a tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained wind is, at minimum, 74 miles per hour (mph)[2]. The term hurricane is used for Northern Hemisphere tropical cyclones east of the International Dateline to the Greenwich Meridian. The term typhoon is used for Pacific tropical cyclones north of the Equator west of the International Dateline. Hurricanes in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean form between June and November with the peak of hurricane season occurring in the middle of September. Figure 2 shows that many hurricanes have impacted the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.

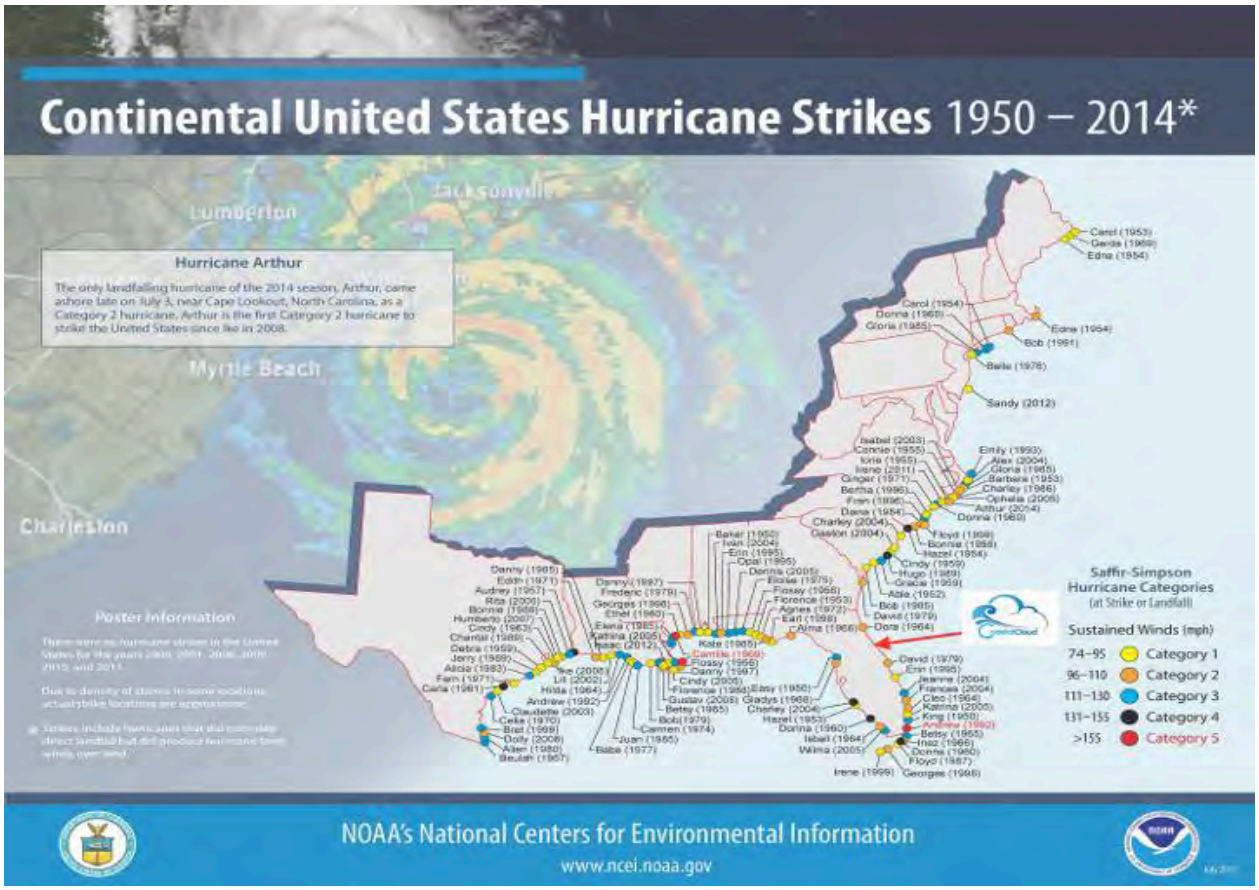

Figure 2: Continental United States Hurricane Strikes: 1950 to 2014[3]

Hurricane intensities are measured using the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale (Table 3). This scale is a 1 to 5 categorization based on the hurricane's intensity at the indicated time.

[2] National Hurricane Center (2011). "Glossary of NHC Terms." National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutgloss.shtml#h. Retrieved 2-23-2012.

[3] Source: NOAA National Climatic Data Center

Table 3: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

Category	Wind Speed (mph)	Damage
1	74 – 95	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage
2	96 – 110	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage
3	111 - 130	Devastating damage will occur
4	131 -155	Catastrophic damage will occur
5	> 155	Catastrophic damage will occur

Hurricanes bring a complex set of impacts. The winds from a hurricane produce a rise in the water level at landfall called storm surge. Storm surges produce coastal flooding effects that can be as damaging as the hurricane's winds. Hurricanes bring very intense inland riverine flooding. Hurricanes can also produce tornadoes that can add to the wind damages inland. In this risk assessment, only hurricane winds, and coastal storm surge are considered.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Hurricane Center created the HURDAT database, which contains all of the tracks of tropical systems since the mid-1800s. This database was used to document the number of tropical systems that have affected Brooks County by creating a 20-mile buffer around the county to include storms that didn't make direct landfall in Brooks County but impacted the county. Since 1851, Brooks County has had 69 tropical systems within 20 miles of its county borders (Table 4).

Table 4: Tropical Systems affecting Brooks County

Year	Month	Day	Name	Wind (Knots)	Category
1852	October	9	NOTNAMED	90	H2
1852	October	10	NOTNAMED	80	H1
1868	October	4	NOTNAMED	50	TS
1871	October	5	NOTNAMED	50	TS
1871	October	6	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1873	September	19	NOTNAMED	70	H1
1873	September	19	NOTNAMED	60	TS
1875	September	27	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1877	September	20	NOTNAMED	50	TS
1877	September	20	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1877	October	3	NOTNAMED	70	H1
1878	October	10	NOTNAMED	50	TS
1878	October	11	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1885	August	31	NOTNAMED	50	TS
1885	August	31	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1885	September	21	NOTNAMED	50	TS
1886	June	21	NOTNAMED	80	H1
1886	June	21	NOTNAMED	65	H1
1886	July	1	NOTNAMED	70	H1
1894	October	9	NOTNAMED	85	H2
1902	June	15	NOTNAMED	45	TS
1902	June	15	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1907	June	29	NOTNAMED	50	TS
1907	June	29	NOTNAMED	45	TS
1907	September	29	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1911	August	4	NOTNAMED	20	TD
1911	August	5	NOTNAMED	20	TD
1912	July	16	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1914	September	17	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1914	September	17	NOTNAMED	35	TS
1924	September	16	NOTNAMED	50	TS
1924	September	16	NOTNAMED	45	TS
1924	September	29	NOTNAMED	55	TS
1926	July	29	NOTNAMED	50	TS
1926	July	29	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1928	August	10	NOTNAMED	35	TS
1933	August	20	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1933	September	5	NOTNAMED	45	TS
1933	September	5	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1933	September	6	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1935	September	4	NOTNAMED	75	H1
1935	September	5	NOTNAMED	60	TS
1947	October	7	NOTNAMED	35	TS
1947	October	7	NOTNAMED	30	TD
1950	October	19	KING	35	TS
1950	October	19	KING	25	TD
1953	September	27	FLORENCE	60	E
1953	September	27	FLORENCE	50	E
1957	June	9	NOTNAMED	35	TS
1964	October	5	HILDA	35	E
1966	June	10	ALMA	60	TS
1972	May	28	ALPHA	30	SD
1985	November	22	KATE	80	H1
1986	August	13	CHARLEY	10	SD
1986	August	13	CHARLEY	10	SD
1987	August	16	NOTNAMED	15	TD
1987	August	16	NOTNAMED	15	TD
1987	August	16	NOTNAMED	10	TD
1995	June	5	ALLISON	60	TS
1995	June	5	ALLISON	45	TS
1995	August	25	JERRY	25	TD
1995	August	25	JERRY	25	TD
1995	August	26	JERRY	25	TD
1995	August	26	JERRY	20	TD
1998	September	30	GEORGES	25	TD
2004	August	12	BONNIE	30	TD
2004	September	27	JEANNE	40	TS
2004	September	27	JEANNE	35	TS
2006	June	13	ALBERTO	35	TS

Category Definitions:
TS – Tropical storm
TD – Tropical depression
CAT_1 – Category 1 (same format for 2, 3, 4 and 5)
E – Extra-tropical cyclone

Probabilistic Hurricane Scenario

The following probabilistic wind damage risk assessment modeled a Category 1 storm with maximum winds of 84 mph.

Wind Damage Assessment

Wind losses were determined from probabilistic models run for the Category 1 storm which equates to the 1% chance storm event. Figure 3 shows wind speeds for the modeled hurricane.

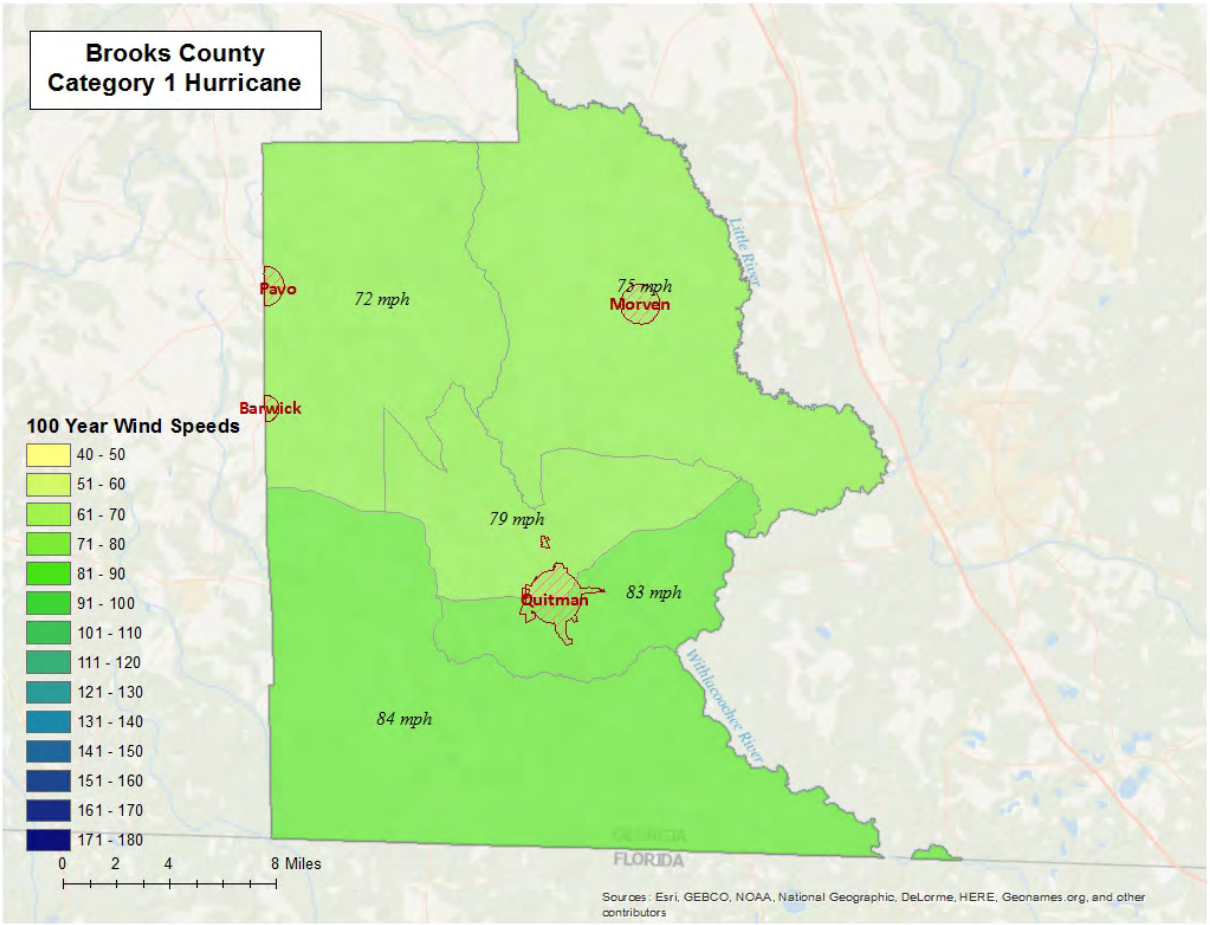

Figure 3: Wind Speeds by Storm Category

Wind-Related Building Damages

Buildings in Brooks County are vulnerable to storm events, and the cost to rebuild may have significant consequences to the community. The following table shows a summary of the results of wind-related building damage in Brooks County for the Category 1 (100 Year Event) storm. The loss ratio expresses building losses as a percentage of total building replacement cost in the county. Figure 4 illustrates the building loss ratios of the modeled Category 1 storm.

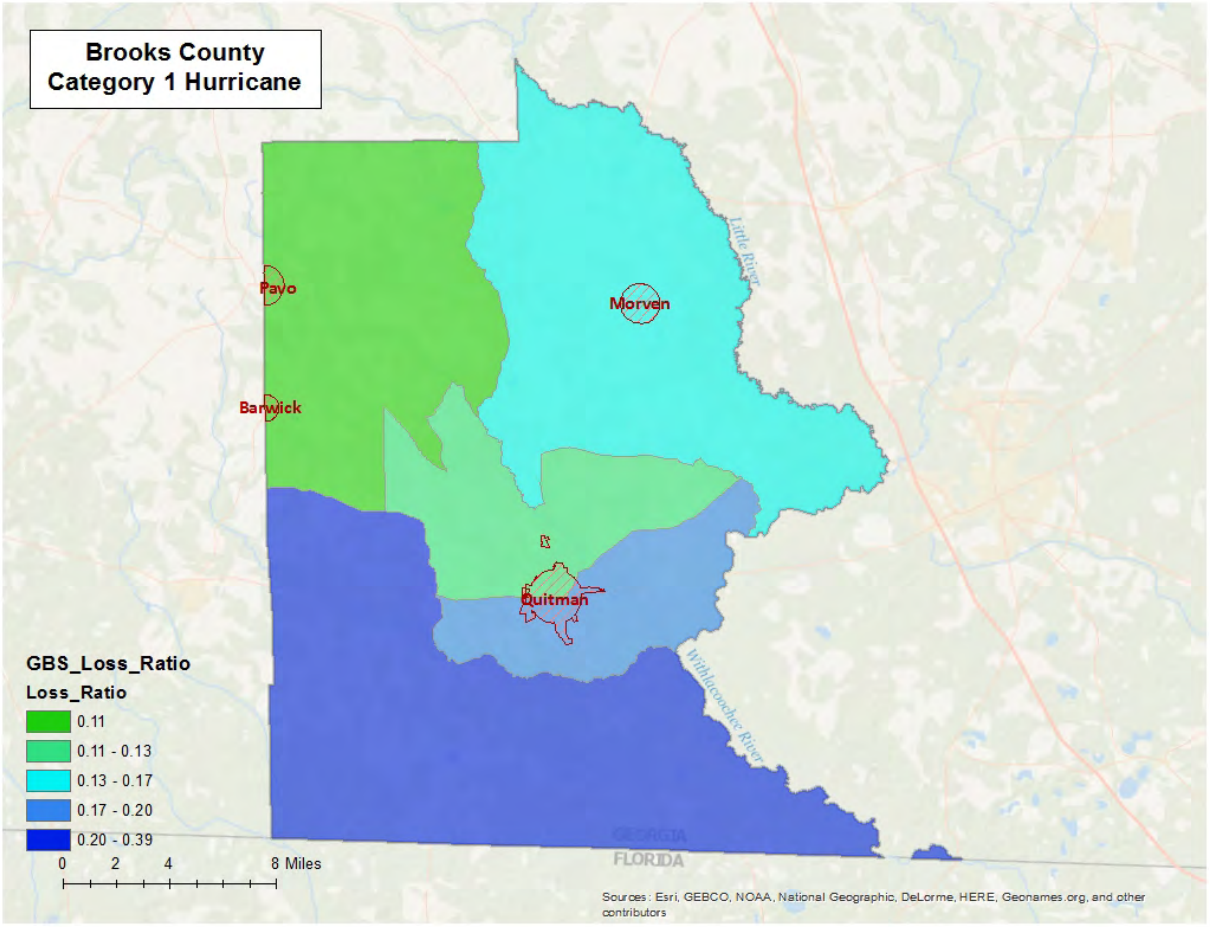

Figure 4: Hurricane Wind GBS Loss Ratios

Table 5 shows the Hurricane Wind Building Damage results including the number of buildings damaged, total building damage, and economic loss.

Table 5: Hurricane Wind Building Damage

Storm Classification	Number of Damaged Buildings	Building Damages	Total Economic Loss	Loss Ratio
Category 1	90	$ 2,719,830	$ 3,694,790	0.19

Essential Facility Losses

Essential facilities are also vulnerable to storm events, and the potential loss of functionality may have significant consequences to the community. Hazus-MH identified the essential facilities that may be moderately or severely damaged by winds. The results are compiled in Table 6.

There are 13 essential facilities in Brooks County.

Classification	Number
EOC	1
Care	1
Fire	5
Police	2
School	4
Total	**13**

Table 6: Wind-Damaged Essential Facility Losses

Storm Classification	Facilities Moderately Damaged (>50%)	Facilities Completely Damaged (>50%)	Facilities with expected loss (<1day)
Category 1	0	0	13

Shelter Requirements

Hazus-MH estimates the number of households evacuated from buildings with severe damage from high velocity winds as well as the number of people who will require short-term sheltering. The results are listed in Table 7 and mapped in Figure 5.

Table 7: Displaced Households and People

Storm Classification	# of Displaced Households	# of People Needing Short-Term Shelter
Category 1	0	0

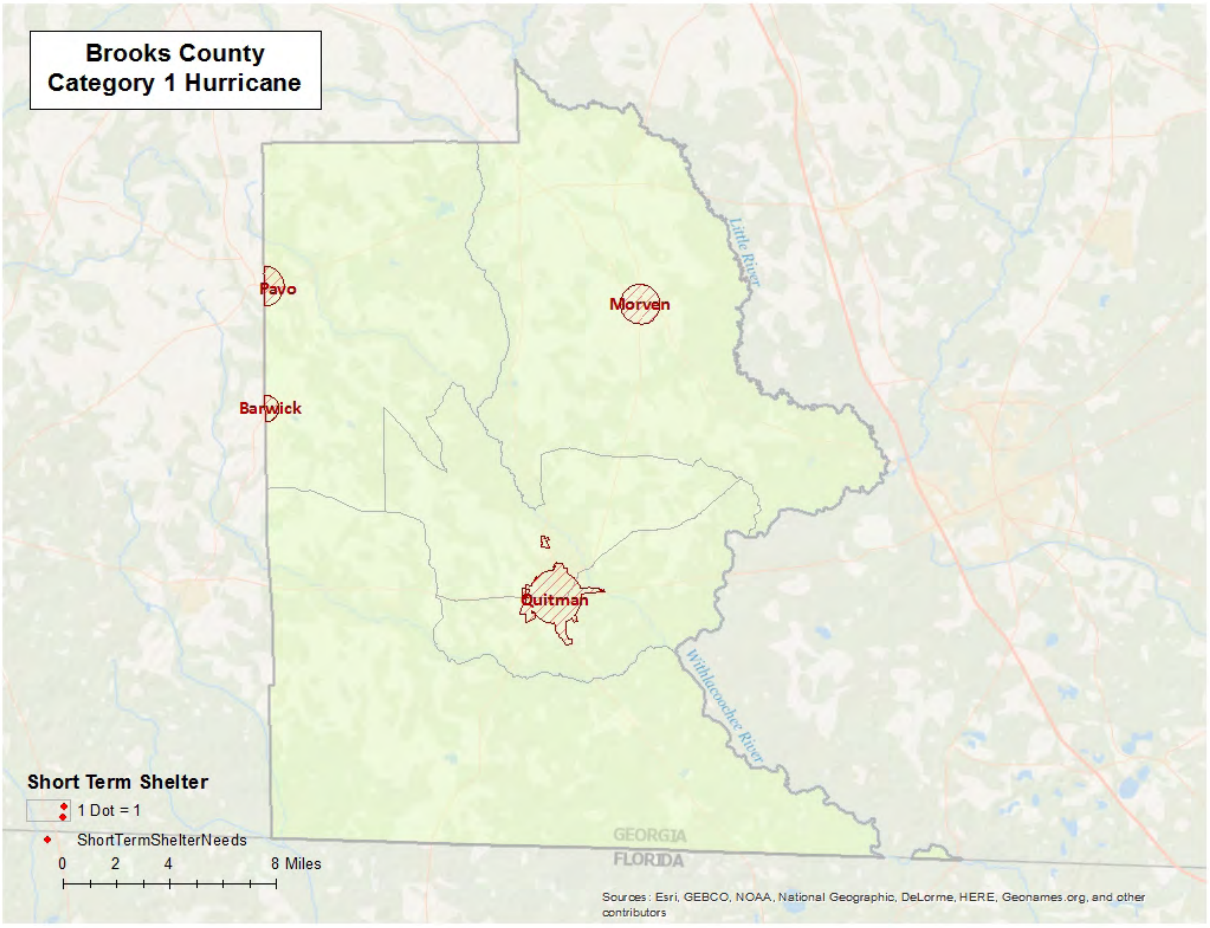

Figure 5: Hurricane Wind Shelter Requirements

Debris Generated from Hurricane Wind

Hazus-MH estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by high velocity hurricane winds and quantifies it into three broad categories to determine the material handling equipment needed:

- Reinforced Concrete and Steel Debris
- Brick and Wood and Other Building Debris
- Tree Debris

Different material handling equipment is required for each category of debris. The estimates of debris for this scenario are listed in Table 8. The amount of hurricane wind related tree debris that is estimated to require pick up at the public's expense is listed in the eligible tree debris column.

Table 8: Wind-Related Debris Weight (Tons)

Storm Classification	Brick, Wood, and Other	Reinforced Concrete/Steel	Tree Debris	Other Tree Debris	Total
Category 1	310	-	2,239	74,482	77,031

Figure 6 shows the distribution of all wind related debris resulting from a Category 1 hurricane. Each dot represents 20 tons of debris within the census tract in which it is located. The dots are randomly distributed within each census tract and therefore do not represent the specific location of debris sites.

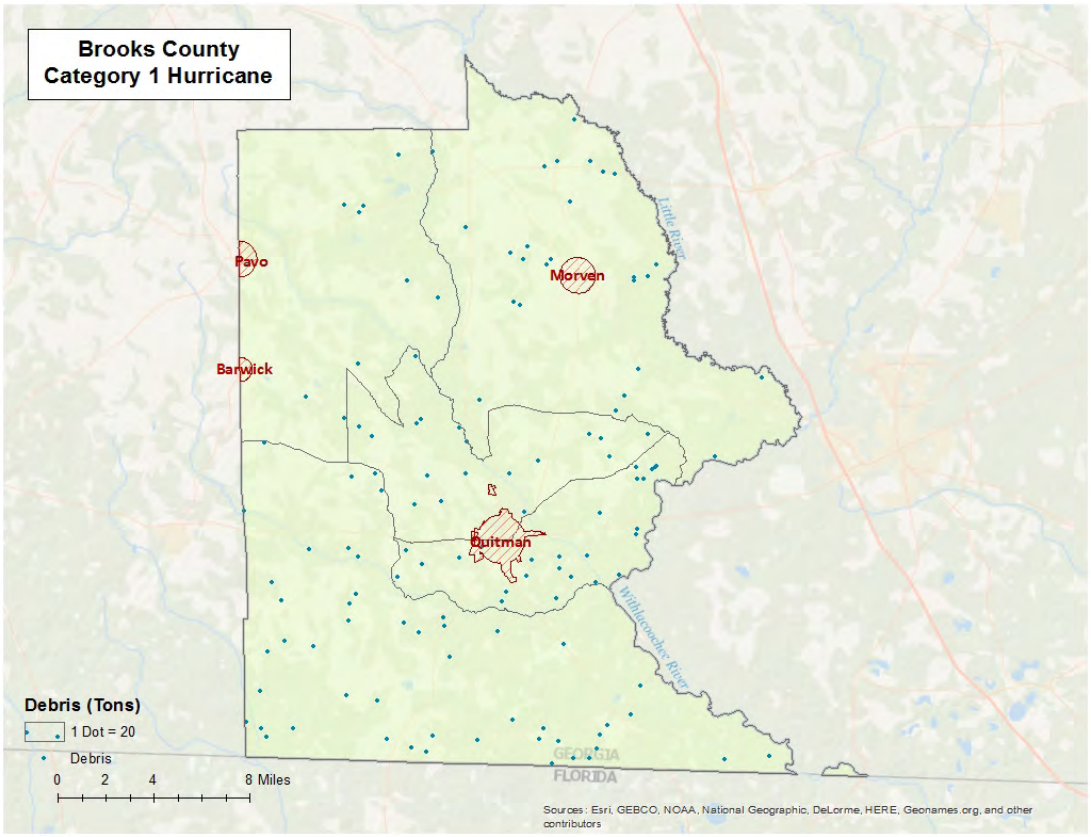

Figure 6: Wind-Related Debris Weight (Tons)

Flood Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

Flooding is a significant natural hazard throughout the United States. The type, magnitude, and severity of flooding are functions of the amount and distribution of precipitation over a given area, the rate at which precipitation infiltrates the ground, the geometry and hydrology of the catchment, and flow dynamics and conditions in and along the river channel. Floods can be classified as one of three types: upstream floods, downstream floods, or coastal floods.

Upstream floods, also called flash floods, occur in the upper parts of drainage basins and are generally characterized by periods of intense rainfall over a short duration. These floods arise with very little warning and often result in locally intense damage, and sometimes loss of life, due to the high energy of the flowing water. Flood waters can snap trees, topple buildings, and easily move large boulders or other structures. Six inches of rushing water can upend a person; another 18 inches might carry off a car. Generally, upstream floods cause damage over relatively localized areas, but they can be quite severe in the local areas in which they occur. Urban flooding is a type of upstream flood. Urban flooding involves the overflow of storm drain systems and can be the result of inadequate drainage combined with heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt. Upstream or flash floods can occur at any time of the year in Georgia, but they are most common in the spring and summer months.

Downstream floods, also called riverine floods, refer to floods on large rivers at locations with large upstream catchments. Downstream floods are typically associated with precipitation events that are of relatively long duration and occur over large areas. Flooding on small tributary streams may be limited, but the contribution of increased runoff may result in a large flood downstream. The lag time between precipitation and time of the flood peak is much longer for downstream floods than for upstream floods, generally providing ample warning for people to move to safe locations and, to some extent, secure some property against damage.

Coastal floods occurring on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts may be related to hurricanes or other combined offshore, nearshore, and shoreline processes. The effects of these complex interrelationships vary significantly across coastal settings, leading to challenges in the determination of the base (1-percent-annual-chance) flood for hazard mapping purposes. Land area covered by floodwaters of the base flood is identified as a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The Brooks County flood risk assessment analyzed at risk structures in the SFHA.

> The SFHA is the area where the National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP) floodplain management regulations must be enforced and the area where the mandatory purchase of flood insurance applies. The owner of a structure in a high-risk area must carry flood insurance, if the owner carries a mortgage from a federally regulated or insured lender or servicer.

The following probabilistic risk assessment involves an analysis of a 1% annual chance riverine flood event.

Riverine 1% Flood Scenario

Riverine losses were determined from the 1% flood boundaries downloaded from the FEMA Flood Map Service Center in May 2018. The flood boundaries were overlaid with the USGS 10 meter DEM using the Hazus-MH Enhanced Quick Look tool to generate riverine depth grids. The riverine flood depth grid was then imported into Hazus-MH to calculate the riverine flood loss estimates. Figure 7 illustrates the riverine inundation boundary associated with the 1% annual chance. Please note that the riverine flooding may not take into account elevated housing or raised Base Flood Elevation.

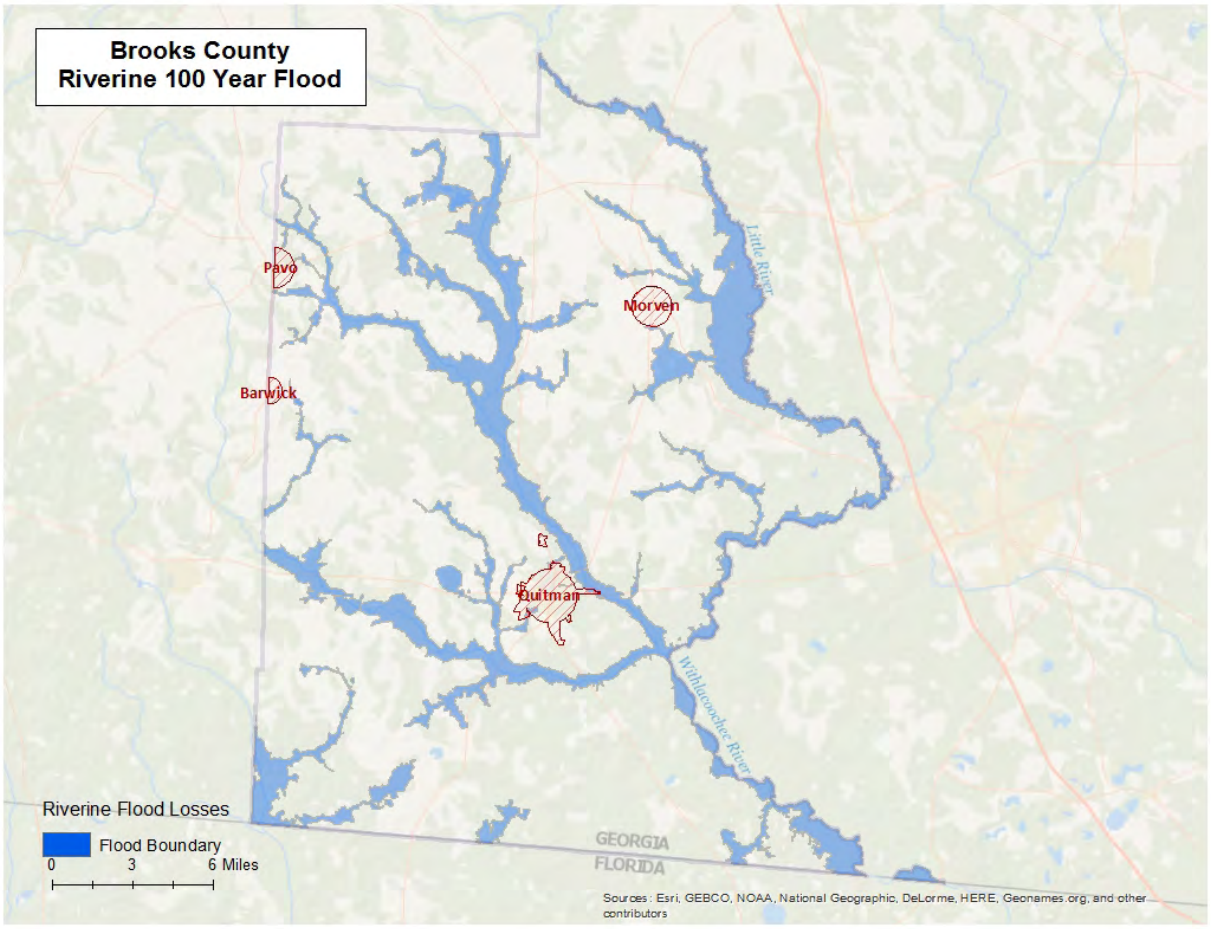

Figure 7: Riverine 1% Flood Inundation

Riverine 1% Flood Building Damages

Buildings in Brooks County are vulnerable to flooding from events equivalent to the 1% riverine flood. The economic and social impacts from a flood of this magnitude can be significant. Table 9 provides a summary of the potential flood-related building damage in Brooks County by jurisdiction that might be experienced from the 1% flood. Figure 8 maps the potential loss ratios of total building exposure to losses sustained to buildings from the 1% flood by 2010 census block and Figure 9 illustrates the relationship of building locations to the 1% flood inundation boundary.

Table 9: Brooks County Riverine 1% Building Losses

Occupancy Classification	Total Buildings	Total Buildings Damaged	Total Building Exposure	Total Losses to Buildings	Loss Ratio of Exposed to Damaged
Morven					
Residential	121	1	$ 15,410,932	$ 36,099	0.23%
Quitman					
Residential	1,484	9	$ 332,638,623	$ 253,404	0.08%
Unincorporated					
Religious	115	2	$ 61,804,024	$ 114,248	0.18%
Industrial	40	1	$ 95,913,201	$ 67,498	0.07%
Residential	3,021	57	$ 472,197,266	$ 1,957,959	0.41%
County Total					
Total	4,781	70	$ 977,964,046	$ 2,429,208	

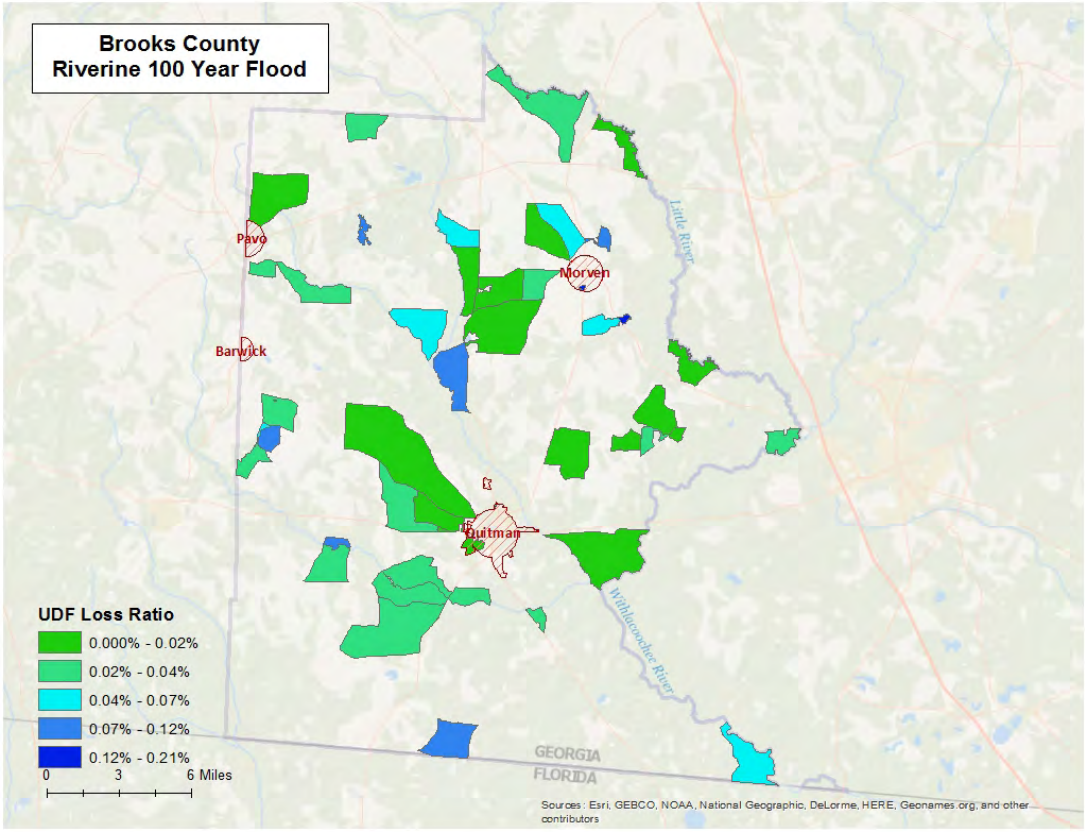

Figure 8: Potential UDF Loss Ratios from the 1% Riverine Flood

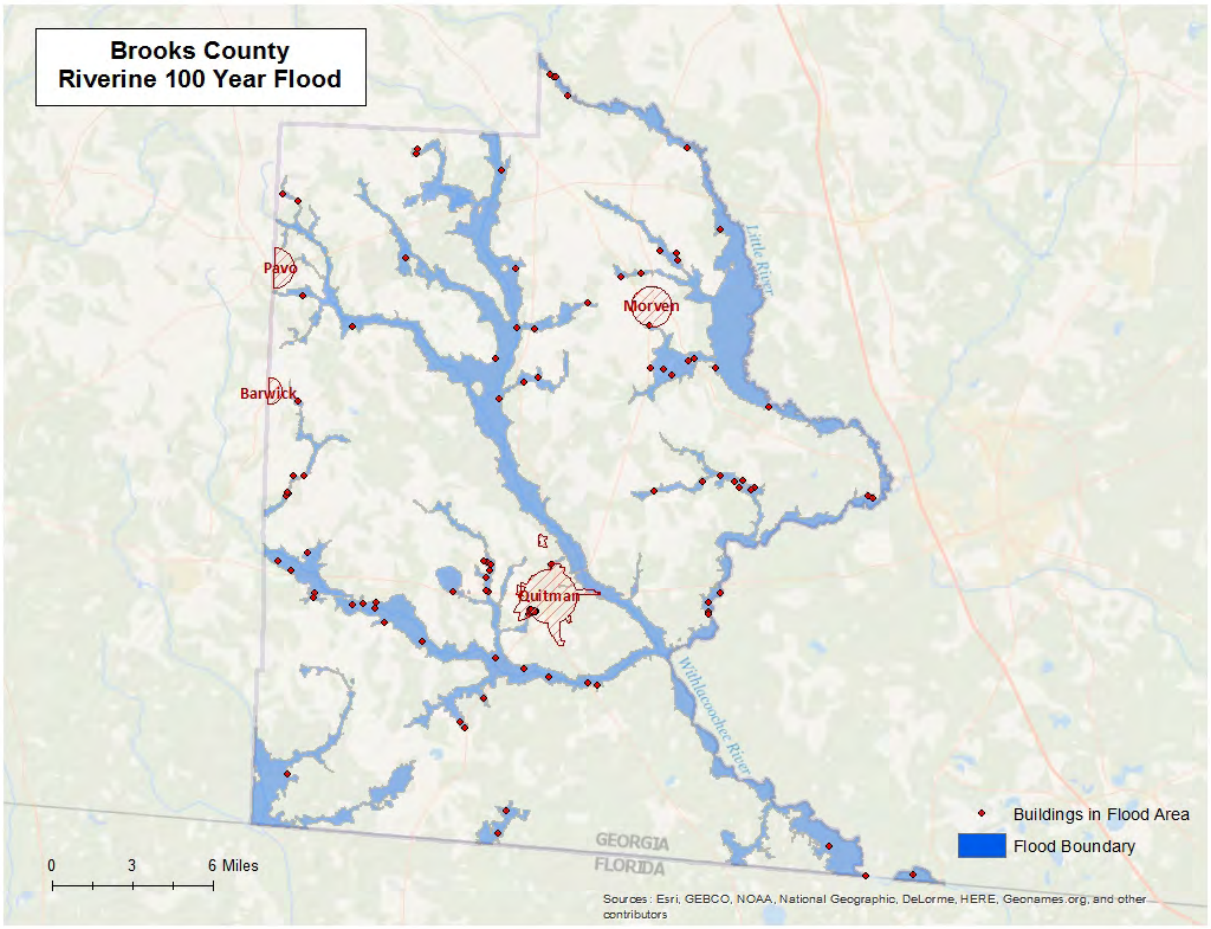

Figure 9: Damaged Buildings in 1% Riverine Flood

Riverine 1% Flood Essential Facility Losses

An essential facility may encounter many of the same impacts as other buildings within the flood boundary. These impacts can include structural failure, extensive water damage to the facility and loss of facility functionality (e.g. a damaged police station will no longer be able to serve the community). The analysis has identified that were 0 Essential Facilities subject to damage in the Brooks County riverine 1% probability floodplain.

Table 10: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities in 1% Riverine Flood

Classification	Total	Moderate	Substantial	Loss of Use
Fire Station	5	0	0	0
Hospitals	1	0	0	0
Police Stations	2	0	0	0
Schools	4	0	0	0
EOCs	0	0	0	0

Riverine 1% Flood Shelter Requirements

Hazus-MH estimates that the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to riverine flooding and the associated potential evacuation. The model estimates 457 households might be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated within or very near to the inundated area. Displaced households represent 1,371 individuals, of which 708 may require short term publicly provided shelter. The results are mapped in Figure 10. These numbers may be overestimated for two reasons: elevated housing not taken into account and parcel centroids (not aligned exactly with actual structures).

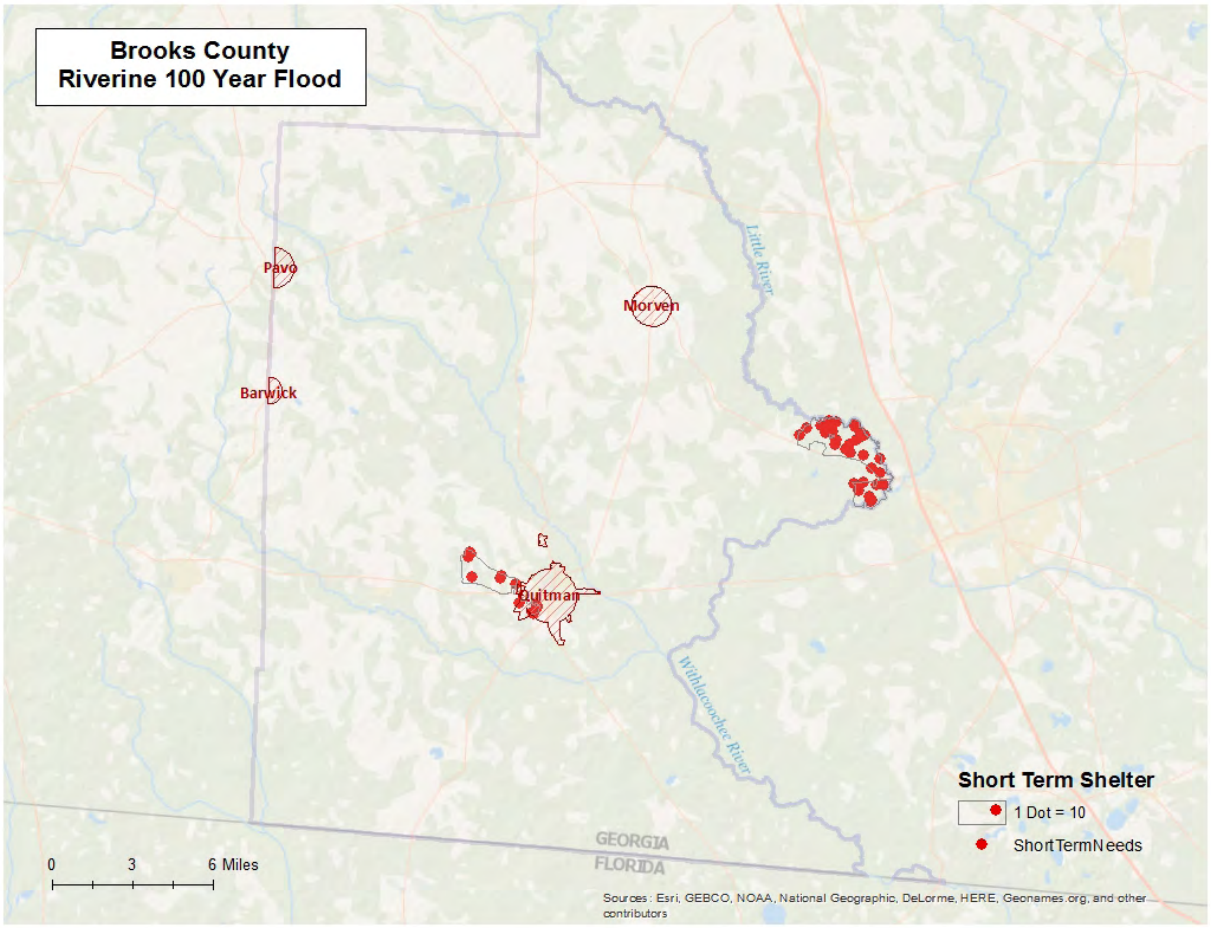

Figure 10: Estimated Flood Shelter Requirements in 1% Riverine Flood

Riverine 1% Flood Debris

Hazus-MH estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the flood. The model breaks debris into three general categories:

- Finishes (dry wall, insulation, etc.)
- Structural (wood, brick, etc.)
- Foundations (concrete slab, concrete block, rebar, etc.)

Different types of material handling equipment will be required for each category. Debris definitions applied in Hazus-MH are unique to the Hazus-MH model and so do not necessarily conform to other definitions that may be employed in other models or guidelines.

The analysis estimates that an approximate total of 1,532 tons of debris might be generated: 1) Finishes – 929 tons; 2) Structural - 304 tons; and 3) Foundations- 299 tons. The results are mapped in Figure 11.

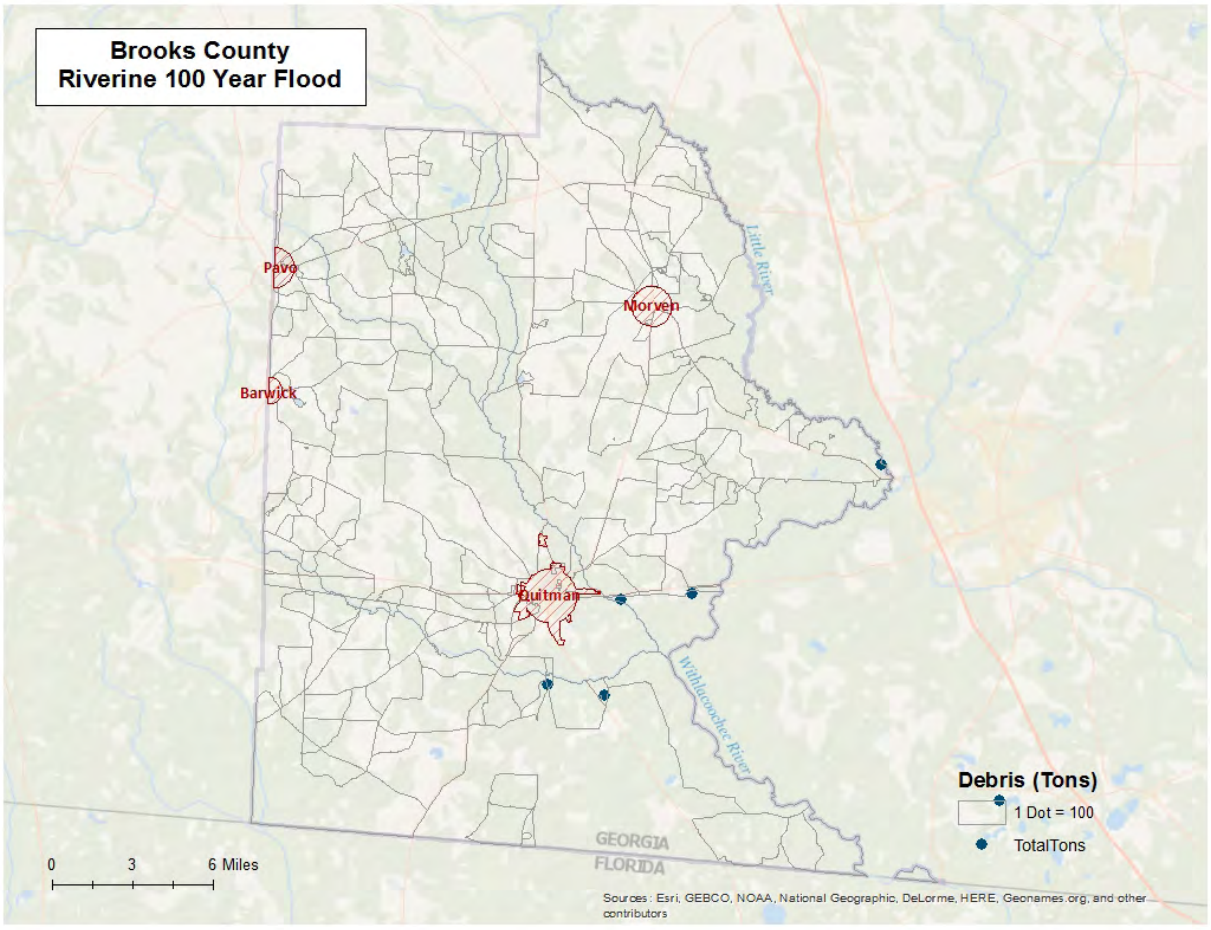

Figure 11: Flood Debris Weight (Tons) in 1% Riverine Flood

Tornado Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

Tornadoes pose a great risk to the state of Georgia and its citizens. Tornadoes can occur at any time during the day or night. They can also happen during any month of the year. The unpredictability of tornadoes makes them one of Georgia's most dangerous hazards. Their extreme winds are violently destructive when they touch down in the region's developed and populated areas. Current estimates place the maximum velocity at about 300 miles per hour, but higher and lower values can occur. A wind velocity of 200 miles per hour will result in a wind pressure of 102.4 pounds per square foot of surface area—a load that exceeds the tolerance limits of most buildings. Considering these factors, it is easy to understand why tornadoes can be so devastating for the communities they hit.

Tornadoes are defined as violently-rotating columns of air extending from thunderstorms and cyclonic events. Funnel clouds are rotating columns of air not in contact with the ground; however, the violently-rotating column of air can reach the ground very quickly and become a tornado. If the funnel cloud picks up and blows debris, it has reached the ground and is a tornado.

Tornadoes are classified according to the Fujita tornado intensity scale. Originally introduced in 1971, the scale was modified in 2006 to better define the damage and estimated wind scale. The Enhanced Fujita Scale ranges from low intensity EF0 with effective wind speeds of 65 to 85 miles per hour, to EF5 tornadoes with effective wind speeds of over 200 miles per hour. The Enhanced Fujita intensity scale is included in Table 11.

Table 11: Enhanced Fujita Tornado Rating

Fujita Number	Estimated Wind Speed	Path Width	Path Length	Description of Destruction
EF0 *Gale*	65-85 mph	6-17 yards	0.3-0.9 miles	Light damage, some damage to chimneys, branches broken, sign boards damaged, shallow-rooted trees blown over.
EF1 *Moderate*	86-110 mph	18-55 yards	1.0-3.1 miles	Moderate damage, roof surfaces peeled off, mobile homes pushed off foundations, attached garages damaged.
EF2 *Significant*	111-135 mph	56-175 yards	3.2-9.9 miles	Considerable damage, entire roofs torn from frame houses, mobile homes demolished, boxcars pushed over, large trees snapped or uprooted.
EF3 *Severe*	136-165 mph	176-566 yards	10-31 miles	Severe damage, walls torn from well-constructed houses, trains overturned, most trees in forests uprooted, heavy cars thrown about.
EF4 *Devastating*	166-200 mph	0.3-0.9 miles	32-99 miles	Complete damage, well-constructed houses leveled, structures with weak foundations blown off for some distance, large missiles generated.
EF5 *ncredible*	Over 200 mph	1.0-3.1 miles	100-315 miles	Foundations swept clean, automobiles become missiles and thrown for 100 yards or more, steel-reinforced concrete structures badly damaged.

Source: http://www.srh.noaa.gov

Hypothetical Tornado Scenario

For this report, an EF3 tornado was modeled to illustrate the potential impacts of tornadoes of this magnitude in the county. The analysis used a hypothetical path based upon an EF3 tornado event running along the predominant direction of historical tornados (southeast to northwest). The tornado path was placed to travel through Quitman. The selected widths were modeled after a re-creation of the Fujita-Scale guidelines based on conceptual wind speeds, path widths, and path lengths. There is no guarantee that every tornado will fit exactly into one of these categories. Table 12 depicts tornado path widths and expected damage.

Table 12: Tornado Path Widths and Damage Curves

Enhanced Fujita Scale	Path Width (feet)	Maximum Expected Damage
EF5	2,400	100%
EF4	1,800	100%
EF3	1,200	80%
EF2	600	50%
EF1	300	10%

Within any given tornado path there are degrees of damage. The most intense damage occurs within the center of the damage path, with decreasing amounts of damage away from the center. After the hypothetical path is digitized on a map, the process is modeled in GIS by adding buffers (damage zones) around the tornado path. Figure 12 describes the zone analysis.

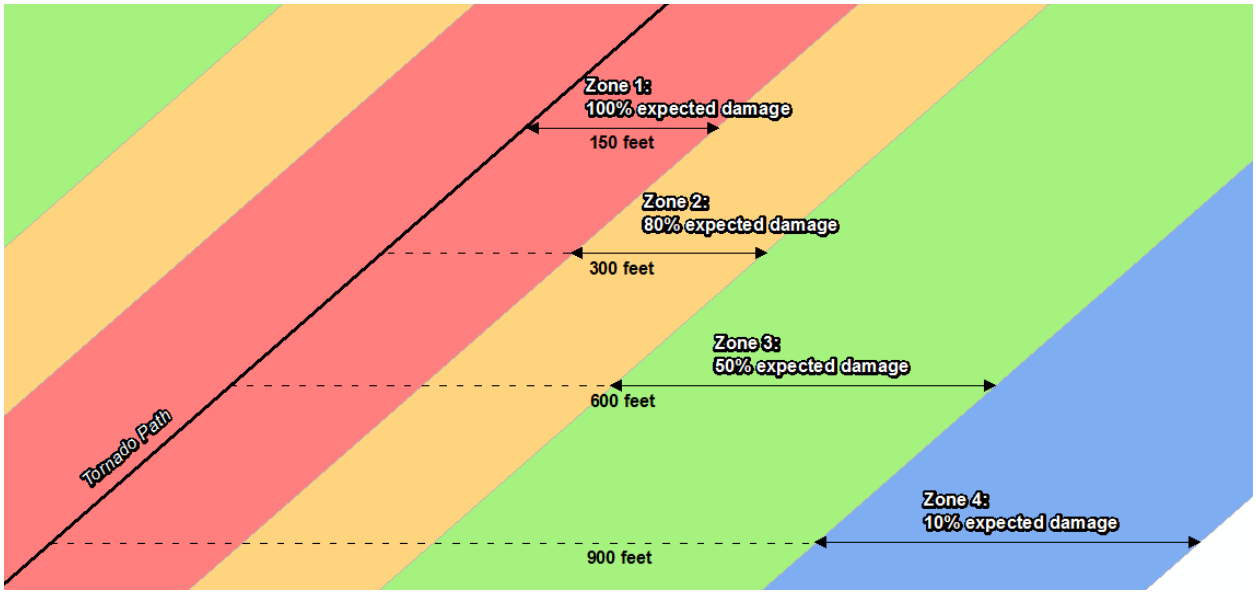

Figure 12: EF Scale Tornado Zones

An EF3 tornado has four damage zones, depicted in Table 13. Major damage is estimated within 150 feet of the tornado path. The outer buffer is 900 feet from the tornado path, within which buildings will not experience any damage. The selected hypothetical tornado path is depicted in Figure 13 and the damage curve buffer zones are shown in Figure 14.

Table 13: EF3 Tornado Zones and Damage Curves

Zone	Buffer (feet)	Damage Curve
1	0-150	80%
2	150-300	50%
3	300-600	10%
4	600-900	0%

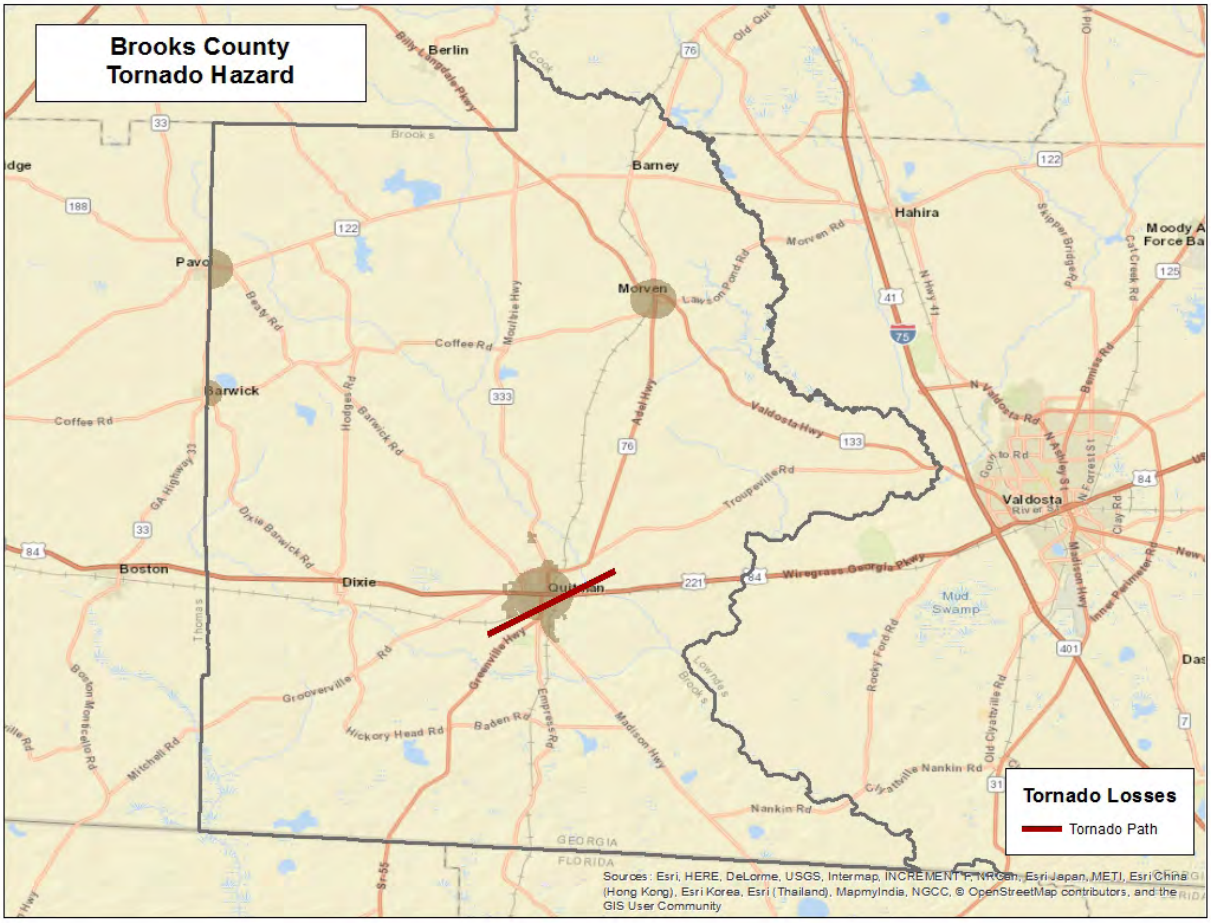

Figure 13: Hypothetical EF3 Tornado Path

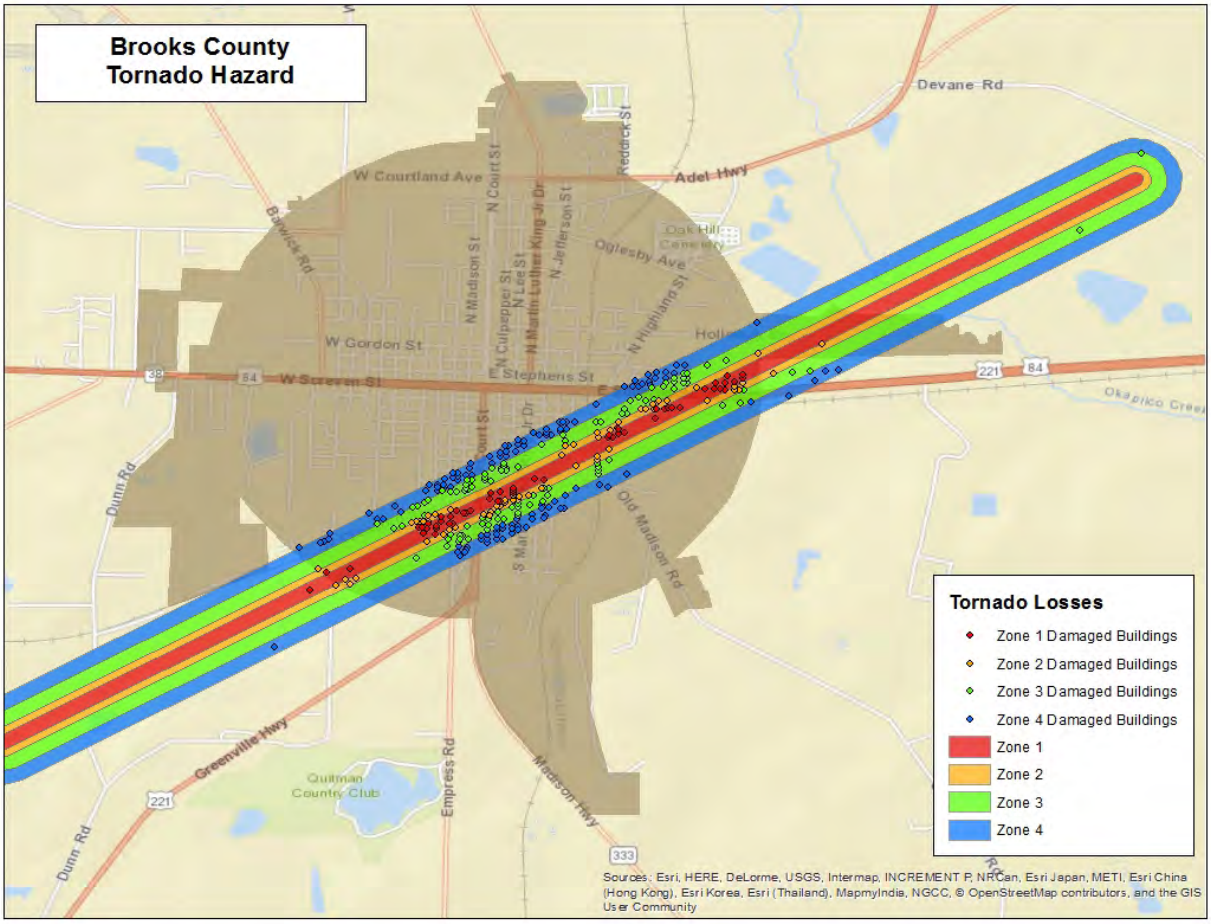

Figure 14: Modeled EF3 Tornado Damage Buffers

EF3 Tornado Building Damages

The analysis estimated that approximately 361 buildings could be damaged, with estimated building losses of approximately $20.5 million. The building losses are an estimate of building replacement costs multiplied by the percentages of damage. The overlay was performed against parcels provided by Brooks County that were joined with Assessor records showing estimated property replacement costs. The Assessor records often do not distinguish parcels by occupancy class if the parcels are not taxable and thus the number of buildings and replacement costs may be underestimated. The results of the analysis are depicted in Table 14.

Table 14: Estimated Building Losses by Occupancy Type

Occupancy Classification	Buildings Damaged	Building Losses	
Commerical	28	$	3,740,594
Industrial	18	$	8,714,977
Religious	12	$	659,726
Residential	303	$	7,422,189
Total	**361**	**$**	**20,537,486**

EF3 Tornado Essential Facility Damage

There were no essential facilities located within 900 feet of the modeled tornado path.

Exceptions Report

Hazus Version 2.2 SP1 was used to perform the loss estimates for Brooks County, Georgia. Changes made to the default Hazus-MH inventory and the modeling parameters used to setup the hazard scenarios are described within this document.

Reported losses reflect the updated data sets. Steps, algorithms and assumptions used during the data update process are documented in the project workflow developed by the Polis Center.

Statewide Inventory Changes

The default Hazus-MH Essential Facility inventory was updated for the entire state prior to running the hazard scenarios for Brooks County.

Statewide facility data were supplied by GEMA through the GMIS in June 2015. The Regional Commission updated the essential facilities in 2018. The updated data was used for this analysis. Table 15 summarizes the difference between the original Hazus-MH default data and the updated data for Brooks County.

Table 15: Essential Facility Updates

Occupancy Classification	Default Replacement Cost	Default Count	Updated Replacement Cost	Updated Count
Care	$ 6,625,000	1	$ 6,625,000	1
EOC	$ 880,000	1	$ 213,000	1
Fire	$ 5,930,000	5	$ 5,930,000	5
Police	$ 2,781,000	1	$ 11,741,000	2
School	$ 106,455,000	4	$ 106,455,000	4

County Inventory Changes

The GBS records for Brooks County were replaced with data derived from parcel and property assessment data obtained from Brooks County. The county provided property assessment data was current as of May 2018 and the parcel data current as of May 2018.

General Building Stock Updates

The parcel boundaries and assessor records were obtained from Brooks County. Records without improvements were deleted. The parcel boundaries were converted to parcel points located in the centroids of each parcel boundary unless there were building footprints. Each parcel point was linked to an assessor record based upon matching parcel numbers. The generated Building Inventory represents

the approximate locations (within a parcel) of building exposure. The Building Inventory was aggregated by Census Block and imported into Hazus-MH using the Hazus-MH Comprehensive Data Management System (CDMS). Both the 2010 Census Tract and Census Block tables were updated.

The match between parcel records and assessor records was based upon a common Parcel ID. For this type of project, unless the hit rate is better than 85%, the records are not used to update the default aggregate inventory in Hazus-MH. The Parcel-Assessor hit rate for Brooks County was 99.2%.

Adjustments were made to records when primary fields did not have a value. In these cases, default values were applied to the fields. Table 16 outlines the adjustments made to Brooks County records.

Table 16: Building Inventory Default Adjustment Rates

Type of Adjustment	Building Count	Percentage
Area Unknown	102	2%
Construction Unknown	239	4%
Condition Unknown	100	2%
Foundation Unknown	237	4%
Year Built Unknown	142	3%

Portions of the CAMA values were either missing (<Null> or '0'), did not match CAMA domains or were unusable ('Unknown', 'Other', 'Pending'). These were replaced with 'best available' values. Missing YearBuilt values were populated from average values per Census Block. Missing Condition, Construction and Foundation values were populated with the highest-frequency CAMA values per Occupancy Class. Missing Area values were populated with the average CAMA values per Occupancy Class.

The resulting Building Inventory was used to populate the Hazus-MH General Building Stock and User Defined Facility tables. The updated General Building Stock was used to calculate flood and tornado losses. Changes to the building counts and exposure that were modeled in Brooks County are sorted by General Occupancy in Table 1 at the beginning of this report. If replacements cost or building value were not present for a given record in the Assessor data, replacement costs were calculated from the Building Area (sqft) multiplied by the Hazus-MH RS Means ($/sqft) values for each Occupancy Class.

Differences between the default and updated data are due to various factors. The Assessor records often do not distinguish parcels by occupancy class when the parcels are not taxable; therefore, the total number of buildings and the building replacement costs for government, religious/non-profit, and education may be underestimated.

User Defined Facilities

Local parcel and CAMA data were used to develop points representing the locations of buildings in the county, referred to as User Defined Facilities (UDF) in the Hazus model. For the flood model, this includes only buildings located in the 1% Annual Chance Riverine Flood Area. Table 17 identifies the total building count & exposure for the county and the total building count & exposure for buildings located in the 1% Annual Chance Riverine Flood Area.

Table 17: Building Count and Exposure for County and Riverine Flood Area

Feature	Counts	Exposure
Total buildings in the County	5,510	$1,453,768,991
Total buildings inside the 1% Annual Chance Riverine Flood Area	117	$17,832,640

It should be noted that UDFs are only used in the flood modeling process, due to the fact that it is important to identify if individual buildings are located within the flood area to obtain the depth of flood.

Assumptions

- Flood analysis was performed on UDF. The point locations are parcel centroid accuracy.
- The analysis is restricted to the county boundary within the flood area. Events that occur near the county boundary do not contain loss estimates from adjacent counties.
- The following attributes were defaulted or calculated:
  - First Floor Height was set from Foundation Type
  - Content Cost was calculated from Building Cost